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THE
YOUTH'S GENERAL INTRODUCTION
TO
GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY.

4

BEING A
COMPLETE POCKET ATLAS:

CONTAINING
a Description of the several
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES, IN THE
WORLD,

Their Extent, Bearings, Air, Soil, Produce, Commerce, Strength,
Government, Religion, &c.

ACCOMPANIED WITH TWENTY-SEVEN MAPS ON
A NEW PLAN,

Shewing the Situation of above 3,000 Cities and Towns, the Particulars of which are mentioned in the Work, with their corresponding Ancient and French Names, &c.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
ELEMENTARY CHRONOLOGY AND ASTRONOMY:

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
VARIOUS PHENOMENA IN THE ATMOSPHERE,
viz. Thunder, Lightning, Hail, Rain, Snow, Wind, &c.

THE MOST USEFUL GEOMETRICAL FIGURES DEFINED
AND CONSTRUCTED:

AND THE USE OF THE GLOBES AND MAPS.

Illustrated by a Variety of Examples.

THE WHOLE ADAPTED TO THE CAPACITY OF YOUTH.

By W. PERKS, PIMLICO. *K*

L O N D O N :

Printed for the Author: and sold by Messrs. Robinson, Paternoster-row; and Scatterd and Whitaker, Ave-Maria-lane.

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31



I N D E X.

G E O M E T R Y.		Page.
Definitions, &c.	- - - - -	7
To erect a perpendicular	- - - - -	9
To let fall ditto	- - - - -	10
To draw a parallel line through a point	- - - - -	ib.
To divide a line into two equal parts	- - - - -	11
To make an equilateral triangle	- - - - -	ib.
a triangle with three lines given	- - - - -	12
a square	- - - - -	ib.
an hexagon	- - - - -	13
To find the center of a circle	- - - - -	ib.
To construct an oval	- - - - -	14
Elementary astronomy.		
Of the air	- - - - -	15
Of clouds	- - - - -	16
Of thunder, lightning, and wind	- - - - -	17
Gravitation	- - - - -	18
Systems, planets	- - - - -	19, 20, 21.
Of the phases of the moon	- - - - -	22
Of eclipses	- - - - -	23
Of tides	- - - - -	24
Of the circles of the globe	- - - - -	25, 26, 27
Of climates	- - - - -	28
Of terms used in geography, astronomy, &c.	- - - - -	29, 30, 31
Problems on the terrestrial globe	- - - - -	32
celestial ditto	- - - - -	39
Chronology	- - - - -	42
To find the golden number	- - - - -	43
epact	- - - - -	44
bissextile	- - - - -	45
dominical letter	- - - - -	46
moon's age and southing	- - - - -	47
time of high water	- - - - -	48
To find Easter limit, or paschal full moon	- - - - -	ib.
Easter-day	- - - - -	49
a	- - - - -	Geography.

GEOGRAPHY.	Page.
Definitions, &c.	50
OF EUROPE	52
Of governments	52
Divisions	54
Seas, gulfs, straits	56, 57
European islands	58
Capes and rivers	59
Mountains	60
Measures	61
Great Britain	63
Counties in England and Wales	71, 72, 73
Foreign settlements	140
Ancient Britain	142
Scotland	143
Shires in ditto	146
Ancient Scotland	156
Ireland	157
Counties in ditto	159
Ancient Ireland	169
Denmark	171
Norway	179
Iceland	181
Greenland	182
The asbestos, pitch, tar, the lynx, glutton, and beaver described	182, 183
Sweden	184
Divisions	186
Russia	191
Holland	201
Flanders and Brabant	215
France	223
Ancient France	245
Switzerland	247
Allies to the Swiss	252
Subjects to ditto	253
Germany	255
Ancient Germany	272
Poland	273
Prussia, &c.	279
Hungary, &c.	285
Por-	

	Page.
Portugal	289
Foreign possessions	292
Spain	294
Foreign possessions	397
Ancient Spain	309
Italy	ib.
Ancient Italy	325
Turkey	327
Ancient Turkey	337
ASIA	339
Divisions	340
Asiatic Turkey	343
Arabia	348
Persia	350
Independant Tartary	353
Tibet	354
Siberia	355
Chinese Tartary	356
China	357
Tea plant, tallow tree, and aloes described	360
Eastern Peninsula	362
Indostan	343
Asiatic Islánds.	
Ceylon	372
Japan and Phillipines	373
New Phillipines	374
Molucca or Spice isle	ib.
Sago, cloves, and nutmeg described	ib.
Celebes or Macassar	375
Nutmeg or Banda isles	ib.
Sunday Isles	ib.
Borneo, Sumatra, Java	376
Ancient Asia	ib.
AFRICA	377
Divisions	379
Barbary	ib.
Bildulgerid, Zaara, Nigritia	381
Guinea, Sierra Leone	382
Lower Guinea	383
Caffraria	

	Page.
Cassraria	384
Monomotapa, Ethiopia, Zanguebar, Ajan, Abex	385
Abissinia, Nubia, Egypt	386
NORTH AMERICA	391
British America	ib.
Labrador	ib.
Canada	392
Nova Scotia	ib.
United States	395
New England, New York, and Jersey	396
Pensylvania, Delaware, and Maryland	397
Virginia	398
Carolina and Georgia	399
Spanish North America	400
Old Mexico	ib.
Louisiana and Florida	401
New Mexico and California	ib.
Cochineal, cacao, indigo, and jalap described	402
West India islands	403
Bahamas	ib.
Great Antiles	404
Virgin isles	405
Little Antiles	ib.
Leeward and Windward islands	406
SOUTH AMERICA	407
Divisions, &c.	408
Modern discoveries	
New Holland	412
New Zealand, New Guinea, Friendly isles, Otaheite, Society, Oheteroa, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Easter island, Marquesas, Sandwich islands, &c.	414

THE
P R E F A C E.

IF the importance, and usefulness, of *Geography*, in promoting trade and navigation, and its subserviency to the aggrandizement of a Nation, be considered; it must seem a matter of astonishment, that it is not more generally adopted as one of the first objects in a system of *British education*. It is interesting, and beneficial to all ranks, and in every condition of life. The Divine, and the Man of Letters, derive peculiar satisfaction from it, in being made acquainted with the situation of the several renowned cities mentioned in the holy scriptures; as well as in being enabled to trace the voyages of the fabulous heroes of the admired classics. The General and the Statesman find the study of it indispensably necessary to the acquisition of a due knowledge of the situation and extent of the dominions to which they belong; and of their relative strength and interests. To render the science agreeable, to facilitate the attainment of it to all

ranks of men ; but, above all things, to adapt it to the conception of young minds, is the design of the *Youth's General Introduction to Gutbrie's Geography* ; which, for the historical and the political matter it contains, is justly considered the best work of the kind extant.

The present work is divided into three parts.

The first Part contains Practical Geometry : also observations upon the nature of the atmosphere, thunder, lightning, hail, rain, snow, and wind.

The second part contains Elementary Astronomy and Chronology ; with an illustration of the solar system, eclipses, phases of the moon, tides, and the use of the globes, maps, &c. with an explanation of the terms generally used not only in astronomy, but likewise in geography.

The third part contains Geography, Ancient and Modern, accompanied with near 30 maps on a new plan, which for accuracy, neatness, and the great number of towns they contain, ought to ensure to this work a pre-eminence over all elementary books of the

the kind.—The maps are concise and distinct, being free from that confusion which the insertion of long names frequently occasions. The petty subdivisions of countries are but little attended to: for the local circumstances of the different provinces of a country, may, without impropriety, be excluded from a general view of the science of geography: and it is sufficient to know the different counties and cities, with their relative situations one to another, their particular productions, manufactures, &c. Whatever, in the natural history of a country, seems likely to excite the mind to emulation, and improvement, is duly noticed: a description, for instance, is given of some extraordinary animals, minerals, &c. in the account of particular countries. In order to render the work as replete with useful information as possible, nothing is omitted which can tend to the illustration of the historical parts of the holy bible, and the classical authors; and it was thought proper, also, to affix the French, to the English names of countries, cities, and rivers.

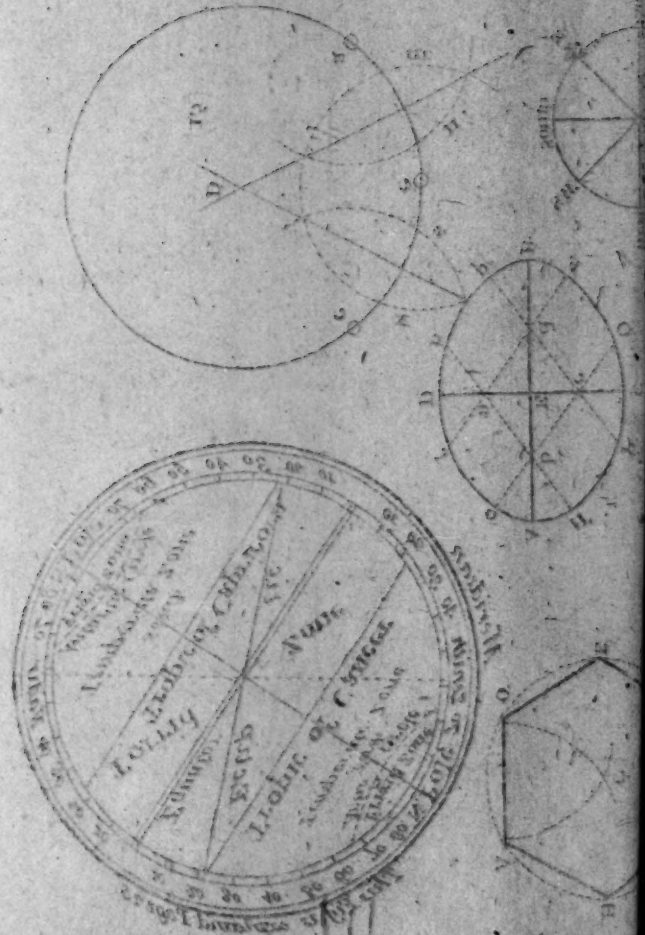
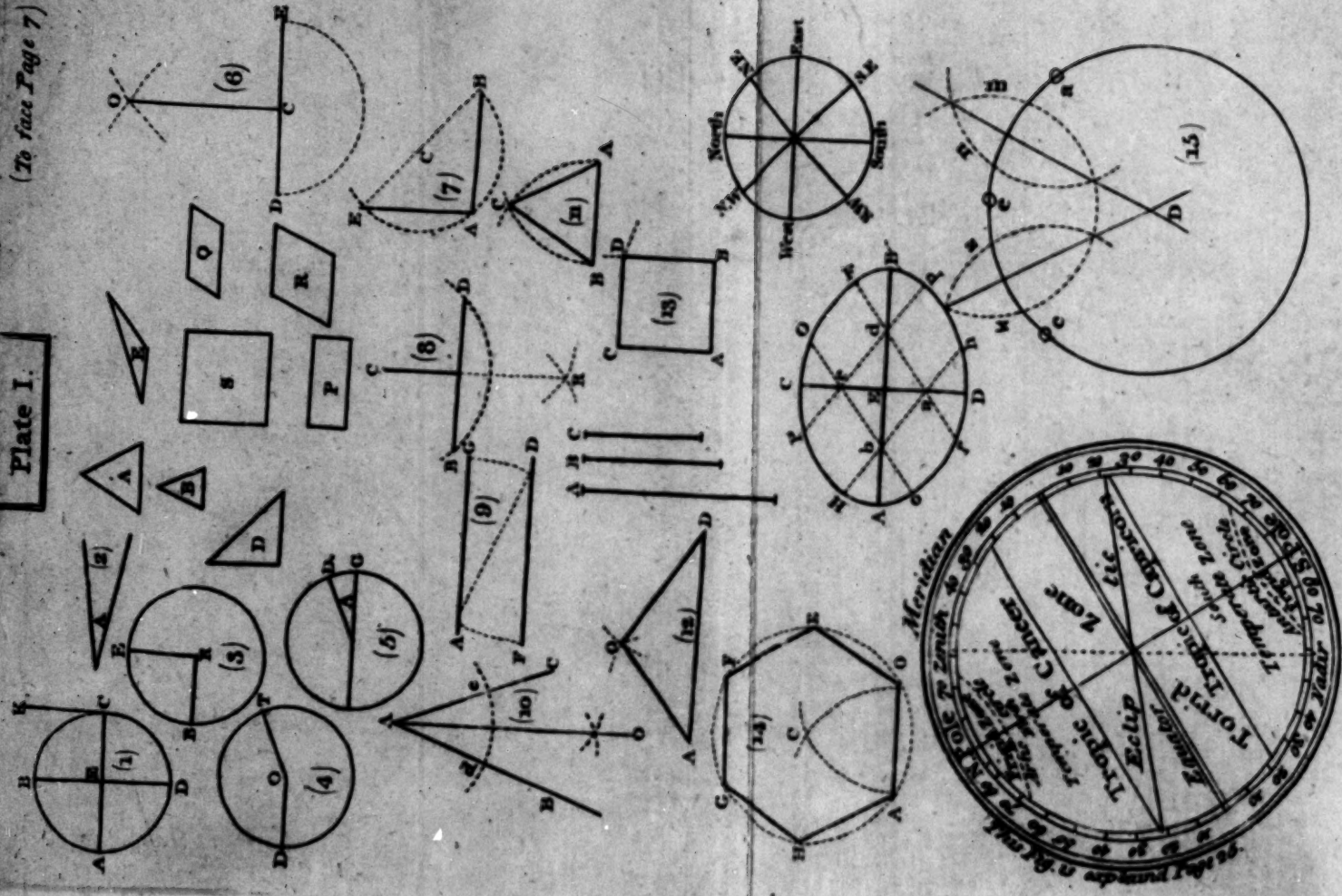
The annexed maps having figures of reference, and being printed so as to unfold out of the book,

will serve for geographical exercises: they may be converted into an agreeable and useful amusement, in the manner which the master may think the best. The pupil, after having read the particulars of a country, may be required to shut the book, and to repeat the names to which the several figures refer; or to write them on paper, with their various bearings, &c.

As the chief object of the work now offered to the public is utility, it is unnecessary to expatiate farther on the subject. The merit of the performance is submitted to the judgment and discernment of experienced teachers; whose encouragement, if they find it adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, the Author begs leave to claim. Defects may be found in the execution of it; on which account the remarks of candid readers will be deemed a favour.

(To face Page 7)

Plate I.



THE
YOUTH'S GENERAL INTRODUCTION
TO
GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY.

GEOMETRY

TREATS of the properties of Figures or Bodies in respect to length, breadth, thickness and form.

Definition and Construction of the most useful Figures.

A CIRCLE (*fig 1. plate 1.*) is a figure consisting of a round line, as ABCD, called the CIRCUMFERENCE, which is every where equally distant from a point in the middle called the CENTER; as E, a solid round figure, is called a SPHERE.

A DIAMETER is the line which passeth through the Center and divides a Circle into two equal parts, as AEC.

One Half of a Diameter, as AE, is called a RADIUS. The line which stands perpendicular on the extremity of the Diameter, touching the Circumference, is called a TANGENT, as CK.

The Circumference of every Circle is divided into 360 parts, called DEGREES, the half of which is 180, called a SEMICIRCLE or HEMISPHERE, as ABC; the quarter is 90, called a QUADRANT or Quarter of a Circle, as AB or BC.

An

An **ANGLE** (*fig. 2.*) is the inclination of two lines which meet or cut each other, as A.

There are three kinds of Angles, (*viz.*)

A **RIGHT ANGLE**, as R, (*fig. 3.*) is when a line stands perpendicularly or upright on another line, and whose arch is exactly a Quarter of a Circle or 90 degrees, as BE.

An **OBTUSE ANGLE**, as C, (*fig. 4.*) is greater than a Right Angle and the arch thereof, as BT contains more than a Quarter of a Circle or 90 degrees.

An **ACUTE ANGLE**, as A, (*fig. 5.*) is less than a Right Angle, and the Arch thereof, as DG, is less than 90 degrees.

A **TRIANGLE** is a figure made by three straight lines. There are six kinds of Triangles, (*viz.*)

EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE, has three equal sides and angles, as A.

ISOSELES TRIANGLE, has only two sides and two angles equal, as B.

SCALENE TRIANGLE, has three unequal sides and angles, as E.

RIGHT ANGLED TRIANGLE, has a right angle, as D.

OBTUSE ANGLED TRIANGLE, has an obtuse angle, as E.

ACUTE ANGLED TRIANGLE, has three acute angles, as A or B.

Other figures are named according to the number of sides: a figure of four sides is called a **POLYGON** or **SQUARE**, of which there are four kinds, (*viz.*)

A **SQUARE** is a figure of four equal sides, containing four right angles, as S.

2. **PARALLELOGRAM**, as P.

3. **RHOMBUS**, as Q.

4. **RHOMBOIDES**, as R.

A Figure of five sides is called a **PENTAGON**. If the sides be irregular it is called a **TRAPEZIUM**.

A Figure of six sides is called **HEXAGON**; of seven sides, **HEPTAGON**; of eight sides, **OCTAGON**; of nine sides, **NONAGON**, &c.

OF

OF THE DRAWING OF LINES AND FIGURES.

PROPOSITION I. (fig. 6.)

To erect a Perpendicular in the Middle of a Right Line.

PRACTICE.

Let DE be a line given at the Point C, to erect a Perpendicular.

Set the Compasss at C;
 Make the Arch DE;
 From the Point D&E
 With any distance make the Intersection at O;
 Draw the Perpendicular OC

PROPOSITION II. (fig. 7.)

To raise a Perpendicular upon either Extremity of a Right Line given.

Suppose AB a Right Line given, and at the extremity A a Perpendicular is to be raised.

PRACTICE.

Fix at pleasure the Point C
 Above the Line AB;
 From the Point C
 And the Distance CA
 Describe the Part of a Circle EAB;
 Lay the rule on the Point C and Extremity B;
 Draw the Line through BCE
 To intersect the Circle at E;
 Then a line drawn from A to E will be the Perpendicular required.

PRO.

PROPOSITION III. (*fig. 8.*)

To let fall a Perpendicular upon a Right Line given, from a Point at any distance from the said Line.

Let C be the Point from whence a Perpendicular Line is to be brought down upon the Line BD.

PRACTICE.

From the given Point C
 Describe an Arch, as DB,
 Cutting the Line DB;
 From the Points D & B,
 Make the Section R;
 Lay the rule from C to R,
 Draw the line from C to the line BD,
 It will be the Perpendicular required.

PROPOSITION IV. (*fig. 9.*)

To draw a Line through a Point parallel to a Right Line given.

Let A be the Point through which a Line is to be drawn parallel to the Line DF.

PRACTICE.

Draw an Oblique Line from the Point A as to D;
 From the Point D
 Describe the Arch AF;
 From the Point A,
 Describe the Arch DG
 Equal to the Arch AF;
 Then draw the Line GA,
 Which is the Parallel required.

PRO.

PROPOSITION V. (*fig. 10.*)

To divide a given Rectilinear Angle into two equal Parts.

Let BAC be the Angle proposed to be divided into Two Equal Parts.

PRACTICE.

From the Angle A,
Describe an Arch, as de;
From the Points d & e
Make the Section O;
Draw the Line AO,
Which will divide the given Angle BAC into two equal Parts.

PROPOSITION VI. (*fig. 11.*)

To construct an Equilateral Triangle, upon a Right Line given, of a determined length.

Let AB be the Right Line, upon which an Equilateral Triangle is to be formed.

PRACTICE.

From the Extremity A,
And the Length AB,
Describe the Arch BC;
From the Extremity B
And the Length BA
Describe the Arch AC;
From the Section C
Draw the Lines CA & CB

PRO.

PROPOSITION VII. (fig. 12.)

To make a Triangle with three Right Lines given.

Let A, B, C, be the three Lines given.

PRACTICE.

Draw the Right Line : DA
 Equal to the Line A;
 From the Extremity D
 With the Length of the Line B
 Make the Arch at O;
 From the Extremity A
 With the Length of the Line C
 Cross the Arch O;
 From the Section O
 Draw the Lines OA&OD.

PROPOSITION VIII. (fig. 13)

To draw a Square upon a Right Line of a determined Length.

Let AB be the Line given, upon which a Square is to be formed.

PRACTICE.

Raise the Perpendicular AC;
 At the end of the Line AB
 Make AC
 Equal to AB;
 From the Extremities B&C
 With the Length AB
 Make the Section D;
 Lastly, draw the Lines DC&DB.

PROPOSITION IX. (fig. 14.)

To draw a regular Hexagon, upon a Right Line given.

Let AO be the given Right Line, upon which an Hexagon is to be formed.

PRACTICE.

From the Extremities $\div$ A&O
 With the Length AO
 Describe the Arches OC&AC;
 From the Section C
 Describe the Circle AOEFGH,
 Which will divide into 6 parts equal to the Line AB.

PROPOSITION X. (fig. 15.)

To find the Center of a Circle, which is to be drawn through three Points given.

Let a, e, c, be the Points through which a Circle is to be described.

- I. Place the compasses in a;
 With any opening more than half . . . a e
 Make the Arch n;
 With the same opening, one leg in . . . c,
 Make the Arch m;
- II. With any opening more than half . . . e c
 Make the Arch x;
 With the same opening, and one leg in . . . c,
 Make the Arch z;
 Thro' the Interfection of these Arches,
 draw lines till they meet in a point as at D,
 Which is the Center required.

PROPOSITION XI. (*fig. 16.*)

To construct an Oval.

An Oval is a long circular Figure, having two diameters; the shortest of which is called the Conjugate and the longest the Transverse Diameter.

Given—The Conjugate CD, and Transverse AB, to make an Oval.

Draw AB&CD

To intersect each other in the Middle at E:

Divide each Diameter into four equal

parts, as . Ab, bE, Ed, dB&Da, aE, Ee, e;

Draw the Lines Pp thro' de,

Hh thro' ba,

Oo thro' eb,

Ff thro' ad.

Then set the compasses in a:

With the distance 2C

Describe the Arch FH:

Set the compasses in e.

Describe op;

• Then set the compasses in b,

With the Distance A

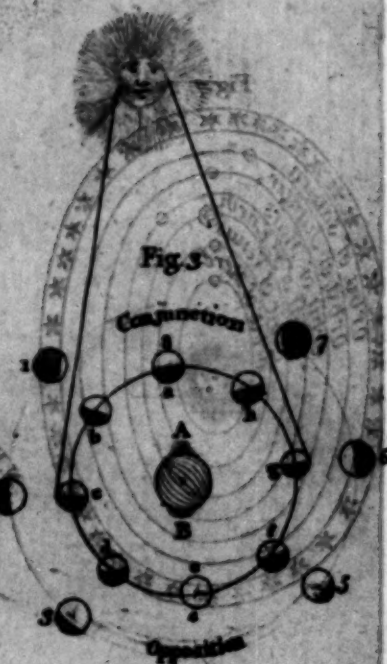
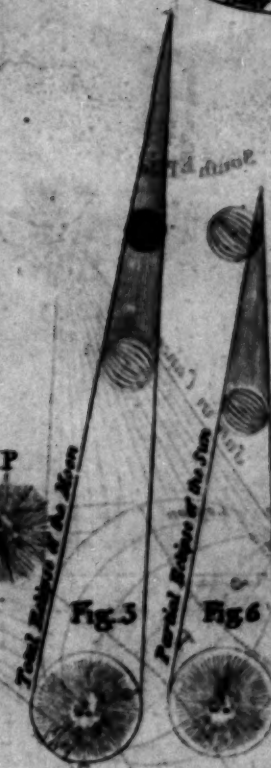
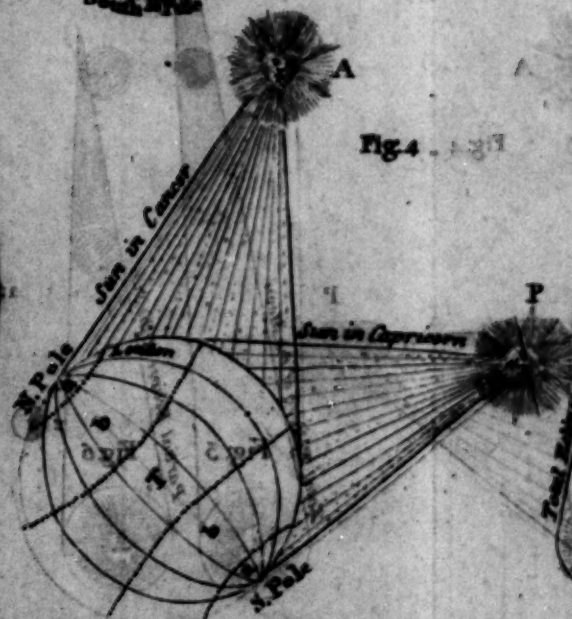
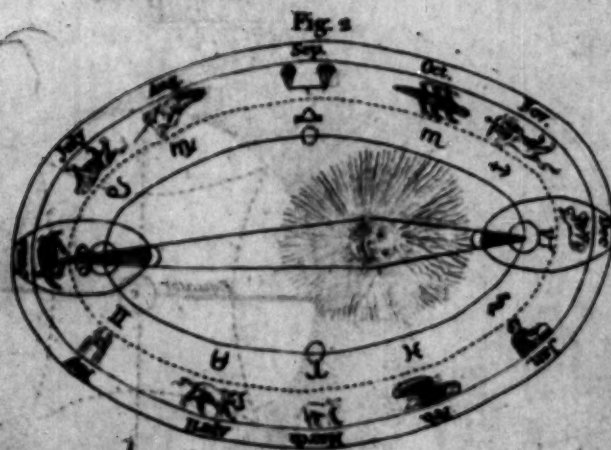
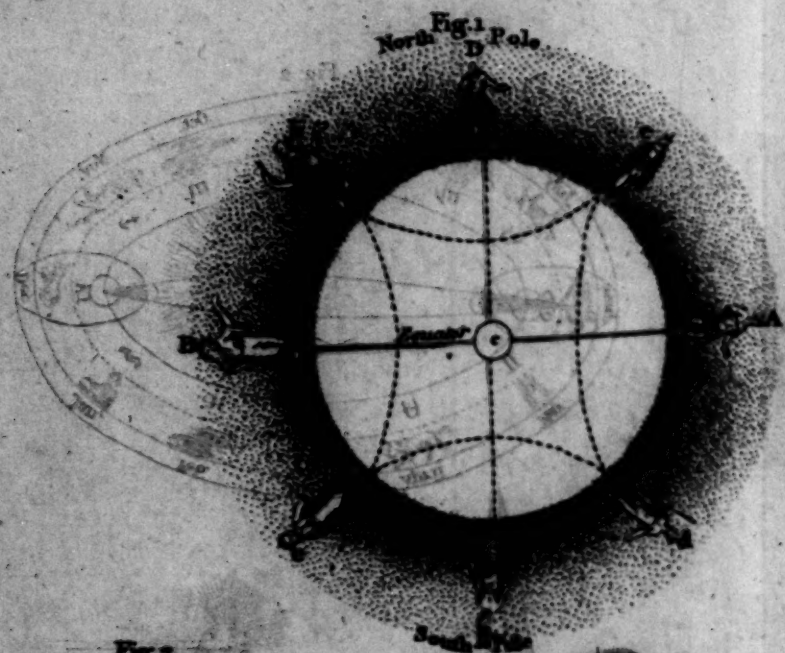
Describe OH^- ;

Lastly, set the compasses in . . . d,

Describe Fp.

Ovals may be made by a Parallelogram or by two or three Circles.

The FOCI of an ELLIPSIS are two points, one on each side of the center, in the transverse diameter. The distance between the center and either of these points is called the ECCENTRICITY.



ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY,

&c.

THE Globe on which we live is surrounded on every side by a subtle, elastic, compressible fluid, called the Atmosphere or Air, the grand instrument of the Deity in many of his works. This fluid is composed of small globular pelucid or transparent atoms, which pervade almost every body; penetrate into the most hidden recesses of nature, and thereby give life and vegetation to every thing. It is the vehicle by which we enjoy the senses of smelling, hearing, and seeing. The Air* becomes more rare, or thin, in an uniform ratio, the higher it extends above the Earth (*fig. 1, plate 2*). It's pressure or weight on the Earth's surface is at the rate of fifteen pounds upon a square inch. As this pressure tends equally upwards, downwards, and on all sides, the weight of Air sustained by a middle sized man, which is nearly twelve tons, is not much felt by him; besides, this weight is counteracted and rendered imperceptible by the effort of the rarified air within him. The Atmosphere is generally supposed to extend about forty miles above the Earth; but we have no criterion whereby its precise limits can be determined. At the height of about three miles it becomes so very thin as to be incapable of supporting any dense vapours; hence that congeries of fine blue æther through which the glorious luminaries of Heaven appear. This æther most probably extends to and mixes with the like particles of other Orbs, and so on, from world to world, from system to

† The Atmosphere may be compared to the down on a peach and it's pressure on the Earth aptly represented by placing a number of rolls of wool one on another; the undermost of which will be compressed considerably, the next not so much, and so on to the one at the the top, which will remain in it's natural loose state

B 2

system;

system; thus uniting all the works of the Omnipotent Being who made all things, and who rules and governs the whole.

CLOUDS.

CLOUDS consist of the vapours exhaled or drawn up into the air by the Sun's heat; or, of such as are forced up into it by the action of wind: and they are constituted of small vesiculæ or fluid particles, which being lighter than the air ascend therein until they arrive at some region which is of the same rareness with themselves: here they float until, by coming in contact with each other, they incorporate, and become more compact and weighty, and consequently sink towards the Earth. In their descent they mix with others; and thus become more and more liquified, until they condense into water, and fall to the Earth in drops of Rain. If the vapours cannot rise far above the Earth by reason of the coldness of the incumbent air, they are compressed and forced down in small misting Rain; or kept suspended near the Earth in a heavy thick Fog, such as that which is so frequent in winter. The reason why fogs fall in the evening is, the cold above, occasioned by the absence of the Sun, so condenses the vapours newly raised as to force them down. If the upper regions of the air permit the vapours to rise to a considerable height, (as in summer) and there to form and condense into clouds of water; when these break, the drops of rain will be large; and if in descending these drops pass through a cold region, they will congeal into ice, and fall in hail-stones. Hence the reason why we have more heavy rain in summer than in winter; and more small rain and fogs in winter, than in summer. If vapours, moving about in small particles, meet with a cold region near the Earth, the particles freeze or congeal into an icy substance, several of which sticking together, form fleeces of snow; which, in consequence of their lightness, being subject to the various motions of the air, fall in a slow, gentle manner, to the Earth.

THUN-

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The vapours raised in the air contain a greater or smaller quantity of electrical fluid, according as the places of the Earth whence they are exhaled contain many or few nitrous, sulphurous and acid particles. When two clouds, fraught with an unequal portion of this fluid, come near to each other, the cloud containing the greater quantity will deposit it's superabundance in the other cloud, and with a flash of Lightning restore the equilibrium: the environing air violently rushes into the vacuum and causes the awful rumbling noise of thunder. Sometimes an overcharged cloud is attracted by steeples, trees, houses, &c. which, if dry, are often shattered in pieces by the effort of the fire in it's passage to the Earth; hence the utility of conductors on the tops of houses, &c. To be dry, and yet stand under a tree in a thunder storm, is dangerous. Thunder is sometimes occasioned by the electrical fluid passing from the earth to the clouds, and *vice versa*.

WIND.

The variations and changes in the state of the atmosphere proceed from heat, which rarifies, or cold, which condenses it. Air is said to be rarified when it expands and fills a greater space than it usually occupies: it is condensed when compressed into a less space. The current of air which rushes out of a dense space, into one rarified, in order to restore the equilibrium is called wind: hence the reason why the air rushes so violently into a close room with a great fire in it, glass-houses, &c. Winds take their names according to the points of the compass from which they blow: if from the North it is called a North Wind; if from the South, a South Wind, &c. In England, the East Wind is dry and hot in summer, cold and piercing in winter; owing perhaps to the particles of earth, sand, &c. forced along with it. The West Wind, on the contrary, is damp and mild in winter, cool and refreshing in summer; and this is occasioned by the moist particles it brings with it

from the main ocean. Between the tropics, the wind has little variation: in the East Indies it blows six months from SW and six months from NE; these currents are called Monsoons. The most gentle wind moves at the rate of one mile per hour; in a gale, or storm, the velocity is from fifteen to sixty miles per hour.

GRAVITATION.

The Earth being suspended in infinite space, while she performs her diurnal or daily motion round her axis in twenty-four hours, revolves about the Sun in the period of a year, at the rate of sixty thousand miles per hour; the former motion marks out the day and night, the latter the seasons of the year. The particles of the Earth, and the loose bodies on her surface, would necessarily fall into confusion, by this astonishing and rapid motion, were they not kept in their proper places by the power of her central gravity, which occasions that tendency which bodies have towards her center. Hence the whole surface of the Earth becomes the top; and her center the bottom. All bodies are retained on her surface by the power of this central attraction; and our antipodes are as much on the top as we are; that is, they say, they are above and the British are below; while the British say the very same thing of them. We and they gravitate equally towards the center.

Suppose a passage to be made through the center of the Earth from A to B (*fig. 1. plate 2.*) so as apparently to admit of the man A, and the woman B, falling quite through; they would fall no further than the center c, which is the bottom or seat of the attractive power: here they must remain for ever, being influenced by an equal quantity of matter on all sides. As the Earth is somewhat more oblate or flat at the poles than under the Equator, this attractive power varies in it's influence: hence the reason of the difference between the vibrations of a pendulum under the equator and at either of the poles.

SYSTEMS.

SYSTEMS. (*fig. 7.*)

The annexed Diagram is that of Copernicus, frequently called the Newtonian System. The Sun is here the center, round which revolve all the Planets.

1. THE SUN.

Is a huge body of fire, and the fountain of light and heat, to the whole of our System.

His diameter is about 89,000 miles, and parallax is $70'' 40''$.

PARALLAX is the angle made with the Diameter of the Earth.

2. MERCURY.

Diameter about 3,000 miles.

Distance from the Sun, 36,841,468.

Revolution. Round his axis unknown.

Round the Sun in 87 days 23 hours.

Motion in his orbit, 100,000 miles per hour.

3. VENUS.

Diameter 7,900 miles.

Distance from the Sun, 68,891,486.

Revolution. About her axis, in 224 days 8 hours.

Round the Sun, in 224 days 17 hours.

Motion in her orbit, 69,000 miles per hour.

She has two summers and two winters in one revolution. She crosses our Ecliptic at the 14th degree of Gemini and Sagittarius.

4. EARTH.

Diameter, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at the equator, } 8,010 \text{ miles.} \\ \text{at the poles, } 7836 \text{ miles.} \end{array} \right.$

Distance from the Sun, about 95,173,127 miles.

Revolution. About her axis, 23 hours and 56 minutes.

Round the Sun in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

Motion in her orbit, 60,000 miles per hour.

Her axis is inclined $23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ from a perpendicular to its orbit, and continues so through her revolution.

Hence

Hence arises the diversity of season. and the variations in the length of the days and nights.

5. MARS.

Diameter 5,150 miles.

Distance from the Sun, about 145,014,148.

Revolution. About his axis, in 23 hours and 40 minutes.

Round the Sun, in 686 days, 30 minutes.

Motion in his orbit, 50,000 miles per hour

6. JUPITER.

Diameter 94,000 miles.

Distance from the Sun, 494,990,976 miles.

Revolution. About his axis, in 9 hours and 56 minutes.

Round the Sun, in $4,332\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Motion in his orbit, 30,000 miles per hour.

7. SATURN.

Diameter 78,000 miles.

Distance from the Sun, 907,956,130 miles.

Revolution. About his axis, unknown.

Round the Sun, in 29 years and 155 days; attended by 5 Moons, besides a Luminous Ring.

Motion in his orbit, 18,000 miles per hour.

To these is now added a newly-discovered Planet, called the Georgium Sidus, in honour of his present Majesty George III. Discovered, 1781, by Mr. Herschell.

8. GEORGIUM SIDUS.

Diameter 35,498 miles.

Distance from the Sun, nearly twice that of Saturn.

Revolution. Round the Sun, in about 82 years.

The motion of the planets round the Sun is from west to east. The foregoing are called Primary Planets. The Moons, or Satellites, are called Secondary Planets. There are ten moons; viz. Saturn has five, Jupiter four, and the Earth one; each of which, no doubt, have

have an atmosphere, inhabitants, &c. in like manner as our Earth.

The planets whose orbits are within that of the Earth, are called Inferior Planets: those beyond the Earth, are Superior Planets.

The orbits of the Planets being elliptical, (see *fig. 2. and 7.*) their distance from the Sun (which is in one of the foci) varies, and their motion is accelerated the nearer they approach the Sun, and becomes slower as their distance increases. The greatest distance of the Planets from the Sun is called Aphelium, where their motion is slowest: their nearest distance is called Perihelium, where their motion is swiftest. The nearest distance of the Moon is called Perigee. Her greatest distance, Apogee. When the Earth is in her Aphelium, it is the middle of our summer: when in her Perihelium, it is the middle of our winter.

It is owing to this irregular motion of the Earth, that our summer half year is about eight days longer than the winter half: or, in other words, that the Earth moves slower from Aries to Libra, than from Libra to Aries. The reason why it is hotter when the Earth is at her greatest distance from the Sun is, the Sun is then nearer to our Zenith, and his rays fall more perpendicularly upon us, as at A (*fig. 4.*) In winter they fall more obliquely as at P.

From the above variation in the motion of the Earth it follows, that a clock, however well regulated, cannot keep exact time with the Sun, except when the Earth happens to be in particular points of her orbit: such as those in which she is April 15, June 16, August 31, and December 24, at which times clocks and watches may be regulated exactly by a true sun dial.

Our Moon is about 240,000 miles distant from the Earth, and turns round the Earth and her axis in the same time; viz in twenty-seven days seven hours and forty-three minutes: but as the Earth has advanced in the Ecliptic during that time, the Moon cannot come in conjunction till two days five hours and two minutes after, so that from change to change there are exactly twenty-nine days twelve hours and forty-five

five minutes. Daily motion in her orbit $13^{\circ} 10''$. Diameter 2,180 miles. Motion 2,290 miles per hour. Her orbit crosses the Ecliptic in two points called Nodes, and extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees to the north and south.

OF THE PHASES OF THE MOON.

That half of the Moon which is towards the Sun being always enlightened, the other half is totally dark. As the Moon revolves in her orbit we see her enlightened side under different aspects, called Phases, as at a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h. When she is at a, she is in Conjunction, viz. between the Earth and Sun; her enlightened part therefore is hidden from the Earth: this is the time of change. About the fourth evening, being arrived at b, a small portion of her enlightened side is visible to the Earth, and appears horned, as (1). About the seventh day she arrives at c, when she is in her Quadrature, viz. has made a quarter of her orbit, and half of her enlightened side is towards the Earth, and is called a bisected or Half Moon, as (2). About the eleventh evening she arrives at d, when three quarters of her enlightened side is towards the Earth, and she appears as (3,) and is said to be gibbous.

About the fourteenth evening she arrives at e, which is half of her orbit: she is now in opposition to the Sun, and the whole of her enlightened side being towards the Earth we call her Full Moon. From e to the next conjunction she keeps turning her enlightened side from the Earth, and appears under the same Phases till she arrives at a.

The increase of the Moon is called Waxing, the decrease Waning. Our Earth is a Moon to the Moon, waxing and waning as she does, but she appears thirteen times larger to the Lunarians than the Moon does to us.

ECLIPSES.

ECLIPSES. (*fig. 5 and 6*)

The Earth, Moon, and all the Planets being opaque bodies, and having only one half of their surface illuminated by the Sun, they must necessarily cast a shadow on the opposite side, and all bodies passing through this shadow have the Sun's rays intercepted from them, and are therefore said to be eclipsed.

If at the time when the Moon is in opposition to the Sun, and on the plane of the Ecliptic in such position that a right line passing through the center of the Sun and Earth would go through the center of the Moon, the Moon would then be eclipsed totally; but if the Moon be somewhat to the North or South of the Ecliptic, so that her center be not exactly in the said right line, the shadow of the Earth would fall on a part of her surface, and the Eclipse would be partial. An Eclipse of the Moon can happen only at the time of Full Moon: it begins on the eastern side and goes off on the western. The longest duration of a Lunar Eclipse is three hours and fifty seven minutes; this happens when the Moon is in Apogée, or, which is the same thing, the Earth in Aphelium, where the shadow extends farthest and the motion is slowest.

If when the Moon is in conjunction with the Sun, her center be exactly in a right line with that of the Sun and Earth, the shadow of the Moon will fall upon the Earth and cause an Eclipse of the Sun. (If by an Eclipse is understood the deprivation of light, it would be proper to call it an Eclipse of the Earth, for the Sun being the fountain of light cannot be deprived of it.) An Eclipse of the Sun can happen only at the time of change or New Moon. It begins on the western and goes off on the eastern side. A digit is the one-twelfth of the diameter of the Sun or Moon; and so many of these parts as are darkened by the shadow so many digits the Sun or Moon is said to be eclipsed.

The Planets of our System are no doubt constituted of land and water, have an atmosphere and every property possessed by our Earth.

As

As to the Comets, their long absence from our view has hitherto prevented just and accurate observations being made on the rules and laws by which they are governed. — In regard to the Fixed Stars, their immense distance from us is a proof that they cannot receive their light from our Sun; and it is probable that each of them may be a Sun, and the center of a system of habitable worlds, in no respect inferior to those which compose our system.

It may be presumed that there are bodies at so great a distance from us, that their light hath not yet reached the Earth since their creation; although light flies at the amazing rate of 81,000,000 miles in about $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Could we soar to the most remote of the visible stars, we should there find ourselves still, as it were, on the confines of creation; which seems to enlarge and extend to infinity, so as every where to display an all-wise and wonderful power! We should see our glorious Sun sink into insignificance; and the Earth would be lost from our view. There we should behold system beyond system above us, below us, to the right, and to the left; we should have thousands of thousands of Suns arranged around us, at immense distances from each other, and attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet proceeding regularly and harmoniously in the paths prescribed them. Such infinite wisdom and glory, the narrow extent of man's faculties permits him not to conceive. Ought not earthly pride to blush at her arrogance, and to soften into humility, at the thought of that Supreme, Self-Existent, and Independent Being, the Maker, Preserver, and Governor of all things and events, past, present, and to come?

T I D E S.

The flux and reflux, or flow and ebb of the ocean, are occasioned by the attractive powers of the Sun and Moon; but more particularly by that of the Moon, owing to her proximity to the Earth. The Moon's influence upon the water, in proportion to the Sun's, is as
ten

10 is to 3. When the Moon is in conjunction, these powers, 10 and 3, are united, and draw in the same direction, and cause a spring tide, as A, (*fig. 3.*) When the Moon is in opposition, or full, there is another spring tide, as B; but this is not so high as the former, the waters being attracted only by the Moon, 10. At the Quarters, as at g and c, the tides are neap. The Sun's power of 3, then diminishing that of the Moon, 10, only 7 are left to operate on the waters. The spring tides do not happen exactly at the time of new and full Moon; but generally about the third tide after. The tides are highest when the Moon is in Perigee, and in Conjunction.

OF THE CIRCLES OF THE GLOBE.

The ARTIFICIAL GLOBE represents the World as it is constituted of land and water; and turns round a Diameter, each of the extreme points of which is called its Axis. The one is the North, the other the South Pole.

To the Globe belong six large Circles, viz.

The Horizon, the Meridian, the Equator, the Ecliptic, the Equinoctial, and the Solstitial Colures: and four small, viz. two Tropics, and two Polar Circles.

THE HORIZON

Is either Sensible, or Rational.

The Sensible Horizon is that Circle which terminates our view when we look around us in any open space.

The Rational Horizon is a Circle dividing the Earth into two equal parts; and is that wooden frame round a Globe, which is called the Horizon. On this frame are described three Circles. On the outermost are marked the 12 Calendar Months: on the next, the Signs of the Zodiac: on the innermost the Rhombs, or points of the Compass.

THE MERIDIAN

Is a Circle, on which the Latitude or the distance of any place from the Equator is reckoned. It divides the Globe into East and West: and is called the Meridian, **C** because

because when the Sun comes to it, or to the South of any place, or rather, when a place of the Earth comes to the North of the Sun, it is twelve o'clock, or noon, at that place.

THE EQUATOR, OR EQUINOCTIAL LINE

Is a Circle which divides the Globe into two equal Hemispheres, or Half Spheres, North and South; and on which the Longitude is reckoned. It is called the Equator because when the Sun comes to it, the days and nights are every where equal. This circle is sometimes called the Line, especially by mariners.

THE ZODIAC

Is an imaginary Line, about $5^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ in breadth: In the middle of it is the Ecliptic.

THE ECLIPTIC

Is that Circle in which the Earth makes her revolution round the Sun. It crosses the Equator at the signs Aries and Libra. The Earth enters the sign Aries on the 20th of March, which is the period of the Vernal or Spring Equinox. She enters the sign Libra on the 22nd of September, which is the period of the Autumnal Equinox. The Ecliptic is divided into Twelve Constellations, called the Signs of the Zodiac, which answer to the twelve Months of the Year, and contain each 30° (see fig. 2, plate 2.)

Spring and Summer Signs, North of the Equator.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-------------|------------|
| 1 | ARIES, | ♈ | the Ram, | March 20. |
| 2 | TAURUS, | ♉ | the Bull, | April 20. |
| 3 | GEMINI, | ♊ | the Twins, | May 21. |
| 4 | CANCER, | ♋ | the Crab, | June 21. |
| 5 | LEO, | ♌ | the Lion, | July 23. |
| 6 | VIRGO, | ♍ | the Virgin, | August 23. |

Autumnal and Winter Signs, South of the Equator.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|---------------|-----------|
| 7 | LIBRA, | ♎ | the Scales, | Sept. 23. |
| 8 | SCORPIO, | ♏ | the Scorpion, | Oct. 23. |
| 9 | SAGITTARIUS, | ♐ | the Archer, | Nov. 22. |
| 10 | CAPRICORN, | ♑ | the Goat, | Dec. 22. |
| 11 | AQUARIUS, | ♒ | Water Bearer, | Jan. 20. |
| 12 | PISCES, | ♓ | the Fishes, | Feb. 19. |

Or

Or thus:

- " The Ram, the Bull, the heavenly Twins,
- " And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
- " The Virgin and the Scales ;
- " The Scorpion, Archer, and She-Goat,
- " The Man who holds the Wat'ring-pot,
- " And Fish with glittering tails."

The Sun always appears in the opposite Sign to that in which the Earth is : that is, when the Earth is in Capricorn, we say the Sun is in Cancer.

TWO COLURES.

The Solstitial Colure passes through the Poles, and the Signs Cancer and Capricorn : these two Signs are called the Summer and Winter Solstices.

The Equinoctial Colure passes through the Poles and the Signs Aries and Libra.

LESSER CIRCLES.

THE TWO TROPICS

Cancer, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 23\frac{1}{2} \text{ degrees} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{North.} \\ \text{South.} \end{array} \right\} \text{from the Equator.}$
Capricorn, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$

THE TWO POLAR CIRCLES,

Are $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from either Pole. That at the North is called the Arctic, that at the South the Antartic Circle.

The other circles on the Globe, which are parallel to the Equator, are called parallels of Latitude. There are certain large tracks on the Earth called Zones, of which there are five, viz.

THE TWO FRIGID ZONES

Which are contained within the Polar Circles, as a, a, (fig. 4.)

THE TWO TEMPERATE ZONES.

Which are contained between each Tropic and Polar Circle, as b, b ; and are 43 degrees in breadth.

ONE TORRID ZONE,

Which is contained between the two Tropics, as T;
and is 47 degrees in breadth.

CLIMATES

Are portions of the Earth's surface of such a breadth that the longest day in one exceeds that in the other by half an hour, beginning at the Equator.

At the Equator the day is 12 hours in length.

At Lat. $8^{\circ} 25'$, the longest day is $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours, which is the end of the first climate. The second climate ends at Lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$, where the longest day is 13 hours. The third ends at $23^{\circ} 50'$, where the longest day is $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The fourth ends at Lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$ where the longest days is 14 hours. The fifth ends at Lat. $36^{\circ} 28'$ where the longest day is $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The sixth ends at Lat. $41^{\circ} 22'$, where the longest day is 15 hours. The seventh ends at $45^{\circ} 30'$ where the longest day is $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The eighth ends at $49^{\circ} 1'$ where the longest day is 16 hours. The ninth ends at Lat. 52° , where the longest day is $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Thus, on reckoning a climate for every half hour till we come to the polar circles in Lat. $66^{\circ} 30'$, where the longest day is 24 hours. From the Polar Circles to the Poles, the days increase by a month each. Thus at Lat. $67^{\circ} 22'$ the day is one month. At $69^{\circ} 48'$ the day is two months. At $73^{\circ} 37'$ the day is three months. At $78^{\circ} 30'$ the day is four months. At $84^{\circ} 5'$ the day is five months. At the Pole or 90° , the day is six months. There are thirty climates on each side of the Equator; viz.

Between the Equator and each Polar Circle there are } 24 Half-hour Climates.

Between each Polar Circle and Pole, } 6 Month Climates.

—
30

To know the climate of any given place, find the length of the longest day; (*page 37.*) The number of half hours it exceeds 12 hours will be the number of the climate.

EXAMPLE.

At LONDON, the longest day is near $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours, which is nine half hours longer than the day at the Equator,

tor, consequently London is in the ninth North Climate of half hours.

Every place on the Globe enjoys an equal share of day and night. The days in Summer are equal to the nights in Winter; and the days in Winter are equal to the nights in Summer; the day and night together being always 24 hours.

TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY,

TWILIGHT

Is that faint illumination observed before Sun rising, and after Sun setting. It commences in the morning when the Sun is within 18° of the Horizon, and continues till he rises. In the evening it continues from Sun setting till he is 18° below the Horizon.

THE ZENITH

Is that Point in the Heavens exactly over head.

THE NADIR

Is that point under our feet, diametrically or directly opposite to the Zenith.

DECLINATION

Is the distance of the Sun, or of any Star, from the Equator, and is either North or South.

ASCENSION

Is an Arch of the Equator contained between the Sign Aries and that degree of the Equator which is cut by the Meridian when the Sun, or Star, comes to the Meridian.

OBLIQUE ASCENSION

Is that Arch of the Equator contained between the Sign Aries, and the degree of the Equator cut by the Horizon, at the rising of the Sun or Star.

OBLIQUE DESCENSION

Is the same degree, &c. at the setting of the Sun or Star. Subtract the Oblique from the Right Ascension, and it gives the ascensional difference; which, being re-

duced to time, by dividing by 15° , shews how much before or after fix the Sun or Star rises or sets.

AMPLITUDE

Is an Arch contained between the East or West Points of the Horizon, and the Sun, Star, &c. at rising or setting.

AZIMUTH

Is the bearing of the Sun or Star from either North or South Point of the Horizon, at any time when the Sun or Star is above the Horizon.

ANGLE OF POSITION

Is the Angle formed between the Meridian of a given place and a Vertical, or Azimuth Circle, passing from the Zenith through the said place to the Horizon.

LATITUDE

Is the distance of any place from the Equator; and is either North or South, and can never exceed 90° which is the distance of the Poles from the Equator.

N. B. The Latitude of the Heavenly Bodies is their distance from the Ecliptic, and not from the Equator.

LONGITUDE

Is an Arch of the Equator, contained between a certain Meridian and a given place; and is either East or West; and can never exceed 180° , which is equal to half the circumference of the Earth.

N. B. The Longitude of the Heavenly Bodies is an Arch of the Ecliptic, reckoning from the Point Aries.

There are three different positions of the Sphere.

A PARALLEL SPHERE

Is when the Equator is even or parallel with the Horizon, having one Pole in the Zenith, and the other in the Nadir.

The inhabitants of this sphere live within the Polar Circles.

A RIGHT SPHERE

Is when the Equator cuts the Horizon perpendicularly or at right Angles.

The inhabitants of this sphere live under the Equator.

AN OBLIQUE SPHERE

Is when the Equator cuts the Horizon obliquely in any position between a right and parallel Sphere.

The inhabitants of this Sphere live in the Temperate Zones.

The inhabitants of the Earth are distinguished according to their relative situations, viz.

THE PERIÆCII, as h, c, or e, d, (*fig. 1, plate 2*)

Are those who live under the same Parellels of Latitude, and on the same side of the Equator at 180° of Longitude: they have the same seasons at the same time with this difference, that it is noon day with one when it is midnight with the other, & *vice versa*.

THE ANTÆCII, as c, d, or h, e,

Are those who live under the same Meridian and in the same degree of Latitude, but on different sides of the Equator: it is winter with one when it is summer with the other, but the hours of the day and night are the same.

THE ANTIPODES, as A, B, a, h, D, E, or c, e,

Are those who live diametrically opposite to one another, standing as it were feet to feet: their seasons, days, and nights, are directly contrary.

Mankind are further distinguished by their shadows.

THE AMPHISCII, as T, (*fig. 4.*)

Are those who live in the Torrid Zone: their shadows at noon day are cast different ways: when the Sun is in the Zenith, they have no shadow, they are therefore called ASCII.

THE HETEROSCII, as b, b,

Are those who inhabit the Temperate Zones. Their shadows at noon are always cast the same way. In the North Temperate Zone shadows fall towards the North: in the South Temperate Zone they fall towards the South.

THE

THE PERISCI, as a, a,

Inhabit the Frigid Zones. Their shadows turn round them.

In looking on a map, observe that the top is the North, the bottom the South, the right side the East, the left the West.

The boundaries of a country are whatever touches it, whether land or water.

OF THE USE OF THE GLOBES AND MAPS.

PROBLEM I.

ON THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

To rectify the Globe.

Elevate or raise the Pole as high above the Horizon as the place is distant from the Equator.

EXAMPLE.

London, Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$ Vienna, Lat. $48^{\circ} 12'$ Petersburg, Lat. 60°

PROBLEM II.

To find the Latitude of any place.

ON THE GLOBE.

Seek the place and bring it to the Meridian, the degree thereon, over the place, will be its distance from the Equator, or Latitude.

ON THE MAP.

Seek the place, and guide your finger, &c. (parallel with the lines) to either side where the degrees are marked, they will shew the distance from the Equator, or Latitude.

Required the Latitude of London, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Rome, Lima, in South America, and Cape of Good Hope, in Africa.

PROB-

PROBLEM III.

To find the Longitude.

ON THE GLOBE.

Seek the place and bring it to the Meridian; the degree of the Equator which is cut by the Meridian is the Longitude required.

ON THE MAP.

Seek the place and take your finger either to the top or bottom where the degrees are marked, and they will shew the Longitude, or distance from the Meridian, East or West.

Given—Paris, Constantinople, Petersburg, Warsaw, Dublin.

Required the Latitude and Longitude of each place.

PROBLEM IV.

To find the Antæcii, Periæcii, and Antipodes of any place.

I. The Antæcii. Bring the given place to the Meridian; and under the same degree of Latitude as that of the given place (but on the contrary side of the Equator) will be the place of the Antæcii.

II. The Periæcii. Bring the given place to the Meridian, and turn the Globe half way round, or till 180° of the Equator (counting from the given place) come to the Meridian: then under the same degree of Latitude will be the place of the Periæcii.

III. The Antipodes. Bring the given place to the Meridian, and turn the Globe half way round, or till 180° of Longitude from the given place come to the Meridian: then under the same degree of contrary Latitude will be the place of the Antipodes.

Thus the Antæcii, Periæcii, and Antipodes of London will be found to be: for the first, a place in the Southern Ocean; for the second, a place in the Eastern Ocean, between Kamchatka and North America: the third, at the South of New Zealand.

PROBLEM V.

The Latitude and Longitude given, to find the place.

ON THE GLOBE.

Bring the degree of Longitude (on the Equator) to the

he Meridian : then under the degree of Latitude on the Meridian will be the place required.

ON THE MAP.

Seek the Longitude, and take your finger from the top or bottom till it comes opposite to the Latitude given : the point of intersection will be the place required.

Given $41^{\circ} 1'$ Lat. & 29° E Long. } required the places
 $38^{\circ} 42'$ Lat. & $9^{\circ} 4'$ W Long }

PROBLEM VI.

To find the difference of Latitude between two places.

Find the Latitude of each place.

If they are { Both North or both South } subtract one from the other } it will give the difference
 are { One North and the other South } add one to the other }

PROBLEM VII.

To find the difference of Longitude.

Seek the Longitude of each place.

If they are { Both East or both West } subtract one from the other } it will give the difference
 are { One East and the other West } add them together }

EXAMPLE.

Required the difference of Latitude and Longitude between

London and	{	Madrid	Pekin in China
		Vienna	Botany Bay
		Petersburg	Quebec.

PROBLEM VIII.

A place being given, to find all those places which are in the same Latitude.

ON THE GLOBE.

Bring the given place to the Meridian, and denote the degree of latitude by some mark ; then turn the globe round, and all the places that pass under the said mark

mark are in the same latitude, and their days and nights are of the same length.

ON THE MAP.

Seek the given place and take your finger, &c. parallel or even with the lines to either side of the Map: all those places your finger passes over are in the same latitude.

PROBLEM IX.

The hour of the day given, to find what o'clock it is at another place.

ON THE GLOBE.

Bring the given place to the Meridian, and set the index to the given hour; then turn the Globe till the other place comes to the Meridian, the index will shew the hour at that place.

ON THE MAP.

Find the difference of Longitude between the given place and that where the hour is required, which Longitude, being reduced into time by allowing 15 degrees for every hour, will give the hour required.

If the place where the hour is required

Be { Easterly, it is later } than at the given place.
 { Westerly, it is earlier }

The circumference of the earth (360°) being divided by 24 (hours), in which time the earth turns round on her axis, the quotient will be 15° of the equator, which passes before the Sun every hour.

Now as the Sun enlightens only one half of the earth's surface at one time, and the rotation of the Earth being from West to East, it follows that the Sun must necessarily rise at some places when he sets or disappears to others, &c. therefore a place that is 15° to the East will have the Sun in the Meridian one hour sooner than another place that is 15° to the West.

Given { London, } required the hour at Dublin,
 { 9 o'clock } Petersburg, Jamaica, Madras,
 { in the } and Lisbon.
 { morning }

PROB.

PROBLEM X.

To find the distance between two places.

ON THE GLOBE.

Lay the Quadrant of Altitude over both places; the degrees contained thereon between them being multiplied by 70 will be the distance in English miles.

ON THE MAP.

Take the distance between the two places, and see how many degrees it is on the Meridian, which, being multiplied by 70, will give the distance nearly.

PROBLEM XI.

To find the Angle of Position of two places.

Rectify the Globe according to the Latitude of one of the places, which place bring to the Meridian; then fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith, and lay the edge thereof over the other place: the number of degrees on the Horizon contained between the Quadrant and the Meridian will be the Angle of Position.

Given { Lizard and } to find the Angle of Position
 { Jamaica } between them.

PROBLEM XII.

To find the Sun's place in the Ecliptic.

Seek the day of the month on the Horizon, and opposite thereto is the sign and degree thereof, which find on the Ecliptic.

Given { February 24 }
 { July 19 } to find the Sun's place:
 { October 15 }
 { November 20 }

PROBLEM XIII.

To find the Sun's Rising and Setting.

Rectify the Globe for the given place. Having found the Sun's place in the Ecliptic, bring it to the Meridian, and fix the index at 12 o'clock. Then turn the Globe till the Sun's place comes to the eastern verge of the Horizon, and the index will shew the hour of his rising. Bring the Sun's place to the west, and the index will shew the setting.

Observe

Observe by the index how many hours the Sun is in passing from the Eastern to the Western side of the Horizon, i. e. from his rising to his setting, they will be the length of the day, which subtract from 24 hours, it will give the length of the night, or the time the Sun is under the Horizon. When the hour of either the rising or setting is known, it is easy to determine the other: thus, as much as the Sun rises before six in the morning so much he sets after six at night, and as much as he rises after six in the morning so much he sets before six in the evening. When the Sun rises at five in the morning he will set at seven in the evening.

Having the time of the sun's rising or setting, the length of either Day or Night is known thus.

Double the hour of the Sun's rising, it will give the length of the night. Double the hour of the Sun's setting, it will give the length of the day.

At London Madrid, and Petersburg	{ February 2 April 15 June 2 August 7 October 20 November 21	} to find the rising and setting of the Sun, and length of the day and night, and how long twilight continues (see page 29) and also the climate of each place.

PROBLEM XIV.

To find the Sun's Declination.

The Globe being rectified, bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and observe how many degrees it is to the North or South of the Equator, which is the declination either North or South accordingly.

Given	{ May 4 August 12 November 2	} to find the Sun's Declination at 12 o'clock.

PROBLEM XV.

To find the Sun's Altitude.

The Globe being rectified with the Quadrant in the Zenith, bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and
D observe

observe how many degrees it is above the Horizon, which will be his Altitude at 12 o'clock, called Meridian Altitude. Turn the Globe till the index points to any particular hour, and the Quadrant over the Sun's place will shew the Sun's Altitude at that time.

EXAMPLE.

April 24, August 20, at four o'clock afternoon.

PROBLEM XVI.

To find the Sun's Right Ascension.

Bring the Sun's place to the Meridian, and the degree of the Equator which is cut thereby, reckoning from the Point Aries, is the right ascension required.

PROBLEM XVII.

To find the Sun's Oblique Ascension and Descension.

The Globe being rectified, &c. bring the Sun's place to the Eastern side of the Horizon, and the degree of the Equator cut by the Horizon is the oblique ascension. Then take the Sun's place to the Western verge of the Horizon; the degree of the Equator cut thereby will be the oblique descension.

PROBLEM XVIII.

The day of the month being given, to find those places where the Sun will be vertical or in the Zenith on that day.

Bring the Sun's place to the Meridian: note its declination by some mark, then turn the Globe round, and all the places which pass under the said mark will have the Sun in the Zenith on that day.

EXAMPLE.

What places will have the Sun in the Zenith on the 24th of April and 5th of September.

PROBLEM XIX.

To find the place where the Sun is vertical at any hour, the day of the month and hour given at any place.

Find the Sun's declination, and bring the given place to the Meridian; set the index to the given hour, then turn the Globe till the index points to 12 at noon. That place on the Globe which lies under the degree of the Sun's declination on the Meridian has the Sun in the Zenith at that time

What

EXAMPLE.

What places will have the sun in the Zenith at 3 o'clock, 24th of February and 19th of July.

PROBLEM XX.

To find the length of the longest day in any Latitude in the Frigid Zones; i. e. how many days, of 24 hours each, the Sun continues above the Horizon.

Rectify the Globe to the given Latitude, and mark the same number of degrees on the Meridian, (counting from the Equator) as the place is distant from the pole; then turn the Globe, and observe what two signs of the Ecliptic pass under that mark. Seek on the Horizon the said signs and degrees thereof, opposite to which will be the month, and day of the Sun's rising and setting.

EXAMPLE.

Required the length of the longest day at Latitude 79°.

PROBLEM XXI.

Any time less than six months given, to find what places will have the Sun all that time above the Horizon.

Bring the given time into days (reckoning 28 days to each month) and take half of them; from which (if more than 30) take one: then count on the Ecliptic, beginning at Cancer, the same number of degrees as half the number of days. Where this reckoning ends make a mark on the Ecliptic. Bring this mark to the Meridian, and as many degrees on the Meridian as lie between it and the Pole, will be equal to the latitude of the place, or its distance from the Equator.

EXAMPLE.

What Latitude is that where the Sun is 4 months and 10 days above the Horizon.

CELESTIAL GLOBE.

PROBLEM I.

To find the Latitude and Longitude of a fixed Star.

Rectify the Globe for 66½, or, which is the same thing, bring the pole of the Ecliptic to the Horizon, and fix the Quadrant of Altitude in the Zenith; then lay the graduated edge over any star; the degrees on the Quadrant over the said star will be the Latitude, and the

degree of the Ecliptic which is cut by the Quadrant, reckoning from Aries, will be its Longitude.

EXAMPLE.

What is the Latitude and Longitude of Regel, in Orion's foot, and Sirius in the Dog's Mouth.

PROBLEM II.

The latitude of a place, with the day of the month and hour given, to find the Altitude and Azimuth of the Sun, or any known Star.

Rectify the Globe for the latitude, the Sun's place, and Quadrant in the Zenith; and turn the Globe till the index points to the given hour. Then lay the Quadrant over the given star, the degree over the said star will be its Altitude, and that point of the Horizon which is cut by the edge of the Quadrant will be its Azimuth.

EXAMPLE.

Required the Altitude and Azimuth of Arcturus in Bootes. At London, 27th of September, 9 o'clock.

PROBLEM III.

To find the hour of the night, having the latitude, day of the month, and altitude of any known star given.

Rectify for the Latitude, and Sun's place, with the Quadrant in the Zenith, which lay over the given star, and turn the Globe and Quadrant together, backwards or forwards till the given degree of Altitude on the Quadrant, lay over the center of the given star, the index will then point to the hour of the night.

PROBLEM IV.

To find the hour of the night by observing two known Stars, without knowing their Altitudes, &c.

Move a line and plummet in your hand till it cuts any two known stars at the same instant; then rectify the Globe for the Latitude, Sun's place, and Quadrant in the Zenith, and turn the Globe till the index points as near as you can guess to the hour of the night; then lay the Quadrant over one of the two stars which were cut by the string. If the Quadrant passes over the other you have guessed the time exactly, if not, turn the Globe and Quadrant together till it does, and the index will shew the hour.

PROB.

PROBLEM V.

The latitude of a place, with the day, and hour of the night, being given, to represent the face of the Heavens as seen at that time from the said place.

Rectify for the Latitude and Sun's place, then turn the Globe till the index points to the given hour; there fix it: then will that part of the Globe above the Horizon represent the visible face of the Heavens at that time.

The Globe thus fixed, you may take a survey of the most noted stars, and become familiar with their positions, &c.

EXAMPLE.

1st of January, 9 o'clock in the evening at London, the position of Castor and Pollux will be towards the East, the one about 48° the other 43° high, Regel (in Orion), and the Pleiades (or seven stars) to the South; the former about 20° the latter 62° high, &c.

PROBLEM VI.

The day and hour of a Lunar Eclipse being known, to find those places where the same Eclipse will be visible.

Find where the Sun is vertical at the given time, and bring the Antipodes of that point to the Zenith. All the places above the Horizon will see the eclipse, which sometimes continues so long that the Moon rises in several places after the Eclipse commenced, consequently she will be seen at some places beneath the Horizon at that time.

PROBLEM VII.

Latitude, and day of the month being given, to find the hour of the day.

Rectify for the Latitude and Sun's place, and set the Globe so that the Horizon may be perfectly level, and that the Meridian may be exactly North and South; then fix a needle uprightly on the Sun's place, and bring it to the Meridian, with the index set to 12 at noon. Turn the Globe until the needle points directly to the Sun, and casts no shadow, the index will point to the hour of the day.

CHRONOLOGY

IS the science which treats of the computation of time.

Time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds. The year is measured and ascertained by the revolution of the Earth round the Sun, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes: this is called the Solar, or Tropical year.

The Lunar year consists of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 minutes, which is the time of 12 complete lunations from change to change, each of which takes 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes.

Months are either civil or astronomical.

The civil months are those by which we divide the year, viz. *January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December*: they are otherwise styled calendar months.

The astronomical month is the time the Moon takes to make her revolution from any point in the Zodiac, to the same point again, or, 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes, (*see page 21*)

A month is divided into 4 weeks, and each week into 7 days.

The artificial day, is from sun rising to sun setting, and consequently varies in length in every place on the Globe, except under the Equator.

The natural day, is that space of time in which the Earth turns round on her Axis, (*see page 19.*) The ancient nations of the East used to begin their day at Sun rising. The Jews, Italians, Bohemians, Austrians, and Chinese, begin their day at Sun setting. The English, French, Dutch, Spaniards, Danes, and the greater part of the Germans, from midnight. The Turks reckon their day from Sun rising to Sun setting. Astronomers begin the day at noon.

The number of days in each month is expressed in the following simple lines:

“Thirty

- " Thirty days hath September,
 " April, June, and November ;
 " February hath twenty-eight alone,
 " All the rest have thirty and one :
 " Except in Leap year, and then's the time,
 " February's days are twenty and nine."

The ancients had certain periods of time for the celebration of their public feasts. The Jews kept holy every seventh year, which was called the Sabbatical year. The Jubilee year was every fiftieth year, at which time slaves were made free, and all property reverted to its ancient owners. The Greeks counted their time by the Olympiads, which were public games celebrated with great pomp every fourth year in the Peloponnesus, now known by the name of the Morea.

The Romans reckoned by the Lustrum, a period of five years, which was the time the Censur (instituted by Servius Tullius) was held in the Campus Martius near Rome.

A Seculum, or Century, is 100 years. The æra from which all Christian nations count their time is from the Nativity of Christ, which is now 1791. The Turks and all Mahometans date from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which is now 1169. Meto, an Athenian, observed, that while the Sun made 19 revolutions there would happen 235 lunations, and that the Sun and Moon then regularly meet in one and the same point of the Zodiac, and the same succession of conjunctions, oppositions, eclipses, &c. re-commence in the same order, and happen within $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour of the time they did in the preceding 19 years. This period of time is called the Cycle of the Moon, or Golden Number.

The Cycle of the Sun is a revolution of 28 years, in which time he comes exactly to the same point of the Zodiac in which he was 28 years before, and the days of the month return again to the same days of the week, &c.

To find the Golden Number and Cycle of the Sun.

Add 1 to the year, which sum divide by 19, the remainder is the Golden Number ; if nothing remains
19 is

19 is the Golden Number. For the Cycle of the Sun, add 9 and divide by 28.

Or:—Add 1, or 9 to the year or date;
Divide by 19 or 28.

EXAMPLE.

For 1793.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1793 \\
 \underline{1} \\
 19)1794(94 \\
 \underline{171} \\
 84 \\
 \underline{76} \\
 8
 \end{array}$$

8 Golden Number
for 1793.

For 1792.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1792 \\
 \underline{1} \\
 19)1793(94 \\
 \underline{171} \\
 83 \\
 \underline{76} \\
 7
 \end{array}$$

7 Golden Number
for 1792.

The Epact is the number of days the Solar year exceeds the Lunar year.

To find the Epact.

Subtract 1 from the Golden Number, divide the remainder by 3; if nothing remains, the Epact will be the same as the dividend, viz. 1 less than the Golden Number. If 1 remains add 10, if 2 remains add 20 to the dividend, the sum will be the Epact.

EXAMPLE.

For 1793.

8 Golden Number

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 \underline{1} \\
 3)7(2 \\
 \underline{6} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

1 remains
add 10 to the dividend,
which makes 17 the Epact
for 1793.

For 1792.

7 Golden Number

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 \underline{1} \\
 3)6(2 \\
 \underline{6} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

0 remains conse-
quently 6 is the Epact for
1792.

OF THE BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

So called because that year leaps or skips over one day in order to make up for the six hours which the Sun

Sun spends in each of the four years, and therefore consists of 366 days instead of 365; this extra day is added to February, (*see page 43*)

To find Bissextile or Leap Year.

Divide the given year by 4, the remainder will shew how many years it is since the last Leap Year; if nothing remains, the year itself is Bissextile.

Divide the year by 4, what's left shall be
For Leap Year, 0, for past 1, 2, or 3.

EXAMPLE.

For 1793.

4) 1793(1

448

1 remains, which is 1 year
since.

For 1792.

4) 1792(0

448

0 remains, consequently
1792 is Leap Year.

OF THE DOMINICAL LETTER.

So called because it is used to denote Sunday in the Almanacks. There are 7 of these letters answering to

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

the 7 days of the week, viz. ABCDEFG. A always answers to the first day of the year. If the year consisted exactly of 52 weeks, the same letters would constantly distinguish or mark out the same days; but by dividing 365, the days in the year, by 7, the quotient is 52 weeks, and one day over, which odd day will consequently be the last day of December. As the first day of January, or New Year's day, of every year is regularly denoted or marked by the letter A, if that day should happen on Sunday A would be the Dominical Letter for that year. The next year beginning on Monday, it is evident that the first Sunday would fall on the seventh day of the year, and must necessarily be distinguished by the letter G, which would be the Dominical Letter for that year. The next year beginning on Tuesday, the first Sunday would happen on the sixth day, which must be denoted by F, and so on in succession for seven years, and the eighth year would

would again begin on Sunday, and be distinguished by the letter A as before. But as every fourth year, or Leap Year, consists of 366 days, or 2 days over the 52 weeks, it so interrupts the order of the Dominical Letters that they cannot return to their original state before the expiration of the Cycle, or space of 28 years, in which time 7 leap years happen.

To find the Dominical Letter till 1800.

Add $\frac{1}{4}$ of the year to the year itself and divide by 7, the remainder, taken from 7, will refer to the letter as above marked; if nothing remains after dividing by 7, G will be the letter.

Divide the year and 4th thereof by 7,

What's left subtract from 7, the letter's given.

For the next century it will be sufficient to divide the year and fourth part by 7 only; the remainder will indicate the letter without subtracting it from 7.

EXAMPLE.

For 1793

448

7)2241(1 rem.

320

1 remains, which take from 7 their is 6 left, which refers to F for the Dominical Letter for 1793.

For 1792

448

7)2240(0 rem.

320

0 remains, consequently G is the Dominical Letter for 1792.

In leap years there are two Dominical Letters. The one found as above does not take place till the 24th of February, and continues to the end of the year. The letter next in order following will serve from January till that time. In 1792, which is Leap year, G is the Sunday Letter as above, and will serve from the 24th of February to the end of the year; and the next letter in order, which is A, will serve from the 1st of January to that time.

To find the Moon's Age, (or how many days are passed since her change) which can never exceed 30 days.

Find the Epact, to which add the day of the month, and number of the month, as in the following table. If the sum be less than 30 it is the Moon's age; if more than 30, subtract 30 from it, the remainder will be the age; if just 30, the Moon changes that day.

0	2	1	2	3	4	5
January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,
6	8	8	10	10		
August,	September,	October,	November,	December.		

EXAMPLE.

For Aug. 10, 1793
 17 Epact, 1793
 10 Day of the Month
 6 Number of the Month

—
 33 sum
 30 subtract
 —

3 days, the Moon's age.

For Aug. 10, 1792
 6 Epact, 1792
 10 Day of the Month
 6 Number of the Month

—
 22 days, the Moon's age.

To find the Moon's Southing, or the time of her coming to the Meridian.

Multiply the Moon's age by 4, and divide the product by 5, the quotient will be the hours, and the remainder so many 5ths of an hour, or 12 minutes.

Note. In the waxing, or before the full, the Moon comes to the Meridian after noon. In the waning, or after the full, she comes to the Meridian before noon.

EXAMPLE.

For August 10, 1793
 3 Moon's age
 4 mult.

—
 5) 12 (2 remains
 —

2 hours, 24 minutes,
 or 2 o'clock and 24 min.
 in the afternoon, the time
 of the Moon's Southing.

For August 10, 1792
 22 Moon's age
 4 mult.

—
 5) 88 (3 rem. 3-12ths of an
 — hour, or 36 min.

17 hours, 36 minutes,
 which, counting from mid-
 day, makes 36 minutes past
 5 o'clock in the morning,
 Moon's Southing.

To find the time of high water at any place.

To the Moon's Southing add the point of the compass, from the North or South, (reduced to time) making full sea at the full or change for the given place, that sum will be the hour of high water.

At what hour will it be high water at London

On August 10, 1791

On August 10, 1792

h. m.		h. m.	
2	24 Southing	5	48 Southing
3	0 = to 4 points, or 45°	3	0

5 48 at night, high water
at London.

8 48 in the morning, high
water.

Note. Each point contains $11^{\circ} 15'$, and 15° are equal to one hour of time; therefore $11^{\circ} 15'$ multiplied by 4 points make 45° or 3 hours.

The points the Moon is upon when it is high water at

Amsterdam		are		NE & SW
Bristol				EbS & WbN
Calais				ENE & WSW
Dover				N & S
Flanders Coast				N & S
London				NE & SW

To find the Paschal Full Moon, commonly called Easter Limit, i. e. the Full Moon which happens on or nearest after the vernal equinox or the 21st of March.

Find the Epact; if that be less than 24, subtract it from 44; but if more than 24, subtract it from 74; if just 24, subtract it from 73; also, if it be 25, and the Golden Number more than 11, subtract it from 73; the remainder is Easter Limit, or the day of the Paschal Full Moon, counting from the 1st of March inclusive.

What is Easter Limit for 1792 and 1793.

Epact for 1793 is	17	Epact for 1792 is	6
which subtract from	44	which subtract from	44
Full Moon is	27	Full Moon is	38
days, including the 1st		days, including the 1st of	
of March, which is consequently the 27th of March.		March, which is the 7th of	
		April.	

N. B. Easter

N. B. Easter Day is always the next Sunday after the paschal full moon, and can never happen before the 22nd of March, nor after the 25th of April.

To find Easter Day.

To the number of the Sunday Letter add 4.

Subtract the sum from the day of paschal full moon, or Limit.

What remains take from the next higher number of sevens.

Add Limit to this remainder. If the sum be not more than 31, it will give Easter Day in March. If it exceeds 31, subtract 31, the days of March, the remainder will give the day of the month in April.

EXAMPLES.

For 1793.	For 1792.
Letter F is 6	Letter G is 7
4 4 add	
— —	
10 11 sum	
27 limit . . 38 limit (subtract)	
— —	
17 27 remains	
21 28 nearest number of 7	
— —	
4 1 remains	
27 38 limit (add)	
— —	
Easter Day 31st of March	39 sum
	31 days in Mar. (subtract)
	—
	8th of April, Easter Day

Having found Easter, the other moveable feasts depending thereon, are easily known.

Septuagesima	is nine weeks before Easter.
Sexagesima	eight weeks ditto.
Quinquagesima	seven weeks ditto.
Quadragesima, or 1st Sunday in Lent	} six weeks ditto.
Rogation Sunday	
Ascension Day	five weeks after Easter.
Whit Sunday	forty days ditto.
Trinity Sunday	seven weeks ditto.
	eight weeks ditto.

GEOGRAPHY

IS that part of Cosmography which treats of the properties of the terraqueous globe, as it is constituted in respect to land and water, and which describes the different countries of the earth, and shews their relative situations, and distances of places.

Geography is either chorographical, which describes countries in general, or topographical, which describes any particular country.

The Earth is a spherical, or round body. This is proved by her circular shadow in a lunar eclipse, and is evident by observing a ship at sea, where we first discover the mast, then the sails, and as she approaches shore she presents herself in full view. The surface of the Earth is naturally divided into land and water. The surface of the water is to that of the earth as 3 is to 1.

The land is divided into continents, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, islands, mountains, valleys, coasts, shores, &c.

The water is divided into oceans, seas, gulphs or bays, straits, lakes, rivers, &c.

 LAND.

A Continent, (French, *Continent*) is a large extent of land, containing many countries. There are two continents, viz. Europe, Asia, and Africa, which are the Eastern; and America, which is the Western continent; the former is sometimes called the old world, and the latter the new world, from it's being of late discovery.

A Peninsula, Chersonese, (French, *Presqu'île*) is a portion of land more than half surrounded by water, as Jutland, Africa, Arabia, and South America.

An Island, (French, *Ile*) is a part of land entirely surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

An Isthmus, (French, *Isthme*) is a narrow neck of land which joins a Peninsula to other land, as the Isthmus of Suez, which unites Africa to Asia, the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, which joins North to South America.

A Pro-

B

(To face Page 61)

EUROPE.



A Promontory or Cape, (French, *Cap*) is a point of land jutting into the sea, as the Capes of Good Hope, St. Vincent, Finister, &c.

A Mountain, (French, *Montagne*) is land rising to a great height, and overtopping the neighbouring country, as Mount Jura, Olympus, Snowden, &c. A small mountain is called a hill. If a mountain throws out fire it is called a volcano, as Vesuvius, Ætna, and Hecla.

A Valley, is a plain between two hills or mountains.

A Coast, or Shore, is land on the sea side.

WATER.

An Ocean, is a large collection of water, not separated by land, as the Pacific Ocean, between Asia and America; and the Atlantic, or Western Ocean, between Europe and America.

A Sea, (French, *Mer*) is a smaller body of water, more than half surrounded by land, as the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Red Sea, Baltic Sea. The name sea is given to various parts of the ocean, which are denominated from the particular countries bordering thereon, as the Norwegian Seas, Irish Sea, &c.

A Lake, (French, *Lac*) is a portion of water supposed to be surrounded by land, as the Lakes Geneva, Lodago, &c.

A Strait, (French, *Detroit*) is a narrow passage of water, which unites one sea, or body of water, to another, and separates two lands, as the Straits of Gibraltar, which unites the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean, or the Straits of the Sound between Denmark and Sweden.

A Gulf, or Bay, (French, *Golfe*) is a portion of water running into the land, as the Gulfs of Venice, Mexico, Bays of Biscay, Bengal, &c.

A River, (French, *Riviere*) is a stream of fresh water rising from a spring in a country, and runs to the sea, as the Thames, Seine, Danube, &c.

The EARTH is divided into four parts, or quarters, viz. *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

EUROPE. (*Map 1.*)

Latitude between 36° & 72° N.

Longitude between 10° W & 65° E.

Length from N to S about 3000 miles.

Breadth from E to W about 2500 miles.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Northern and Frozen Ocean.
West. Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America.
East. Asia, Sea of Asoph, P, Black Sea, B, S, Straits of Bosphorus, h, Sea of Marmora, m, Hellespont i, and Archipelago, A.
South. Mediterranean Sea and Straits of Gibraltar 7, which separate it from Africa.

Longest day { in the North, about 2 months.
in the South, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Consequently it layeth between the fifth climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the second of months.

OF GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are Monarchical, Aristocratical, and Democratical.

A Monarchical Government is where the sovereignty is lodged in the hands of a single person of a distinguished title as King.

An Aristocratical Government is, where the sovereignty is lodged in the hands of the Nobles.

A Democratical Government is, where the sovereignty is lodged in the hands of the people at large.

Aristocracy and Democracy may be united, as in Holland.

Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, may be mixed together, as in England. The two last forms of government are said to be Mixed or Limited.

An

An Arbitrary Government is, where the Monarch rules by laws made by himself, as Spain, Portugal, Prussia, &c.

A Despotic Government is, where the Sovereign's Will is the only law, as Russia, Turkey, and almost all the eastern governments.

RELIGIONS.

There are four principal religions, viz. Jewdaism, Paganism, Mahomedanism, and the Christian.

The Christian Church consists of the Greek ; the Roman Catholic, or Popish Church ; the Protestant, or Reformed Church.

The Protestant Church is divided into various sects, viz. Lutherans, or the followers of Luther ; Calvinists, or the followers of Calvin ; Quakers, &c. &c.

THE DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS IN EUROPE.

E means Empire, K Kingdom, R Republic, D Duchy or Dukedom, and S State.

ENGLISH.

	DIVISIONS.	CAPITALS.	INHABITANTS.	DIVISIONS.	CAPITALES.	HABITANTS.	RELIGIONS.
I.	{ England Scotland Ireland Denmark	{ London Edinburgh Dublin Kiøbenhavn, or Copenhagen	{ English Scots, or Scotch Irish Danes	{ L'Angleterre L'Ecosse L'Irlande Le Danemarek	{ Londres Edinbourg Dublin Copenhague	{ Anglois Ecossois Irlandois Danois	{ Luth. & Calv. Calvinists Calv. & Pap. Lutherans
II.	{ Norway Sweden Russia Holland	{ Christiania Stockholm Peterburg Amsterdam	{ Norwegians Swedes Russians Dutch	{ La Norvege La Suède La Russie La Hollande	{ Christiania Stockholm St Peterbourg Amsterdam	{ Norvègiens Suedois Russes Hollandois	{ Lutherans Lutherans Greek Church Calvinists
III.	{ Brabant Flanders	{ Brussels Lille	{ Brabanter Flemish	{ Le Brabant La Flandre, ou Les pays Bas	{ Bruxelles Lille	{ Brabançons Flamans	{ Papists Papists
IV.	{ France Switzerland Germany	{ Paris Bern Vienna	{ French Swiss Germans	{ La France La Suisse L'Allemagne	{ Paris Berne Vienne	{ François Suisse Allemands	{ Papists Calv. & Pap. Pap. Calv. & Luth.
V.	{ Bohemia Prussia Poland	{ Prague Konigsburg Warsaw	{ Bohemians Prussians Poles, or Po- landers	{ La Boheme La Prusse La Pologne	{ Prague Konigsberg Varsovie	{ Bohèmiens Prussiens Polonois	{ Papists Luth. & Calv. Pap. Luth. & Calv.
VI.							
VII.							
VIII.							
IX.							
X.							
XI.							
XII.							

XIII. K	Hungary	Prefburg	Hungarians	La Hongrie	Prefbourg	Hongrois	Pap. & Calv.
XIV. K	Portugal	Lifbon	Portuguefe	Le Portugal	Lifbonne	Portugais	Papifts
XV. K	Spain	Madrid	Spaniards	L'Efpagne	Madrid	Efpagnols	Papifts
XVI. S	Italy	Rome	Italians	L'Italie	Rome	Italiens	Papifts
XVII. E	Turkey	Conftantinople	Turks	La Turquie	Conftantinople	Turcs	Mahometans & Greek Church
XVIII. K	{ Sicily Naples	Palermo Naples	{ Neapolitans Sardinians	La Sicile Naples	Palerme	Neapolitains	Papifts
XIX. K	Sardinia	Cagliari	Venitians	Sardaigne	Cagliari	Sardiniens	Papifts
XX. R	Venice	Venice		Venife	Venife	Venitiens	Papifts

(55)

The Dukedoms, Duchies, States, &c. contained in the above divifions, and which are confidered as diftinct jurifdictions, are—

Archduchy of Auftria, in Germany.

Duchy of Holftain in Germany, Slefwich in Denmark, Finland in Sweden, Livonia in Ruffia.

Grand Duchy of Tufcany, and the Duchies of Savoy, Milan, Mantua, Modena, Parma, and the Republics of Genoa, Lucca, St Marino in Italy, and Ragufa on the coaft of Turkey.

The Sovereign of the Ruffian Empire is called Czar,* if a woman, Czarina.

The Sovereign of the Turkifh Empire is called Sultan, or Grand Segnior. The head of the Republic of Holland is Stadtholder; that of Venice, Genoa, &c. Doge.

* From Cæfar.

SEAS IN EUROPE.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.		ANCIENT NAMES.	
W	{ Atlantic, or Western Ocean	{	Océan Occidentale	{ Oceanus Hesperius	{ Between Europe & America
			La Mer Blanche		
S	{ North Sea	{	La Mer du Nord	{ Oceanus Septentrionalis	{ North of Russia
			Le Categat		
B	{ Scaggerac Sea	{		{	{ Between England, Holland, Germany, and Denmark
			Baltic Sea		
E	{ Zuyder Sea	{	Le Zuiderzee	{	{ Between Sweden, Russia, Poland, Prussia, & Germany
			La Manche		
W	{ Bristol Channel	{	Le Canal de Bristol	{ Oceanus Britannicus	{ North of Holland
			La Mer d'Irlande		
T	{ Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel	{		{	{ Between England & France
			La Mer Méditerranée		
V	{ Tuscan Sea, part of the Mediterranean	{	La Mer de Toscane	{ Mare Internum	{ Between Ireland & Wales
			Golfe de Venise		
V S	{ Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice	{		{ Sinus Adriaticus	{ Between Europe & Africa
			La Mer du Levant		
I S	{ Ionian Sea	{		{ Mare Ionium	{ On the West Coast of Italy
			L'Archipel		
L E	{ Archipelago	{	La Mer de Marmora	{ Mare Egeum, or Angelicum Propontis	{ Between Italy and Turkey
			La Mer Noire		
A	{ Black Sea	{	La Mer d'Asie	{ Pontus Euxinus	{ South of Turkey and Asia
			Zabacche		
B S	{ Sea of Asoph, or Zabacche	{		{ Palus Mæotis	{ South of Russia

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS.

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	ANCIENT NAMES.	
Gulfs of Bothnia 1, Finland 2, Riga 3, Dantzick 4			In the Baltic
5 Straits of the Sound	Sund		Between Sweden & Denmark
6 Straits of Dover	Pas de Calais		Between England & France
B Bay of Biscay	Golfe de Gascoigne	Mare Cantabricum Aquitanicum	On the Coast of France and Spain
7 Strait of Gibraltar	Detroit de Gibraltar	Fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum	Between Spain and Africa
9 Strait of Bonifacio	Detroit de Bonifacio		Between Corsica & Sardinia
g Gulf of Genoa	Golfe de Gênes	Mare Ligusticum	At the North of the Mediterranean
8 Strait of Messina	Detroit de Messine	Fretum Siculum	Between Italy and Sicily
v Gulf of Lepante	Golfe de Lepante	Sinus Corinthiacus	North of the Morea
t Gulf of Tarente	Golfe de Tarente	Sinus Ambriaci	South of Italy
h Strait of Constantinople	Detroit de Constantinople	Bosphorus Thracicus	Unites the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora
i Hellespont, or Dardanelles		Hellepontus	Joins the Sea of Marmora to the Archipelago
s c Strait of Kaffa		Bosphorus Cimmericus	Unites the Sea of Asoph to the Black Sea

ISLANDS IN EUROPE.

IN THE NORTHERN OCEAN.

To DENMARK—Iceland *a*, Faro Isles *b*, (French, *Islande, et Les Iles de Fero.*)

To ENGLAND—Orkades or Orkney Isles *c*, Shetland *d*, Hebrides or Western Isles *e*.

IN THE IRISH SEA.

To ENGLAND—Isle of Man *f*, Isle of Anglesea *g*, Scilly Isles *sc*, near the Lands end, Cornwall.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Guernsey *b*, Jersey *k*, Shark *l*, Isle of White *i*.

IN THE BALTIC SEA, (*see Denmark.*)

To DENMARK—Zealand *c*, (*Zelande*) Arnach, Funen, Alsen, Falster, Langland, Laland, Femeren, Mona, Bornholm.

To SWEDEN—Gothland, Oeland, Aland, Rugen.

To RUSSIA—Ofel, Dagho, Usedom, Wollin.

IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

To FRANCE—Ushant *v*, Belle Isle, Rhe, Oleron *w*.

IN THE OCEAN.

To PORTUGAL—Azores, or Western Islands, Lat. 38° N. Long 29° W.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

To SPAIN—Ivica *m*, (*Ivica*) Majorca *p*, (*Majorque*) Minorca *n*, (*Minorque*)

To FRANCE—Corsica *o*, (*la Corse.*)

To ITS KING—Sicily XVIII, (*la Sicile.*)

To ITS KING—Sardinia XIX. (*la Sardaigne.*)

Lipari Isles *L i*, north of Sicily.

To THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA—Malta *S*, (*Malte*) ancient Melita.

IN THE ADRIATIC AND IONIAN SEA, (*see Italy.*)

Corfu *p*, Cephalonia *k*, Zant *z*, St. Maura *a*, Lufina, Leucadia, Venice, &c.

AGÉAN SEA OR ARCHIPELAGO, (*see Turkey.*)

Candia *C*, Rhodes *R*, Lemnos, Negropont, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytilene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Lesbos, Delas, Cyclades, Paros, Cerigo, Santoria, Cyprus *Y*.

PRINCIPAL CAPES IN EUROPE.

IN ENGLAND—North and South Foreland *A*; Flamboroughhead *B*, in the North Sea; Portland Point *C*, in the Channel; Lands end *G*, in the Atlantic Ocean.

IRELAND—Fairehead *E*, at the North; Cape Clear *F*, at the South.

NORWAY—North Cape *D*, at the North; Nase *P*, at the South.

DENMARK—Scagen, or Scaw *Q*, at the North.

FRANCE—Cape De la Hogue *R*, at the North.

SPAIN—Capes Penas *S*, Ortegal *T*, and Finister *U*, at the North; Gibraltar Point, at the South; Capes de Gata *Y*, Palos *D*, and St. Martino *M*, at the East.

PORTUGAL—Cape Raxent *B*, at the West, and Vincent *Z*, at the South.

ITALY—Spartavento *C*, at the Straits of Messina.

TURKEY—Matapan *H*, at the South of the Morea.

CHIEF RIVERS IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND—Thames, Severn, Humber, Ouse, Trent, Cam, Tine, Twede, Derwent, Medway, Tay, Dee, Avon.

SCOTLAND—Forth, Tweed, Tay, Clay, Dee, Spey, Don.

IRELAND—Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Fin, Liffe, Blackwater.

DENMARK—Eyder, Slye.

NORWAY—Glama.

SWEDEN—Uhma, Pitea, Luella, Torma, Kimi.

RUSSIA—Wolga, Dwina, Duna, Neva, Don, Nieper, Kama, Okka, Moscow.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND—Rhine, Meuse, or Maese, Yssel, Vecht, Vahal, Leck.

FLANDERS—Scheld, Meuse, Lys, Sambre.

FRANCE—Rhone, Soane, Garonne or Gironde, Loire, Seine, Somme, Isere, Durance, Mayenne, Allier, Moselle, Meuse, Lot.

SWITZERLAND—Sambre, Scarpe, Somme, Rhine, Aar, Brufs, Inn, Thur, Oglio, Rhone.

GERMANY—Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Spree, Oder, Wefer, Moselle, Ems, Saar.

BOHEMIA—Elbe.

PRUSSIA—Vistula, Pregel, Niemen.

POLAND—Nieper, Niefter, Bog, Vistula, Niemen, Duna, Warta, Wilia.

HUNGARY—Danube, Save, Drave, Morave, Maros, Thais.

PORTUGAL—Guadiana, Tajo or Tagus, Mondego, Douro, Minho.

SPAIN—Douro, Ebro, Turio, Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Minho, Mondego, Segura, Tajo.

ITALY—Po, Var, Adige, Piava, Brenta, Arno, Rubicon, Tiber, Sefio.

TURKEY—Danube, Don, Nieper, Niefter, Bog, Pruth.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN—Malvern, Plinlimmon, Snowden, Bredon, Peak, Chiviot, Grampion.

NORWAY—Dofrine, or Dorfield.

SWEDEN—Ditto.

RUSSIA—Zimnopoas.

POLAND—Carpathian.

HUNGARY—Ditto.

FRANCE—Voge, Cevenes, and part of the Alps, Jura, and Pyrenees.

SPAIN—Pyrenees.

ITALY—Apenines, and part of the Alps.

SWITZERLAND—Alps.

TURKEY—Olimpus, Parnassus, Pindus, Athos.

VOLCANOS.

Hecla, in Iceland; Vesuvius, in Italy; Etna, or Gibel, in Sicily; Stromboli, in the Lipary Isles, north of Sicily.

COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE DIFFERENT SEAS IN EUROPE.

ON THE NORTH SEA—Great Britain, Flanders, Holland, part of Germany, Denmark, and Norway.

ON THE BALTIC SEA—Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Russia, and Sweden.

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA—Spain, France, Italy, Turkey, on the North; Asia on the East; and on the South, Africa.

ON THE BLACK SEA—Turkey, Little and Crim Tartary, on the West and North; and Asia on the East and South.

Ancient EUROPA, called sometimes Tyria, Galatia, Celtica, was divided into nine parts, viz.

Britannia, Gallia, Hispania, Italia, Germania, Illyrium, Samartia, Dacia, and Græcia.

The length of miles, &c. in the different countries in Europe.

The English mile consists of	1760 feet,	and $69\frac{1}{2}$	} make one degree
Scotch and Irish mile is about	$1\frac{1}{4}$	and $46\frac{1}{4}$	
Dutch, Spanish, and Polish,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	and $19\frac{1}{4}$	
Danish and Swedish,	$5\frac{1}{2}$	and $12\frac{9}{11}$	
Russian worst a little more than	$\frac{3}{4}$	and 93	
German mile, about	4	and $17\frac{3}{4}$	
Hungarian about	6	and $11\frac{7}{11}$	
League in France, about	$2\frac{3}{4}$	and $25\frac{3}{11}$	
Marine league, is	3	and $23\frac{1}{10}$	
Italian mile, is about	1	and $69\frac{1}{2}$	

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GREAT BRITAIN,

(Ancient BRITANIA,)

is divided into North, called SCOTLAND; and South,
called ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Length 380 miles. Lat. between 50° and 56° North.
Breadth 300 Longitude 2° East & $6^{\circ} 20'$ W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Scotland, from which it is separated by
the Tweed and Chiviot Hills.
East. North Sea, which divides it from Hol-
land and Denmark.
South. English Channel, which divides it from
France.
West. Irish Sea and St. George's Channel,
which separate it from Ireland.

Longest day { in the North, $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours
in the South, 16 hours

England consequently lies in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and
11th climates of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The ancient state of England, under the primitive Britains, was Monarchy. Fifty four years before Christ, the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, passed over from Gaul, (now France), subdued the southern part of the country, and annexed it to the Roman Empire. In the sixth century, the Saxons*, united with the Angles†, made themselves masters of the whole country, which they divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy, viz. the kingdom of Kent, the kingdom of the South Saxons, the kingdom of the West Saxons, the kingdom of the East Saxons, the kingdom of Northumberland, the kingdom of the East Angles, and the kingdom of the Mercians. In 819, the Heptarchy became united under one monarch, in the person of Egbert, who was descended from the Angles: hence the country south of the Tweed took the name of Angle Land, or England.

F 2

THE

* A people of Germany. † A people of Denmark.

THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

SAXON AND ANGLE LINE, FROM THE UNION OF THE
HEPTARCHY.

A.D.

- 819 Egbert, the first King of England.
- 838 Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.
- 857 Ethelbald, son of Ethelwolf.
- 860 Ethelbert, brother to Ethelbald.
- 866 Ethelred, brother to Ethelbald.
- 871 Alfride, or Alfred the Great, brother to Ethelbald.
He divided the kingdom into counties.
- 901 Edward, son of Alfred.
- 925 Athelstan, son of Edward. In this reign lived
Guy, Earl of Warwick, who vanquished Col-
brand, the Danish Champion, near Winchester.
- 941 Edmond, brother to Athelstan.
- 946 Edred, brother to Athelstan.
- 955 Edwin, son of Edmond.
- 959 Edgar, brother to Edwin.
- 975 Edward II. son of Edgar. Basely murdered.
- 978 Ethelred II. son of Edgar. The Danes having
gained advantage over the English, compelled
Ethelred to pay a tribute; which so incensed
the people, that a plot was formed to murder
all the Danes in the night of Nov. 12, 1012,
while they were asleep.
- 1016 Edmond II. (Iron Side). Contended in single com-
bat with Canute, the Dane, for the English
crown. They fought in Alney Isle, in the
Severn, in sight of their two armies. Canute
being wounded, proposed to divide the king-
dom: he to have the north and Edmond the
south, which was agreed to.
- 1017 Canute, King of Denmark and Norway, married
the widow of Ethelred. She was daughter to
the Duke of Normandy. In this reign it was a
custom with the Danes to stab or cut the throats
of the English while they were drinking: hence
the saying of "I pledge you," i. e. I'll be your
guard.
- 1035 Harold, son of Canute.

1039 Hardi-

A.D.

- 1039 Hardicanute, son of Canute.
 1041 Edward III. (the Confessor,) son of Ethelred.
 This King composed a code of the Saxon, Danish, and Mercian laws, which is the basis of the English jurisprudence.
 1065 Harold II. son of Goodwin, Earl of Kent. Opposed by William, Duke of Normandy, cousin to Edward the Confessor. Their two armies met near Hastings in Sussex, where a bloody battle ensued, and Harold was slain.

NORMAN LINE.

- 1066 William I. (Conqueror).
 1087 William II. (Rufus) son to the Conqueror.
 1100 Henry (Beauclerk), son to the Conqueror.
 1135 Stephen, grandson of William I. by his daughter Adela.

SAXON LINE RESTORED.

- 1154 Henry II. grandson of Henry, by his daughter the Empress Maud in her second marriage with Plantagenet of Anjou. Hence the provinces of Anjou, Tourraine, and Maine, in France, were annexed to the crown of England.
 1189 Richard, (Cœur de Lion) son of Henry II.
 1199 John, brother of Richard. Signed the Magna Charta, the bulwark of the English constitution.
 1216 Henry III. son of John.
 1272 Edward, son of Henry III. confirmed the Magna Charta, and united Wales to England.
 1307 Edward II. son of Edward I. Murdered in Berkley Castle. He was the first Prince of Wales.
 1327 Edward III. son of Edward II.
 1377 Richard II. grandson to Edward III.

LANCASTER LINE.

- 1399 Henry IV. son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was the fourth son of Edward III.
 1413 Henry V. son of Henry IV. He conquered France, but did not live to enjoy the kingdom.
 1422 Henry VI. son of Henry V. He was crowned king of France in Paris; but lost that kingdom and England also in a few years.

YORK LINE.

A D.

- 1461 Edward IV. son of the Duke of York. Descended from Edward III. He laid claim to the French Crown, and took the title of King of France.
- 1483 Edward V. son of Edward IV. Smothered in the tower by order of his uncle.
- 1483 Richard III. who was slain in battle by
- 1485 Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, heir to the house of Lancaster. After having vanquished Richard, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and thereby united the houses of Lancaster and York. This put an end to the long and bloody wars, in which 8 kings and princes, 40 nobles, and 200,000 people, had lost their lives.
- 1509 Henry VIII. son of Henry VII. He wrote a book against Luther, and thereby obtained from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith. He afterwards rejected the Pope's supremacy, and began the Reformation.
- 1547 Edward VI son of Henry VIII.
- 1553 Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catherine of Spain. She restored the Pope's authority, and put to death upwards of 500 of her protestant subjects.
- 1558 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne of Bolleyn. She favoured the Reformation, and assisted the Dutch against the Spaniards. This reign is famous for the destruction of the Spanish Armada.

STUART LINE.

- 1603 James I. of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots and great grandson of Henry VII. On the 5th of November, 1605, Guy Faux attempted to blow up the Parliament House.
- 1625 Charles I. son of James I. Beheaded in 1648. Interregnum. Common wealth under Cromwell.
- 1649 Charles II. son of Charles I.
- 1685 James II. brother of Charles II. Abdicated the throne.

1688 William

A. D.

1688 William III. Prince of Orange, son in law to James II. This is the famous period of the Revolution.

1702 Anne, daughter of James II. In this reign the glory of the British arms was immortalized under the Duke of Marlborough.

HANOVER, OR BRUNSWICK LINE.

1714 George I. Elector of Hanover, great grandson of James I. by his daughter Elizabeth.

1727 George II. son of George I.

1760 George III. the present reigning Monarch, grandson to George II.

GOVERNMENT.

Hereditary limited monarchy, and consists of the King, Lords, and Commons. The House of Lords is composed of the Princes, Dukes, Bishops, and Nobles, of the realm; sixteen of whom are Scotch Peers. The number of English Peers is unlimited, and may be increased by the royal will. The House of Commons consists of 558 members, 45 of whom are deputed from Scotland, the rest from the different counties, cities, and borough towns in England and Wales. Each county deputes two members, Knights of the shire, who are elected by the freeholders possessed of at *least* 40s per year. The members for cities, and borough towns, are chosen by the citizens, burgesses, &c.

Each House of Parliament deliberates separately on public business, and the resolutions thereon are what is called a bill, or act of parliament; which must be approved by a majority of both houses, and sanctioned by the King's consent, before it can pass into law. When the royal assent is given to a private bill, the clerk of the House of Peers reads, "*Soit fait comme il est désiré*;" if to a public bill, "*Le Roi le veut*;" if to a money bill, "*Le Roi remercie ses loyaux sujets accepte leur benevolence et aussi le veut*." If the royal assent be refused, the clerk reads, "*Le Roi s'avisera*."

The King has the power to convoke, prorogue, or dissolve the parliament at his pleasure; has the disposal of

of all ecclesiastical benefices, and all posts civil and military. He can make war or peace; conclude treaties of league, commerce, &c. levy armies; fit out fleets, and employ them as he thinks proper.

Next to the two Houses of Parliament, is the most Honorable Privy Council; the members of which are chosen by the King. The Ministers of State attend at this council.

There are nine great Officers of State, who take precedence next after the Princes of the Blood and the two Primates, viz.

I. The Lord High Steward, created only on certain occasions, such as at a coronation or at the trial of a Peer, &c.

II. The Lord High Chancellor; who is generally keeper of the great Seal. He is guardian of orphans, heirs, heiresses, lunatics, &c. He is patron of all the King's livings under 20l. per annum.

III. The Lord High Treasurer; which post is now invested by commission in five persons, called the Lords of the Treasury.

IV. Lord President of the Council.

V. Lord Privy Seal.

VI. Lord Great Chamberlain; who attends the King's person on his coronation, and prepares Westminster Hall for the trial of Peers, &c. This office is hereditary in the family of Lindsey, now Duke of Ancaster.

VII. Lord High Constable; created only occasionally.

VIII. Earl Marshall; who regulates public processions at coronations, proclamations, &c. The Herald's Office and Marshalsea Court, are under his cognizance. This office is hereditary in the family of the Howards, now Duke of Norfolk.

IX. Lord High Admiral; who has the management of the navy.

The principal courts of judicature are: the Court of Chancery, at which the Lord Chancellor presides as sole judge; the Court of King's Bench, the head of which is the Lord Chief Justice of England; and the Court of Common Pleas, the first judge of which is styled the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

REIGNING MONARCH.

George III. born 1738, crowned 1760.

Title. By the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Eldest son's title. Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Electoral Prince of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, and Captain General of the Artillery Company.

ORDERS.

I. The Knight of the Garter. Instituted by Edward III. 1344. It consists of a medal of St. George and the Dragon suspended across the shoulder in a blue ribband. Motto—*HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.*

II. The Knights of the Bath. Instituted by Henry IV. Ribband over the left shoulder. Motto—*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNUM.*

III. The Knights of the Thistle, (*See Scotland.*)

IV. Knights of St. Patrick, (*See Ireland.*)

SEAS BORDERING ON ENGLAND.

North Sea,		at the East,
Irish Sea and St. George's Channel		West,
English Channel,		South.

BAYS AND STRAITS.

a Solway Frith,	In the Irish Sea.
b Cardigan Bay,	. ditto.
c St. Bride's Bay,	. ditto.
v Milford Haven,	South of Wales
d Mounts Bay,	. Near the Lands End.
e Torbay,	. English Channel.
g Dover Straits,	. ditto.
i Downs,	. North Sea.
s Godwin Sands,	. ditto.
k The Wash,	. ditto.

CAPES.

CAPES.

On the East, in the North Sea.

A Sunderland Point	E Orfordness
B Flamboroughhead	F Walton Ness
C Spurn Head	G North Foreland
D Winterton Ness	H South Foreland.

On the South, in the English Channel.

I Dungeness	O Race of Portland
K Beachy Head	P Start Point
L Dunnose in the Isle of Wight	Q Bolt Head
M Needles	R Deadmans Point
m Selfey bill	T Lizard Point
N St. Alban's Head	V Lands End

On the West, in the Irish Sea.

U Cape Cornwall	D Braychipult
W Trevoise Point	E Holyhead
X Hartland, in Bristol Channel	F Gr Orms Head
Y Worms Head	G Formby Point
A St. Gowen's Point	L Rosal Point
B Bishop and 3 Clerks, Irish Sea	M Bees Head
C Stumble Head	N Aire Point in the Isle of Man.

LESSER ISLANDS.

IN THE IRISH SEA AND BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Isle of Man I. Anglesea II. Lundy III. Scilly Isles IV.

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Isle of White V. Guernsey VI. Jersey VII. Shark VIII. Alderney IX. Sheepy Isle X. at the mouth of the Thames.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Thames a, Severn b, Humber c, Ouse d, Trent e, Tyne g, Tweed h, Medway i, Avon k, Derwent m, (for the rest see the counties.)

LAKES.

LAKES.

Are few, the chief of which are the fens in the Isle of Ely, Cambridshire; and Derwentwaters, in Lancashire.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

Flodden hill, in Northumberland; Chiviôt, Wrynose, Skiddaw, Hardknot, in Cumberland; Tarleton-knot hill, in Westmoreland; Pendle and Clougho hills, in Lancashire; Wolds, in Yorkshire; Peak, in Derby; Moucop hill, in Cheshire; Cotswald hill, in Gloucestershire; Marshey and Credon hills, in Herefordshire; Mendip hills, in Somersetshire; Hardon hills, in Wiltshire; Malvern and Bredon hills, in Worcestershire; Wrekin, in Shropshire; Snowden and Plinlimmon, in Wales; Cheltern, or Chalk hills, in Buckingham; Godolphin hills, in Cornwall; Shooters hill, Mounts Sion, and Ephraim, in Kent.

England, including Wales, is divided into 52 Counties, as follows:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>deputes mem. to parliament</i>	<i>Cities</i>	<i>Dist. fr. Lon.</i>
1 Middlesex	73*	8	London	1
2 Surry	140	14	Guildford	30
3 Berkshire	140	9	Reading	39
4 Buckinghamshire	185	14	Buckingham	57
5 Oxfordshire	280	9	Oxford	54
6 Gloucestershire	280	8	Gloucester	100
7 Monmouthshire	127	3	Monmouth	125
8 Wiltshire	304	34	Salisbury	82
9 Somersetshire	385	18	Bath	121

10 Devonshire

* London excepted.

		<i>Parishes.</i> <i>deputes mem.</i> <i>to parliament</i>		<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Disfr. Len.</i>
<i>Counties.</i>					
10 Devonshire	394	26	Exeter	173	
11 Cornwall	161	44	Launceston	214	
12 Dorsetshire	248	20	Dorchester	120	
13 Hampshire	253	20	Winchester	64	
14 Sussex	312	20	Chichester	61	
15 Kent	408	16	Canterbury	56	
16 Essex	415	8	Colchester	51	
17 Suffolk	575	16	Ipswich	69	
18 Norfolk	660	12	Norwich	109	
19 Cambridgeshire	163	6	Cambridge	51	
20 Hertfordshire	120	6	Hertford	21	
21 Bedfordshire	116	4	Bedford	50	
22 Northamptonshire	326	9	Northampton	66	
23 Huntingdonshire	79	4	Huntingdon	59	
24 Rutlandshire	48	2	Okeham	96	
25 Leicestershire	192	4	Leicester	99	
26 Warwickshire	158	6	Warwick	93	
27 Worcestershire	152	9	Worcester	111	
28 Herefordshire	176	8	Hereford	120	
29 Shropshire	170	12	Shrewsbury	155	
30 Staffordshire	150	10	Stafford	136	
31 Cheshire	68	4	Chester	182	
32 Derbyshire	106	4	Derby	126	
33 Nottinghamshire	168	8	Nottingham	126	
34 Lincolnshire	630	12	Lincoln	132	
35 Yorkshire	563	20	York	197	
36 Lancashire	36	14	Lancaster	235	
37 Durham	118	4	Durham	257	
38 Westmoreland	26	4	Appleby	258	
39 Cumberland	90	6	Carlisle	299	
40 Northumberland	46	8	Newcastle	272	

PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

Was united to the crown of England in the Reign of Edward I. It is divided into 12 counties, viz.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>deputes mem. to parliament</i>	<i>Cities.</i>	<i>Dist. fr. Lon.</i>
I. Carnarvonshire	68	2	Carnarvon	252
II. Anglesea Isle	74	2	Beaumaris	242
III. Denbighshire	57	2	Denbigh	219
IV. Flintshire	20	2	St. Asaph.	212
V. Merionethshire	37	1	Harlech	223
VI. Montgomeryshire	47	2	Montgomery	161
VII. Cardiganshire	77	2	Cardigan	222
VIII. Radnorshire	52	2	Radnor	157
IX. Brecknock	61	2	Breckon	159
X. Glamorganshire	118	2	Cardiffe	161
XI. Carmarthenshire	87	2	Carmarthen	204
XII. Pembrokehire	45	3	St. David's	252

COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

I. MIDDLESEX. 80 miles in circumference.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. LONDON, Westminster, and borough of Southwark.
Sends 8 members to parliament.

2. Brentford. On the Thames. 7 m from London. Appointed by act of parliament for the election of the knights of the shire for Middlesex. Market day, Tuesday.

3. Hounslow. On the Thames. 10 m. from London.
Near an extensive heath.

4. Uxbridge. On the Coln. An earldom. 15 m. from London. A noted corn market on Thursdays.

5. Staines, on the Thames. 17 m. Market day, F.

MORE TOWNS.

Edgware 8 m. Enfield 10 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Paddington, Knightsbridge, Brompton, Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham, Hammer-smith, Chiswick, Isleworth, Twickenham, Islington, Hoxton, Acton, Harrow, Highgate, Hamstead, Pancras, Bow, Stratford le Bow, Bromley, Stepney, Low Layton, Hackney, Clapton, Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Thistleworth, Finchly, Hampton, Northend, Mile-End, Limehouse, Poplar, Eastham, Westham, Dalston, Kingsland, Southgate, Tottenham, Stroudgreen, Hornsey, Killington, Tokenham, Harlingen, Stanmell, Stanmore, Feltham, Hanwell, Longford, Northolt, Harmondsworth, Blackwall.

RIVERS.

Thames, Lea, Coln, Brent, New River.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

The royal palaces at Kensington and Hampton Court; several seats at Twickenham, Chiswick, and Northend; Gunnersbury house; Holland house; the hospital, and Bishop of Winchester's palace at Chelsea; Bishop of London's at Fulham.

LONDON. Lat $51^{\circ} 30''$ A bishop's see; the capital of Great Britain, and seat of government; situate on the river Thames, about 60 m. from the sea; the most commercial and flourishing city in the world. It is divided into 3 parts, viz. London, Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, and is more than 30 m. in circumference. The streets in general are wide, well paved, and the squares spacious. The houses are for the most part of brick, neat and well built; the shops are well exposed, and make a rich appearance. Every dwelling is supplied with water by means of subterraneous aqueducts. Scavengers are appointed to keep the streets clean; by which means, and by being also provided with common sewers, London is, no doubt, the most healthy and clean city in the world, considering its population and trade. The public buildings are, the Tower, Monument, Bank, Exchange, Mansion-house, Guild-

Guildhall, Somerset place, Pantheon, Admiralty, Whitehall, Westminster hall (where the parliament assembles). Of the churches, St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster Abbey are the most remarkable: the former is a model of St. Peter's at Rome, the latter a noble Gothic building. The palace of St. James, Buckingham-house (the Queen's palace), and Carleton-house (the residence of the Prince of Wales), are situated on the side of St. James's park, which is a pleasant public promenade. Hyde park is a spacious, airy place, extending to Kensington royal gardens.

There are in London, a Royal Museum, Royal Society, and Academy of Arts. London is the birth place of Francis Bacon Lord Viscount Verulam, famous for his works; John Milton, author of *Paradise Lost*, &c; William Penn, the Quaker; and Sir Christopher Wren, the celebrated architect, who built St. Paul's.

The principal public places of amusement, besides the three theatres and opera houses, are Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and Sadlers Wells. London contains 102 parishes, 150 churches, 100 meeting houses, 76 public and charity schools, 30 hospitals, 5,600 streets, 44 markets, 140,000 houses, 3 bridges, and 1,400,000 inhabitants. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

	h	m
Longest day,	16	15
Shortest day,	7	45

2. SURRY. 112 miles in circumference.

Produces sheep, vegetables, &c.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Guildford. On the Wey. An earldom and barony. 30 m SW from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. An ancient town. Has a good trade in cloth. Market day S.

2. Dorking. On the Mole. 24 m. from London. Market day Th.

G 2

3. Ry-

3. Rygate. On the Mole. 22 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. Market day Tu. The river Mole loses itself under ground near this town, and rises again near Leatherhead.

4. Bletchingly. On a hill. 21 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament.

5. Gatton. On a hill. 20 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament.

6. Croydon. On the Waldon. 10 m. from London. Market day S.

7. Epsom. 15 m. from London. Famous for its medicinal salt springs. Here are many seats in the neighbourhood. An old farm house called Nonsuch, was once a royal palace. Epsom races are next in rank to those of Newmarket. Markets, daily.

8. Kingston. On the Thames. 12 m. from London. Famous for having been the residence of some of the Saxon kings. The county sessions are holden here. Market day S.

9. Chertsey. On the Thames. 20 m. from London. Is exempted from the Jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county. Market day W.

MORE TOWNS.

Haslemere 45 m. Godalming 34 m. Ewel 13 m. Farnham 39 m. Effingham (an earldom) 12 m. Egham 18 m. Near here is Runnymede, where King John signed magna charta.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Lambeth, Newington-butt, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Longfield, Cobham, Esher, Walton, Ripley, Camberwell, Peckham, Stretham, Tooting, Mitcham, Leatherhead, Dulwich, Mortlake, Wimbledon, Kew, Roehampton, Bagshot, Richmond. The latter is famous for its royal gardens and park, which commands a pleasant prospect.

RIVERS.

Thames, Wandel, Wey, Mole, Loddon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Royal palace at Kew, the Archbishop of Canterbury's at Croydon and Lambeth, Claremont, Combe-park, Pierpoint lodge, Stretham, Elther, Oatlands, Clandon-place, Bagshot, Petersham, Wimbledon, Cobham, Durdans, More-park.

3. BERKSHIRE. 140 miles in circumference.

Produces corn, pasture, and wood.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Reading. On the Kennet. Near the Thames. 40 m. W from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. A neat town. Carries on a great trade in malt. Market day S.

2. Windsor. On the Thames. Viscount and deanry. 22 m from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Is famous for its castle, which is the chief residence of the royal family. The terrace round the castle commands a very extensive and pleasant prospect. Market day S.

3. Wallingford. On the Thames. 46 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Market days Tu. and F.

4. Abingdon. On the Thames. An earldom. 55 m. from London. Sends 1 member to parliament. Was formerly noted for its Abbey. Market days M. and F.

5. Newbury. On the Kennet. A barony. 56 m. from London. Here lived the noted clothier called Jack of Newbury. Market day Th.

6. Hungerford. On the Kennet. 65 m. from London. Noted for the best trout and craw fish in England. The inhabitants here shew a horn which they say was presented to the town by John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. Market day W.

MORE TOWNS.

Maidenhead 24 m. East Isley 53 m. Farringdon 71 m. Oakingham 32 m. Lamburn 68 m. Wantage 59 m. The last is famous for being the birth place of King Alfred.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Finchamstead, Mortimer, Newbridge, Twyford, Wadley, Waltham, St. Lawrence, Bedwin-Magne, Ardring, Kingston-bay, Drayton, Childreys, Ilfley, Woolhampton, Chapel-row, Purley, Little Sheffield, Kingston Inn, Shrivenham, Thatcham, Theal, Colehill, Fifield, Wargrave.

RIVERS.

Thames, Kennet, Isis, Oke, Leddon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Spine, Caversham, Bisham, Hurley, Chesden.

4. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 109 miles in circumference.

Produces pastures and sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Buckingham. On the Ouse. A dukedom and marquissate. 57 m. NW from London. An ancient town. Sends 2 members to parliament. Here are 3 bridges, and several corn mills. Market day S.—Two miles distant is Stow, a fine seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham.

2. Aylesbury. On the Tame. In a pleasant, open country. 40 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Has a noble town hall. Market day S.

3. Wendover. Between hills. 35 m. from London. Sends two members to parliament. Noted for black lace, &c. Market day Th.

4. High Wickham, or Wycomb. A barony. 29 m. Sends 2 members to parliament. Market day F.

5. Marlow. On the Thames. 31 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Market day S.

MORE TOWNS.

Amersham 26 m. sends 2 members to parliament;
Colnbrook 17 m. Winslow 50 m. Newport Pagnel 51 m.
Beaconsfield 24 m. Chesham 29 m. Ivingo 32 m. Oulney

ney 56 m. Risboro 37 m. Penny-Stratford 45 m. Stony-Stratford 53 m. Eton, (on the Thames, near Windsor) 22 m. Famous for its college, founded by Henry IV. None but students of this college can be admitted fellows in King's college, Cambridge.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Burnham, Brickhill, Iver, Hanslope, Grendon, Kilferd, Aston, Chilton, Stowkley, Claydon, Stow, Winge, Chartridge, Fulmer, Chalfont, St. Gyles, Muresley, Denham, Chalfon, St. Peters, Loudwater, Upton, Slough, Salt-hill, Wexham, Woodburn, Stoke-green.

RIVERS.

Thames, Ouse, Coln, Wickham, Amer sham, Isa, Tame, Lodd.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Stowe, Shardelois, Holton-house.

5. OXFORDSHIRE. 130 miles in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, and cattle.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Oxford. On the Isis. An university and earldom. 56 m. from London. NbW from London. Sends four members to parliament. A beautiful city, and one of the most celebrated universities in Europe; having 18 colleges and 7 halls, provided with choice libraries. The citizens are toll free throughout England. Here are 13 parish churches, besides the cathedral. Market day W. and S.

2. Henly. On the Thames. 33 m. from London. Market day Th.

3. Woodstock. On the Clin. 63 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Famous for the birth of Geoffrey Chaucer and the labyrinth where Rosamond was concealed. Here is Blenheim, a noble seat belonging to the Duke of Marlborough. Market day Tu.

4. Banbury. On the Chervel. 74 miles from London. Sends one member to parliament. Has a noble charity school, and is noted for good ale. Manufactures shag. Market day Th.

5. Chip-

5. Chipping-norton. On a hill. 74 miles from London. Market day W.

MORE TOWNS.

Burford(an earldom) 79 m. Witney 68 m. Charlebury 69 m. Deddington 70 m. Bicester 56 m. Watlington 46 m. Bampton 70 m. Tame 45 m. Dorchester 49 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Stoken-church, Hook-norton, Alderbury, Caversham, Nettlebed, Broughton, Culham, Tetworth, Sandford, Saresden, Benson, Hempton, Islip, Enston, Benfington, Wheatly, Bloxham, Tidmerton, Battle-edge, Brightwell, Aftall.

RIVERS.

Thame, Chervil, Isis, Tames, Swere, Clim, Rea, Cke, Windrush, Envolde, Sorbrook.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Blenheim-house, Hathorp, Adderbury, Ditchley, Ry-cote, Chartbury, Middleton, Stony, Sherborne-castle, Newnham, Wroxton-abbey, Stanton, Harcourt, Cornbury.

6. GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 140 miles in circumference.

Fertile in corn, pasture, cattle, perry, cyder, butter and cheese.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Gloucester. On the Severn. A dukedom and bishoprick. 102 m. W from London. A neat and pleasant city. Sends 2 members to parliament. Here are 5 churches, and a noble cathedral. The manufactures are chiefly pins. Market days W and S. Near here is Alney isle, in the Severn: famous for the duel between Edmond II. and Canute.

2. Tewksbury. On the Severn and Avon. 104 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Carries on a great trade in cloth. Market days W. and S.

3. Chel-

3. Cheltenham. On a branch of the Severn. 96 m. from London. Has a good trade in malt. Here are medicinal springs. Market day Th.

4. Cirencester. A barony. 89 m. from London. The most ancient town in the county. Sends 2 members to parliament. Market days M. and F. Famous for wool. Near here is a noble seat belonging to Earl Bathurst.

5. Cambden. On a branch of the Stour. A viscount. 87 m. from London. Noted for manufacturing stockings. The steward and bailiff of this town have power to try actions not exceeding 6l. 13s. 4d. Market day W.

6. Stow. On a hill. 77 m. from London. Its fairs and markets are noted for sheep, hogs, and cheese. Market day Th.

7. Tetbury. 99 m. from London. An ancient town. Formerly surrounded by a wall. Near here is a petrifying spring. Market day W.

8. Dursley. On a branch of the Severn. Viscount. 107 m. from London. Noted for cloathing. Market day Th.

9. Dean. On the W of the Severn. 112 m. from London. Famous for its forest. Has a great trade in cloth and pins. Market day M.

MORE TOWNS.

Newnham 112 m. Colford 120 m. Wickware 112 m. Barley (earldom) 111 m. Seachlade 74 m. Marshfield 103 m. Thornbury 121 m. Walton 99 m. Fairford 80 m. Sodbury 112 m. Newen 110 m. Hampton 99 m. Panswick 101 m. Northleeche 80 m. Stroud 101 m. Stanley 104 m. Winchcomb 93 m. Morton-in-marsh 83 m. Minchinghampton 99 m. Bristol (in part an earldom) 115 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Winterborn, Waterleigh, Tockington, Stonehouse, Passage, Lidney, Iron-Aceton, Frampton, Blackeney, Bisley, Aylbarton, Aust Ferry, Tormanton, Eastington, Brookworth, Didmerton, Barnesley, Horsford, Alney (island near Gloucester,) Puckle Church, Luckington, Torleton, Huntley, Staplesford, Austpass Castle, Longney, Elston, Broadway, Perrots bridge, Burlip-hill, Lemington, Lashington, Badmington.

RIVERS.

RIVERS.

Severn, Avon, Stour, Isis, Stroud, Coln, Wye, Trome, Caron, Windrush, Swiliate, Evendole, Leden, Leche, Cherne.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Cree Place, Highnam, Berkley Castle.

7. MONMOUTHSHIRE. 80 miles in circumference.

Produces coal, wood, pastures, cattle and salmon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Monmouth. On the Munnow and Wye. An earldom. 128 m. W from London. Sends 1 member to parliament. An ancient town. Here are the remains of the castle wherein Henry V. was born. Market day S.

2. Chepstow. On the Wye. 132 m. from London. Was formerly a very considerable place, with a strong castle. Famous for swine. The tide is said to rise higher here than at any other place in Europe, it being generally from 50 to 60 feet. Market day S.

3. Newport. On the Ufk. 152 m. from London. Market day S.

4. Abergavenny. On the Gavenny. A barony. 144 m. from London. Has a great trade in flannels. Market days Tu. and F.

5 Pontypool. 146 m. from London. Famous for its iron and Japan works. Market day S.

MORE TOWNS.

Ufk 139 m. Caerleon, an ancient city, of great fame in the time of the Romans, 141 m. King Arthur kept his court here, and had a college for the study of astronomy, &c.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Beachley (a ferry over the Severn), Llantilo, Crase-ny Rock and Fount, New-church, Ragland, Christchurch, Llanover, Goldeliff, Magor.

RIVERS.

Severn, Munnow, Wye, Ufk, Rumney, Ebwith, Trothy, Abon, Pill, Kebby.

PRIN-

PRINCIPAL SEAT.

Troy House.

8. WILTSHIRE. 140 miles in circumference.

This county is hilly in the north, but level in the south, and produces rich pastures, cheese, bacon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Salisbury, or New Sarum. On the Welly and Nadder. A bishop's see and earldom. 82 m. SSW from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. A fine city, with a noble cathedral, which has as many doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as days, as many pillars as hours. The spire is 410 feet high. The manufactures are woollen and cutlery wares. Market days T u. and S. Salisbury plain is an extensive place, on which is Stonehenge, a remarkable piece of antiquity.

2. Wilton. On the Willey. 83 m. from London. An ancient town. Sends 2 members to parliament. A deep trench passes through and extends some miles from the town : it is supposed to have been the boundary line of the West Saxons. Famous for carpets. Market day W.

3. Old Sarum. 82 m. from London. The remains of an ancient castle, &c. Sends 2 members to parliament, who are chosen by 10 electors.

4. Great Bedwin. On the Kennet. 71 m. from London. An ancient town. Sends 2 members to parliament.

5. Marlborough. On the Kennet. A dukedom. 75 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. Here is the largest inn in England. Market day S.

6. Devizes. On a hill. 89 m. from London. A large town. Sends 2 members to parliament. Has a good trade in cloth and druggets. Market day Th.

7. Malmesbury. On a hill near the Avon. 90 m. from London. A neat town. Sends 2 members to parliament. Carries on a good trade in cloth. Market day S.

8. Cricklade. On the Isis and Rey. 83 m. from London. A pleasant town. Sends 2 members to parliament. Market day S.

9. Heytsbury. On the Willy. 93 m. from London. Sends 2 members to parliament.

MORE

MORE TOWNS.

Wotton-basset 87 m. Calne 86 m. Chippingham 94 m. Westbury 102 m. Hindon 97 m. Downeton 84 m. Luggerhall 75 m. (Sends each two members to parliament.) Swindon 84 m. Castle-comb 106 m. Mere 102 m. Ambresbury 78 m. Auburn 73 m. Bradford 102 m. Highworth 77 m. Lavington 87 m. Trowbridge 99 m. Dilton-marsh 100 m. Warminster 97 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Corsley-heath, Corsham, Collingburnduke, Chilmark, Bridford, Laycock, Maiden-bradley, Milksham, Norleafe, North-bradley, Rockley, St. Amisill, St. Margarets, Sherstone steeple, Ashton, Uphaven, Witchbury.

RIVERS.

Duril, Calne, Were, Ifis, Rey, Williborne, Tems, Nadder, Kennet, Avon, Willey.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Clarendon, Maiden-bradley, Edington, Wilton-house, Chivalton, Dantzey, Longford, Longleat, Wardour castle, Foxley, Tottenham, Lydiard, Tregoze, Langborough.

9. SOMERSETSHIRE. 204 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, large oxen, copper, lead, and coal mines.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Bath. On the Avon. Between hills. A bishopric and earldom. 108 m. W from London. Sends 2 members to parliament. It is one of the finest cities in Europe, and very famous for its medicinal springs and hot baths, on which account it is a place of great resort. The houses are built of free stone, with which the neighbouring hills abound. Market days W and S.

2. Wells. On the Tor. A bishopric with Bath. 120 m. from London. An ancient city. Sends 2 members

to

to parliament. Manufactures knit stockings. Market days W. and S.

3. Bristol. On the Avon and Frome. A bishopric and earldom. Part in this county and part in Gloucestershire, but not properly under the jurisdiction of either, being a county of itself. 114 m. Sends 2 members to parliament. Next to London it is the most commercial city in England. The principal manufactures are glass bottles and pipes. Near here is St. Vincent's rock, which produces beautiful chrystals called Bristol stones. Here are 17 churches besides the cathedral. Market days W. and S.

4. Somerton. On the Parr. 123 m. A very ancient town. Market day Tu. King James II. defeated the Duke of Monmouth near here.

5. Ilchester. On the Ivel. An earldom and barony. 124 m. Sends two members to parliament. Market day W.

6. Bridgewater. On the Parr. A dukedom. 137 m. Sends two M. to P. A large and populous town. Market days Th. and S.

7. Taunton. On the Tone. 148 m. Sends two M. to P. An ancient town. Famous for its manufactures of druggets, duroys, &c. Market days W. and S.

8. Minehead. On the Bristol channel. 161 m. Sends two M. to P. Market day W.

9. Wivelscomb. On the Tone. 154 m. Market day Tu.

MORE TOWNS.

Milborn-port, 112 m. Sends two M. to P. Crookhorn 133 m. Glastonbury 126 m. (remarkable for the tombs of the kings Arthur and Edgar;) Wrington 125 m. N. Curry 134 m. Stowey 145 m. Watchet 152 m. Ilminster 138 m. Keynsham 115 m. St. Petertherton 132 m. Porlock 167 m. Shepton-mallet 115 m. Yeovil 124 m. Poulett (an earldom) 155 m. Chewton (visct) 121 m. Pensford 118 m. Frome 104 m. Bruton 109 m. Langport 129 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Milverton, Slakegamer, Huntspil, Bishops-lydiard, Banwell, Binagar, Chedder, Ashill, King's-brumpton, H Ashbrite,

Ashbrette, Bagbor, West-blegon, Bromfield, Burnham, Chiffelborough, Cockhill, St. Nicholas, Comb, Congerbury, Curry-rival, Dundery, East-brent, Tresford, Hollaway, Kilmington, Legeridge, Lansdown, Lidford-green, Martock, Montacute, Moorlinch, N. Petherton, Nunny, Otterford, Portbury, Priddle, Queens-camel, Red-linch, Road, South-brent, Slaverdel, Stauford, Stogursey, Sucklebridge, Ubley, Whitdown, Williton, Wodmore, Wellow, Westone, Zoyld, St. Decuman's, Stoke, Underhambden, Beckington's-hack, Beaucham, Woolavington, Cory, Mallet, Orchard, Chilcompton, Kilmerfden, Bathford, Twyforation, N. Cadbury, Kyneton, Stantondrew, Widcomb, Walcot, Ascot, Nether, Stewley.

RIVERS.

Severn, Avon, Ivet, Ax, Car, Frome, Ex, Brent, Chew, Tor, Parr, Brens, Dunbrook.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Hinton, St. George, Orchard, Wyndham, Redlinch, Burton-pynsent, Marston, Enmore-castle, Badmington, Prior-park, Lilliput-castle.

10. DEVONSHIRE. 220 m. in circumference.

Produces timber, copper, lead, iron, tin, fruit, and cyder.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Exeter. On a hill. Near the river Ex. A bishopric and earldom 173 m. SW from London. Sends two members to parliament. An ancient city, encompassed by an old wall, which commands a delightful prospect. Here is a noble cathedral, in which is a remarkable large organ. Manufactures cloth and serges, the best in the kingdom. Market days W. and F.

2. Chidleigh. On the Teigne. 182 m. Market day S.

3. Tiverton. On the Ex. 161 m. Sends 2 M. to P. It is noted for its Kersey and cloth manufactures. Market day Tu.

4. Honiton.

4. Honiton. On the Ottery. 156 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The first serge manufactures were established here. Market day S.
5. Oakhampton. On the Oakment. 195 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Manufactures ferges. Market day S.
6. Tavistock. On the Tuvy. A marquifate. 206 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S. Here are some mineral springs.
7. Ashburton. On the Dart. 193 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Here are mines of tin and copper. Manufactures ferges, &c. Market day Tu. and S.
8. Totness. On the Dart. 196 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. Manufactures woollen, &c. Market day S.
9. Teignmouth. On the Teigne. 187 m. This place is famous for the first landing of the Danes.
10. Dartmouth. A port and earldom. 204 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A place of good trade. Market day F. Torbay, near here, is famous for the landing of William Prince of Orange in 1688. Near here is a well which ebbs and flows, and bubbles like boiling water: it is very cold in summer, and yet never freezes in winter.
11. Plimton. On the Plim. 218 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. Here are the remains of a castle. Market day S.
12. Plymouth. A port and earldom. 216 m. From a small village is become a considerable town, port, and arsenal for the Royal Navy. Sends 2 M. to P. The harbour is defended by a citadel, castle, &c. mounted with above 200 cannons. Market days M. and Th.
13. Bearaiston. On the Tamer. 201 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day Th.
14. Torrington. On the Towbridge. Viscount. 194 m. Market day S.
15. Biddeford. A port. 203 m. Has a fine bridge. Market day Tu.
16. Barnstaple. Among hills. 191 m. An ancient town. Sends two M. to P. Manufactures woollen. Market day F.

17 Ilfracomb. On the Bristol channel. 181 m.
Market day S.

18 Hartland. On the Bristol channel. 213 m.
Market day S.

MORE TOWNS.

Topsham 170 m. Axminster 147 m. Bampton
162 m. Newton 187 m. Lyston 210 m. Bowe 187 m.
Bradninch 169 m. Brent 200 m. Kingsbridge 218 m.
Dodbrook 219 m. Chimligh 193 m. Columpton 159 m.
Comb-Martin 176 m. Culliton 150 m. Hatherly
194 m. Holdsworth 214 m. Modbury 208 m. Morton
185 m. Sidmouth 159 m. Southmoulton 183 m. Cheg-
ford 188 m. Sheepwash 205 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Buckfafeigh, Chawley, Churchingford, Clack, Culli-
ford, Culmstock, Denbury, Dolton, Ermington, High-
beckington, High-budlay, Kilminster, Morbath,
Newton-peppelford, N. Moulton, N. Tawton, Nor-
ton, Otterton, Ottery, Samford-peverii, Seaton, Sil-
verton, Thaverton, Thorncome, Uffculme, Underwood,
Uppottery, Wimble, Witheridge, Lidston, Affington,
Bovey-Tracey, Leston, Lidford, Hertton, Axmouth,
Rockbere, Woodland, Buxham, Columb-Davids, Brid-
destow, Ilfrington, Hamsted, Membury, Sidbury, Sal-
combe, Farwood, Branscombe, Monkton, Luppit,
Awlfcombe, Smallbridge.

RIVERS.

Towridge, Tamer, Plim, Lid, Ex, Eurt, Taw,
Yalm, Arme, Ottery, Dart, Tawy, Moule, Credon,
Culm, Teigne, Aune, Ax, Leman.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Powderham Castle, Dawlish, Bowhay, Maurhead,
Ugbruck, Hallden, Tow-Abbey, &c.

II. CORNWALL. 250 m in circumference.

Produces corn, cattle, and mines of copper, lead, and
tin; the last is the best in the world.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Launceston. On the Tamer. 214 m. SW from London. A neat town. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

2. Newport. Near the Tamer. 214 m. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Camelford. On the Camel. 228 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day F.

4. Boffiney. 242 m. A small port on the Bristol channel. Sends 2 M. to P. The birth place of King Arthur.

5. Callington. On the Lemara. 217 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Trade, woollen and stuffs. Market day F.

6. Lescard. On a hill. 221 m. An ancient town, where the Dukes of Cornwall kept their court. Sends 2 M. to P. Has the privilege of coining. Trade consists in boots, shoes, yarn, &c. Market day S.

7. Saltash. On the side of a steep hill. On a bay. 220 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Trade consists in malt and beer. Market day S.

8. St. Germans. On the Liver. 230 m. Formerly a bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day F.

9. Eastlow and Westlow. 232 m. Send each. 2 M. to P. Market day S.

10. Fowy. On a haven. 240 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

11. Lestweithel. On the Fowy. 230 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Formerly a considerable city, Market day F.

12. Bodmin. Between hills. 263 m. Formerly a bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for corn, cattle, and yarn. Market day S.

13. St. Maws. On Falmouth haven. 266 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a strong castle, and carries on a good trade in fish.

14. Tregony. On the Fal. 245 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Manufactures serges. Market day S.

15. Grampound. On the Fal. 244 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

16. St. Michael. On the Fal. 281 m. Sends 2 M. to P.

17. Truro. On the Fal. 257 m. A considerable town. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days W. and S.

18. Penryn. On the haven. 266 m. Sends 2 M. to P. It stands in a fruitful country, surrounded by orchards and gardens. Market days W. F. and S.

19. Falmouth. Viscount. 268 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is famous for its haven, in which 100 ships may ride safe in all winds. It is defended by 2 castles. The Lisbon packet comes to this port. The mayor of Truro is likewise mayor of Falmouth. Market day Th.

20. Helfton. On the Loo. A barony. 274 m. Is a neat town. Sends 2 M. to P. Carries on a good trade in tin, and has the privilege of coining. Market day M.

21. Penfance. On Mounts-bay. 285 m. A good port.—In the parish of Bifiard-Wouen, about 2 m. W. is a circular temple of the ancient Druids, consisting of 19 large stones, each 12 feet distance, with another in the center much higher than the rest. Market day Th.

22. St. Ives. On its own bay. 288 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days W. and S. Near here is a hill, from whence may be seen the Scilly Isles, though 30 m. distant.

MORE TOWNS.

Market Jew 296 m. Stratton 221 m. Red Ruth 286 m. Warbridge 237 m. Samerton 205 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Kilkhampton, Landrake, Lelant, Menchinot, Plint, Probus, Summercourt, Tregantha, St. Austle, St. Blaise, St. Lawrence, St. Mary, Weck, Frewen, Goldsithnay, Treveny, Iren, St Udey, St. Neot, St. Just, Combroon, Senan, St. Burien, Trewardreth, Trenawrey, Bloustone.

RIVERS.

Tamer, Fal, Cober, Loo, Camel, Fowey, Haile, Lemara, Kenfe, Avie.

12. DORSETSHIRE: 160 m. in circumference.
Produces cattle, corn, hemp, timber, and stone.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Dorchester. On the Frome. A marquifate. 120 m. S W. from London. Sends 2 M. to P. A neat town, with 3 churches and a free school. It is famous for its manufactures of serges and good malt liquors. Market day S. Near here is a Roman camp, called Maiden-castle.
2. Melcombregis. A port. 129 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The electors vote conjointly with those of Weymouth, and return 4 M. to P. i. e. 2 for each town. Market days Tu. and F.
3. Weymouth. A port. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P. It is joined to Melcombregis by a bridge of 17 arches. The port is defended by Landford and Portland castles. Market days Tu. and F.
4. Abbotisbury. A port. 128 m. Here is a great swanery. Market day Th.
5. Brid-port. A port. 135 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for ship tackle. Market day S.
6. Corf-castle. On the Purbeck peninsula. 120 m. Sends 2 M. to P. King Edward was murdered here. This place is famous for free-stone. Market day Th.
7. Wareham. On the Frome and Piddle. 114 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A very ancient town, and did contain 17 churches, now only 3. The trade consists chiefly of tobacco pipe clay. Market day S.
8. Poole. A port. 105 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The trade of this town employs about 200 ships. It is much noted for oysters. Market days M. and Th.
9. Blandford. On the Stour. A marquifate. 104 m. Noted for the finest bone-lace in England. Market day S.
10. Milton-abbey. A barony. 111 m. The abbey was built by Athelstone. Market day Tu.
11. Shaftsbury. On a hill. An earldom. 103 m. Sends 2 M. to P. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of Alfred. Market day S.
12. Sherbon. On the Ivel. A barony and formerly a bishopric. 118 m. Here is a strong castle, which William the Conqueror and his successors used to retire to

to occasionally. The church, in which lie interred Ethelbald and Ethelbert, is very noble. The trade consists in button and haberdashery wares. Market days Th. and S.

13. Lime. A port. 144 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The Duke of Monmouth landed here in 1685, and was proclaimed king, but his troops being defeated, he himself was taken prisoner and beheaded. Market day F.

MORE TOWNS.

Cranborn. A viscount. 94 m. Bemster 138 m. Bere-regis 113 m. Evershot 129 m. Frampton 126 m. Stalbridge 111 m. Sturminster 111 m. Winborn 103 m. famous for knit stockings. Cerne 123 m. Tallington 123 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Gillingham, Painpill, Dallwood, Emmergreen, Farnham, Hermitage, Hollwood, Lambert-castle, Martin's-town, Pidde-town, Millbown, Ower, Mayne, Preston, Shroton, Stockland, Woodland, Fordington, Stourton, Woolbridge, Folor-down, Woodbury-hill, Carmouth, Storeborough, Knaifston, Sidlam.

RIVERS.

Frome, Avon, Stour, Piddle, Atlen, Lyddon, Ivel, Wey, Bart, Car, Ex.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Winborn, St. Giles, Eastbury.

13. HAMPSHIRE. 150 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, cattle, pastures, honey, and excellent bacon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Winchester. On the Itching. A bishopric and marquisate. 63 m. S. W. from London. Sends 2 M. to P. Said to have been built 900 years before Christ. It is the third bishop's see in England; and contains 9 churches

churches besides a cathedral and college. Market days W. and S.

2. Stockbridge. On the Tese. 67 m. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Andover. On the Anton. 64 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Carries on a good trade in malt and shalloons. Famous for sheep, hops, and cheese. Market day S.

4. Whitchurch. On the Tese. 59 m. A small town. Sends 2 M. to P. Carries on a good trade in shalloons and ferges. Market day F.

5. Petersfield. 54 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

6. Portsmouth. Near the Isle of Portsey. An earldom. 72 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The strongest fortification in England, and the best and most convenient port and arsenal in Europe. The road called Spithead, between here and the Isle of White, is the general rendezvous for the royal navy. Near here is Portsdown hill, which commands a fine prospect of the channel. Market days Th. and S.

7. Southampton. A dukedom. 75 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A considerable town. Market days Tu. Th. and S.

8. Christchurch. On the Avon and Stour. 98 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The trade consists chiefly in silk and gloves. Market day M.

9. Lymington. On a hill, commanding a fine prospect. A viscount. 90 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is famous for salt. Market day S.

10. Kingsclear. 56 m. Was formerly the seat of the Saxon kings. Market day Tu.

11. Basingstoke. 47 m. A famous battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons in 871. Market day W.

12. Alton. On the Wey. 48 m. Market day S.

ON THE ISLE OF WHITE.

1. Newport. On the Cowes. Sends 2 M. to P. An ancient town. Here is Carisbrook-castle, where King Charles was imprisoned in 1647. Market days W. and S.

2. St. Helens, or Cowes. A noted harbour.

3. Newton. A small place. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Yarmouth. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for the birth of Robert Hook, who invented watches for the pocket. Market day F.

MORE

MORE TOWNS.

Gosport. Alresford 60 m. Fareham 65 m. Fording-
bridge 85 m. Havant 63 m. Odiam 41 m. Ringwood
97 m. Rumsey 79 m. Waltham 65 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Applethaw, Beaulieu, Eastmeon, Eversley, Hamble-
don, Hartley-row, Heckfield, Lippock, Southwick,
Titchfield, Wherwell, Wickham, Harndon, Overton,
Lifs, Portsey-bridge, Ruiton, Sutton, Tangry, Weyhill,
Winton, Buffelton, Redbridge, Silchester, Aldermaston.

RIVERS.

Itching or Alre, Tese, Anton, Avon, Stour, Wey,
Loddon, Auborn.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Warblington, Earl of Portsmouth, near Winchester,
Basing-house, Hursley, Southwick, and Appledore.

14. SUSSEX. 160 m. in circumference.

Produces pastures, corn, and large sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Chichester. On the Levant. A bishopric and
earldom. 61 m. SbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P.
Was the residence of Cissa the second king of the Saxons.
It is famous for lobsters. Market days W. and S.

2. Midhurst. Near the Arun. 50 m. Sends 2 M.
to P. Market day Th.

3. Petworth. 49 m. Market day S.

4. Horsham. Near a forest. 35 m. Sends 2 M to
P. Here is a noted stone quarry. Market day S.

5. East Grinstead. 30 m. An ancient town. Sends 2
M to P. Market day Th.

6. Rye. On the Rother. A cinque port. 72 m.
Sends 2 M to P. It is noted for the landing of George I.
on

on his return from Hanover in 1725. Market days W. and S.

7. Winchelsea. An earldom and cinque port. 67 m. Sends 2 M to P

8. Hastings. A cinque port. 64 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Near here was a bloody battle in 1263 between Henry III. and the Barons; and another in 1066, when William the Conqueror defeated and killed Harold, and thereby got possession of the kingdom. Here are several gunpowder mills, &c. Market days W. and S.

9. Brighthelmstone. 59 m. A place of great resort for sea bathing. The packet boats go from here to Dieppe. It is famous for the departure of King Charles II. in 1651. Market day Th.

10. Seaford. 60 m. A cinque port. Sends 2 M to P.

11. Lewes. On the Ouse. 50 m. An ancient pleasant town. Sends 2 M to P. Market day S.

12. Eastbourn. 65 m. Near here is Pevensey haven, where William of Normandy landed in 1066.

13. New Shoreham. 56 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a good dock for ship building, &c. Market day S.

14. Bramber. On the Adur. 51 m. Sends 2 M. to P.

15. Steyning. On the Adur. 50 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a handsome church. Market day W.

16. Arundel. On the Arun. An earldom. 63 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M to P. Here is a castle belonging to the Duke of Norfolk. It is much noted for mullets. Market day W and S.

MORE TOWNS.

Chiddingfold 41 m. Cuckfield 41 m. Haylsham 58 m. Terring 57 m. Newhaven 57 m. Battle 57 m. built on the spot where William the Conqueror overcame Harold in 1066.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Rotherfield, Rotherstridge, Rudgwick, Rushlake-green, Sinmiston, Slinfold, S. Bourne, S. Harling, Storrington, Turnerhill, Wadhurst, Wellington, Welvelsfield, Whitesmith, Wilmington, Withyarn, Hofbridge, Hurstgreen, Hurstpierpont, Jevington, Lamberhurst, Northian, Peversey, Rackham, Amberley, Parham,

Parham, Emsworth, Charleton, (noted for fox hunters seats,) Playden, Sidley, Stagham, Southwater, Southwick, Tarring, Uckfield, Warnham, Westfield, Westham, St Leonards, Alfriston, Beckley, Ardingly, Ashington, Billingham, Cross-in-hand, Crowboro, Ditchley, East-dean, Egdean, Clayton, Crawley-green, Guestling, Hartfield, Henfield, Holdly, Hollington, Hoo, Horley, Newick, Ewhurst, Finden, Firmingham, Fletching, Forest-row, Franfield, Garner-street, Nutley, Rogate, Linfield, Mayfield, Maresfield, Bolney, Bever-wash, Cats-street, Buxstead, Bodgam, Brede.

RIVERS.

Cockmere, Little, Ouse, Rother, Levant, Adur, Rye, Arun.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Arundel-castle, Goodwood, Ashburnham-place, Petworth, Cowdry, Stansted, Halmaker.

15. KENT. 160 m. in circumference.

Produces cattle, corn, fruits, and hops.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Canterbury, (ancient Dorobernia.) On the Stour. An archbishopric and primate of England. 56 m. from London. Sends 2 M to P. The Saxon kings held their court here in the time of the heptarchy. Here is a noble cathedral wherein are enshrined the bones of Thomas à Becket. Market days W. and S.

2. Rochester, (the ancient Durobrivæ.) On the Medway. A bishopric. 31 m. The bishop of this see is generally dean of Westminster. Sends 2 M. to P. Here is a stone bridge over the river, which joins Rochester to Chatham, which is an earldom, and a famous dock and arsenal for the royal navy. Market days W. and F. and S. for Chatham.

3. Queenboro. On Shepey Isle. 45 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days M. and Th.

4. Feverham. 48 m. A barony. Market days W. and S.

5. Margate.

5. Margate. A small port. 72 m. Is much resorted to for sea bathing. Here is a fine assembly room. About a mile distant is St. John's gate, famous for the first landing of the Danes.

6. Ramsgate. A port. 72 m. A fine pier, but the port is nearly choaked up with sand.

7. Sandwich. A cinque port and earldom. 67 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days W. and S.

8. Deal. A port. 74 m. Famous for the landing of Julius Cæsar. Near here is Godwin's Sands, dangerous to ships, which the inhabitants of this town, who are experienced sailors, often save from destruction. Market day Th.

9. Dover, (ancient Dabris). A cinque port and barony. 72 m. Sends 2 M. to P. It has a good harbour, and a noble castle on an eminence. The packet boats go from this port to Calais. Market day W. and S.

10. Hyth, (ancient Lemanis). A cinque port. 69 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

11. Romney. A cinque port and barony. 70 m. An ancient pleasant town. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day Th.

12. Maidstone. On the Medway. A viscount. 35 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. The county sessions are holden here. Market day Th.

13. Tunbridge. On the Tun and Medway. A viscount. 30 m. A place of great resort on account of the medicinal springs which are about 4 m. distant, called the chalebeate waters. This town is famous for toys. Market day F.

14. Dartford. On the Darent A viscount. 16 m. The first slitting and paper mill in England was erected here. Market day S.

15. Bromley. On the Ravens-born. 10 m. Here are alms houses, erected by Dr. Warner, bishop of Rochester, for 20 widows, and 20l. per annum allowed for each. Market day Th.

16. Gravesend. On the Thames. 22 m. Opposite Tilbury fort, Market days W. and S.

MORE TOWNS.

Woolwich 10 m. where is the royal military academy, &c. for engineers. Milton 42 m. Fordwich (a viscount) 60 m. Folkstone (a viscount) 72 m. Aylesford (an earldom) 34 m. Appledore 60 m. Ashford 57 m. Sittenburn 41 m. Cranbrook 56 m. Eltham 9 m. Goodhurst 49 m. Lenham 47 m. Lidd 74 m. Malling 30 m. Sevenoaks 23 m. Smarden 55 m. Tenterden 60 m. Westram 23 m. Wrotham 26 m. Wye 57 m. Deptford 4 m. Greenwich 5 m. noted for the birth of Queen Elisabeth, and also for its magnificent palace, inhabited by decayed seamen. Here is a fine park.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Ash, Charing, Baddlesmore, Blackheath, Brastd, Chattock, Eastberry, Chilham, Eyminge, Goodnestone, Great, Chart, Greenstreet, Groombridge, Hamstreet, Harriotsham, Hawkhurst, Horsemanden, Kennington, Lamberhurst, Mersham, Mongham, Monkton, Marden, Preston, Newenden, Newenham, Pembury, Penhurst, Pluckley, Richborough, St. Lawrence, Chalkstreet, Bockstonstreet, Sedon, Slanor, Stroud, (by Rochester) Sheerness, Bexley, St. Marguerits, St. Mary-Cray, Sandhurst, Waldershare, Wayhone, Carlton, Wattersham, Farmingham, Camdenplace, Chiffelhurst, Crayford, Selinge, Coombank, Smith, Staple, Stelling, Stone, Wingham, Walmer, Broodsteer, Addington, Wilmington, Sittingham, Raynham, Upner, N. Cra, Foots-Cra, W. Hyth, Lime, Lech, Old Romney, Erith, Green-Hyth, Northfleet, River-head, Richwoor.

RIVERS.

Thames, Medway, Stour, Rother, Darent, Tun, Cray, Wantshiem, Cockmere, Teise, Beule, Lin, Newsham.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Saltwood-castle, Knowl-house, Marworth-castle, Suirries, Eastwell, Cobham-hall, Aylesford.

16. ESSEX. 150 m. in circumference.

Produces cattle, butter, hops, corn, and the best saffron in the world.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Colchester. On the Coln. 50 m. NE from London. Sends 2 M to P. Is noted for its woollen manufactures and fine oysters. Market day S.
2. Maningtree. On the Stour. 59 m. Market day Tu.
3. Harwich. On the Stour. A barony. 73 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Here is a fine harbour, whence sail the packet boats for Helvoetsluys in Holland. Market day Tu.
4. Witham. On the Black Water. 38 m. Market day Tu.
5. Maldon. On the Chelmer. Viscount. 38 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for the defeat of the Romans, who lost 80000 men by Queen Boadicea. Market day S.
6. Rayleigh. On a hill. 35 m. A neat small town with a good market on S.
7. Rochford. An earldom. 40 m.
8. Barking. On the Roding. 8 m. Market day S.
9. Rumford. 12 m. Famous for hogs and corn. Market days Tu. and W.
10. Burntwood. On a hill. 18 m. Market day Th.
11. Ingatestone. On the Chelmer. 23 m. A small town.
12. Chelmsford. On the Chelmer. 28 m. where the county sessions are holden. The knights for the shire are chosen here. Market day F.
13. Epping. 17 m. In a forest, which formerly extended to London. Market day F.
14. Dunmow. On the Chelmer. 37 m. Famous for the institution of the old custom of giving a flitch of bacon to such married couples who should not repent of their union within a year and a day. The church stands a mile from the town. Market day S.
15. Braintree. On a hill near the Black Water. 40 m. Has a good trade in bays. Market day W.

MORE TOWNS.

Walden 42 m. Bellericay 23 m. Harlow 23 m. Dedham 58 m. Halstead 47 m. Horndon 28 m. Thaxted 42 m. Bradfield 48 m. Ongar 21 m. Cogshall 44 m. Grays

Grays 24 m. Hatfield 20 m. Waltham-abbey 13 m. where Harold, who was slain by William the Conqueror, was interred: is a great thoroughfare.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Audley-end, Rocking, a large village near Braintree, Bardfield, Castle-Heddingham, Earls-Colne, Tiptery-place, Hornchurch, Dover-court, Graves, Thurrock, Walthamstow, Miffley, Thorn, Dagenham, Langhorn, Low-layton, Littlebury, Upton, Woodford, Walton-Naze, Shewbury-Nefs, Foulness, Canvey Isle and 12 other small islands, Landguard and Tilbury forts, Belcham, Blackmoor, Chesterford, Hadstock, Newport, Rushington, Spittle, Stanstead, Stebbing, Stifford, Hockerill, Kelvidon, Purfleet, Plastow, Stratford, Ardley-street, Laytonstone, Wansted, West-ham, E. and W. Tilbury, Shobury, Hythe, Fobbing, Curringham, Thunderfly, Benfleet, Prittlewell, Wakering, Great Stambridge, Cricksea, Leigh, Burnham, Boreham, Wyvenhoe, Dengy, Ieleton, Strethal, 10 villages called Booding, Great and Little Baddow.

RIVERS.

Blackwater, Stour, Coln, Lee, Crouch, Thames, Chelmer, Roding, Ingreburn, Stort, Pant, Granta, Can.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Wansted-house, Beaulieu, Guldry-hall, Ingatstone-hall, Lees, Prior, Thornton, Low-layton.

17. SUFFOLK. 140 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, cattle, sheep, and excellent butter.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Ipswich. On the Orwell. 68 m. NE from London. Sends 2 M. to P. An ancient well built town, containing 12 parishes, an hospital, and public school. It is noted for the birth of Cardinal Wolsey, who built Hampton-court-palace and Whitehall. Market day W. F. and S.

2. Orford. A port and earldom. 88 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day M.

3. Alborough.

3. Alborough. In a vale. 88 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days W. and S.

4. Dunwich. A port. 95 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

5. Southwold. On the Blyth 106 m. Market day Th.

6. Leostoff. A port. 115 m. Market day W.

7. Eye. A barony. 92 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

8. Brandon. On the Ouse. 78 m. Market day Th.

9. Ixworth. On the Ouse. 74 m. Market day F.

10. Needham. On the Orwell. 71 m. Market day W.

11. Bury. On the Larke Viscount. 75 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days W. and S.

12. Clare. On the Stour. An earldom and marquise. 61 m. Market day F.

13. Sudbury. On the Stour. 56 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

MORE TOWNS.

Woodbridge 75 m. Bilston 63 m. Budefsdale 81 m. Bungay 101 m. Beccles 107 m. Stowmarket 70 m. Debenham 86 m. Hadley 64 m. Halesworth 100 m. Haverill 49 m. Lavenham 61 m. Mendlesham 76 m. Saxmundham 87 m. Weelpit 65 m. Neyland 54 m. Framlingham 86 m. Blythborough 96 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Boxsted, Cowling, Earls-Soham, Easterberghots, Foncett, Great Thurlow, Halcheston, Handford, Horringer, Hoxne, Hundon, Lindsew, Melford, Snape, Thwait, Thandiston, Telsham, Stansfield, Kessingland, Yokesford, Brampton, Wickham, Fretton, Packley, Gilsam, Benaker, Alderton, Bandy, Stratford, Shortley, Newton, Kennet, Exngng, Wingford, Yaxley, Loxfield, Kenford, Burrowbridge, Boxford, Bures, Easton, Norton, Butley, Wolton, Ufford, Cavendish, Hemington, Felixstow, Broome, Letheringham, Rendelsham.

RIVERS.

Little, Ouse, Waveney, Blyth, Ore, Stour, Berton, Orwel, Deben, Ald.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Ickworth-lodge, Culford-hall, Hoxne-hall, Broomhall, Crow's-hall, Gifford-hall, Pendering-hall, Euston-hall, Sudbourn, Rushbrook, Eston, Brently, Chediston.

18. NORFOLK. 140 m. in circumference;

Produces pastures, corn, malt, and hops.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Norwich. On the Windser and Yare. A bishopric. 109 m. NbE from London. A large and very ancient city. Sends 2 M to P. Contains 32 parishes, besides the cathedral, and has 6 bridges. Its walls measure 3 miles round. It is famous for woollen and silk; especially crape manufactures. Market days W F and S.

2. Loddon. On the Yare. 105 m. Market day F.

3. Diss. On the Waveny. 94 m. Market day F.

4. Thetford. In part on the Ouse. Viscount. 79 m. Sends 2 M to P. Market day S.

5. Lyn. A port and barony. 98 m. Sends 2 M to P. Market days Tu. and S.

6. Castle-rising. On a hill, near the sea. 97 m. Sends 2 M to P.

7. Burnham. 126 m. Market days M and S.

8. Wells. A port. 121 m.

9. Cley. A port. 115 m.

10. Cromer. A port. 127 m. Market day S.

11. Winterton-nefs.

12. Yarmouth. Port and earldom. 123 m. Sends 2 M to P. Market days W and S.

13. Dereham. 97 m. Market day F.

MORE TOWNS.

Walsingham 117 m. Aylesham 121 m. N. Walsingham 122 m. S. Walsingham 110 m. Buckenham 96 m. Harleston 100 m. Harling 88 m. Attleboro' 94 m. Holt 116 m. Reepham 109 m. Snettisham 109 m. Oakenham 110 m. Easton 128 m. Downham 87 m. Foulsham 102 m. Stingham 93 m. Methwold 86 m. Secking 95 m. Swaffam 94 m. Watton 90 m. Windham 100 m. Worsted 121 m. Hichling 120 m. Lycham 92 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Crisingham-magna, Fincham, Frettingham, Fring, Gaywood, Giffing, Harpley, Hempnal, Hempton, Hitcham,

am, Horning, Ingham, Kenningal, Kipmath, Massingham, New Buckingham, Shouldham, Stowbridge, N. Walsingham, N Wold, Oxborough, Rudham, Scole, Scotto, S. Reppo, Stoke, Holm, Blickling, Hellenham, Larlingford, Osmondston, Houghton, Holkham, Brancafter, Illington, Crofs-keys, Pirington, Landstow, Southery, Carlton, Gaffhory, Felt-well, Yaxham, Newton, Deepham, Hillborough, E. Dareham, St. Faith, (a noted place for the Scots black cattle,) Gresham, Marham, Burnhams, Caster, Goulston.

RIVERS.

Great-ouse, Lesser ouse, Yare, Waveney, Windfer, Thyrne, Neve, Lyn, Wissey, Bradon, Stoke, Duze, Ingol, and several other streams.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Houghton, Raynham, Holkham, and Blickling.

19 CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 130 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, cattle, saffron, and good pasture.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Cambridge. On the Cam. An university and dukedoin. 51 m. N. from London. Sends 4 M to P. It contains 12 parish churches, 12 colleges, and 4 halls. Market days Tu. and S.

2. Newmarket. 60 m. (On the borders of Suffolk.) Famous for horse races and malt. Market day Tu.

3. Linton. On the Cam. 49 m. A good market on Th.

4. Royston. In part. (See Hertfordshire, page 105.)

5. Caxton 50 m. Has a good market on Tu. W. Caxton, the first printer in England, was born here, and died in 1489.

6. Ely. On the Ouse. A bishopric. 69 m. An ancient city. The episcopal palace and cathedral are its only ornaments. It is noted for white strawberries. Market day S.

7. Merth

7. Merth. On the Neen. 79 m. from London. A plentiful market on F.

8. Wilbich. On the Neen. 88 m. A commercial town. Market day S.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Soham, (with a weekly market,) Thorney, Witchford, Littleport (in the isle of Ely), Wittlesey, Roche, Ickleton, Granchester, Milton. The isle of Ely is an island surrounded by the Ouse and other streams. Whittersfield-bridge, First-dich, Chesterton, Barnwell, Holm, Papworth, Coldham, Melborn, Comberton, St. Andrew, Fowlmire, Stretham, Gamlingay, Chesterford, Stourbridge (noted for its fair, which is the greatest in England, and continues a fortnight from the 1st of September.

RIVERS.

Ouse, Cam, Wetney, Neen, Peterbs, Bedford.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Snaybell, Wimple-hall, Horseheath-hall.

20. HERTFORDSHIRE. 130 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, and fat cattle.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Hertford. On the Lee. An earldom. 21 m. N from London. Sends 2 M to P. Is famous for malt. Here is an ancient castle. Market day S.

2. Ware. On the Lee. 21 m. A long town, with several good inns, one of which has a bed that is 12 feet square. Market day Tu.

3. Barnet. On a hill. 11 m. Noted for a bloody battle, in which Edward IV. vanquished the Duke of Lancaster in 1468. Market day M. Famous for corn and cattle.

4. St. Albans. On the Colne. A dukedom and deanery. 21 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days W and S.

5. Bark-

5. Barkhamstead. On the Hunton. 28 m. Remarkable for the residence of some of the Mercian kings. Market day M. William the Conqueror was sworn here to govern by the laws of Edward the Confessor.

6. Stevenage. Near a hill. 31 m. Has a handsome church with a high spire. Market day F.

7. Buntingford. On the Rib. 31 m. A small town. Market day M.

8. Royston. (In part.) A viscount. In a vale. 38 m. Market day W. Noted for good inns. The rectory is under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

MORE TOWNS.

Hitching, 35 m. Stortford 29 m. Hempstead 23 m. Barkway 35 m. Hatfield 20 m. Hodsdon, Rickmansworth 18 m. Tring 31 m. Watford 15 m. Cheshunt 13 m. Redburn 26 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Benninton, Saubridgeworth, Kinglangley, Kempston, Barley, Whiteford, Totteridge, Idlestry, Bushy Cross, Puckeridge, Welwin, Waltham-cross, Honesdon, Broxbourn, Theobald's, Cheaping, Barnet, Kicksend, Abbots-langley, Kingsbury, Gaddesden, Little-colney, Hepton, Saunbridge, S. and N. Mims, Hertingfordbury, Wooton, Walkern, Wilbury-hill, Ashwell, Braughing, Therfield, Amwell.

RIVERS.

Lee, Coln, Hunton, Blackbourn, Stort, Gade, Muse, Tame, Ver, Rib, New River, by which the greatest part of London is supplied with water.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Durham, Wimple, Langleybury, Hatfield-house, More-park-house, Gobions, Beechwood-Manor, Gorbambury, Broxburnbury, Pishiobury, Tit-in-auger, Clarks-feat, Boteler's, Earl Cowper's, and Duke of Leeds's seats.

21. BEDFORDSHIRE. 73 m. in circumference.
Produces cattle, corn, and rich pasture.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Bedford. On the Ouse. A dukedom. 52 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. An ancient town, and contains 5 churches. Market days Tu. and S.

2. Biggleswade. On the Ivel. 45 m. Noted for having the greatest market for barley in England. Market day W.

3. Dunstable. On a hill. 34 m. Here lived a woman who had 19 children at 5 births. Edward I. caused a pillar to be built here with the arms of England, Castile, and Poictou, in memory of his Queen, who died here. Market day W.

4. Luton. On the Lee. Near hills. 22 m. A small town. Market day M.

5. Leighton. On the Ouse. 41 m. Noted for horses. Market day Tu.

MORE TOWNS.

Amphill 44 m. Potton 48 m. Wooburn 42 m. Fuddington 35 m. Shefford 43 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

St. Leonards, Harold, Elstow, Ichwell, Odel, Silfoe, Williamstead, Sharnbrook, Houghton, Bletsoe, Shelton, Tamesford, Hockliffe, Southill.

RIVERS.

Ouse, Ivel, Lee, and other streams.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Wooburn-abbey, Luton, How, Sutton, Wreft, Houghton, Conquest-park, and Battlefen.

22. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 120 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, and cattle, especially horses.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Northampton. On the Nen. An earldom. 66 m. NW from London. A fine and pleasant town. Sends 2 M. to P. The markets and fairs are famous for horses. King Charles I. was imprisoned near this town in a place now a farm house. Market day S.

2. Daventry. On the side of a hill. 72. m. Here is a dissenting college. Market day W.

3. Rockingham. On the Welland. A marquifate. 85 m. Market day Th.

4. Peterborough. On the Nen. A bishopric and earldom. 81 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

5. Higham Ferers. On the Nen. Viscount. 70 m. Sends 1 M. to P. Market day S.

6. Brackley. On the Ouse. A marquifate. 64 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day W.

MORE TOWNS.

Wellingborough 69 m. Thrapston 74 m. Oundle 77 m. Cliffe 82 m. Kettering 75 m. Rothwell 72 m. Towcester 60 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Alynho, Boughton, Brigstock, Brixworth, Grafton, (a dukedom) Naseby, near here the parliament's forces defeated the royalists in 1645, Weldon, Westhaddon, Yardley, Warnesford, Peakirk, Lamport, Bamston, Alderton, Harton, Archepton, Lidford, Clapton, Luton, Harrinworth, Footerbooth, Blisworth, Pateshull, Greens-Norton, Dean, Legers-Ashby, Old Stretford, Norton, Stukely, Gidsborough, Althorp, Geddington, Willoughby, Cossington, Erdborough, Findon, and Fotheringay, famous for the castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in the reign of Elisabeth.

RIVERS.

Ouse, Nen, Welland, Cherwell, Learn, Avon.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Burleigh-house, Boughton, with a fine park, Althorp, Thorp, Wathorp, Drayton-house, Grafton, Westhaddon-hall Earl of Pomfrets, Dean, Milton.

23. HUNTINGDONSHIRE. 67 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pasture, and cattle.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Huntingdon. On the Ouse. An earldom. 58 m. N. from London. Sends 2 M. to P. Formerly contained 15 churches, now only 3. It is noted for the birth of Oliver Cromwell. Market day S.

2. St. Neots. On the Ouse. 56 m. A large town, with a stately church. Market day Th.

3. St. Ives. On the Ouse. 63 m. Has a great market for corn and cattle. Market day M.

4. Yaxley. Near a Meer. 77 m. A neat small town.

MORE TOWNS.

Ramsey 69 m. Godmanchester 58 m. noted for stout horses, Earith 59 m. Kembolton 63 m. Stilton 75 m. famous for cheese called the English Parmesan.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Alconbury, Leighton, Ramsey, Spaldic, Stilton, Piddle, Offords, Great and Little Stewkley, Bugden, Water, Newton, Sutton, Greath, Catworth, Hinchinbroke, Ailweston, noted for two springs.

RIVERS.

Ouse, Nen, Cam.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Hinchinbroke-house, Kimbolton-castle.

24. RUTLANDSHIRE. 40 m. in circumference.
Produces corn, cattle, and sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Oakham. In the vale of Catmose. 96 m. NbW from London. When a nobleman first passes through this town he forfeits a shoe from one of his horses or pays

pays a certain sum of money instead. It is famous for the birth of Jeffery Hudson, a dwarf, whom the Duke of Buckingham had served at table in a pasty at an entertainment he gave to their majesties at his seat at Burleigh-on-the-hill. The dwarf was then 7 years of age, and only 18 inches high: he at length became an officer of horse, and in France fought a duel, and killed his antagonist. Market day S.

2. Uppingham. On a hill. 90 m. A neat town. Market day W.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Thistleton, Greetham, Glaiston, Mt. Overton, Cotf. more, Ashwell, Little-casterton, Brig-casterton, Hambleton, Clipsham, Tickencote, Edyweston, Whitwell, Bisbrook, Preston, Stretton, Esenden, Tynwell, Brooke, Lydington, Morcat, Cole-overton, Burgh-hill, Great-paunton, Rihall.

RIVERS.

Guash, Welland, and several rivulets.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Burleigh-on-the-hill near Okeham, Exton, Whissendine.

25. LEICESTERSHIRE. 90 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, fine large sheep and horses, wool, and coals.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Leicester. On the Stour. An earldom. 99 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. This town was built by King Lear. The freemen are exempt from toll in all the markets in England. Here are 5 churches, the chief of which is Grey Friars, where Richard III. was interred. The chief manufactures are woollens and stockings. Market days W. F. and S.

2. Harboro'. On the Welland. An earldom. 84 m. Market day Tu.

K

3. Bosworth.

3. Bosworth. On a hill. A barony. 106 m. Near here is Redmoor Plain, where Henry VII. defeated Richard III. Market day W.

4. Loughboro'. On the Stour. A barony. 109 m. Market day W.

5. Lutterworth. On the Swift. 88 m. Market day Th. Was the residence of the famous John Wickliffe, who died in 1387. The Council of Constance 40 years after, ordered his bones to be dug up and burnt for heresy, he having written and preached against the corruption and superstition of the church of Rome.

MORE TOWNS.

Milton-mowbray 107 m. Mount-sorrel 104 m. Hal-lation 91 m. Bilsden 98 m. Hinkley 104 m. Waltham 112 m. Ashby-de-la-Zouch (noted for the best horses in England) 115 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Belton, Kegworth, Allington, Saxulby, Waverbey, Naneby, Belgrave, Shankton, Narboro', Evington, Cadby, Careton, Great-glen, Senvygate.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Donnington-park, Earl of Denbigh's, Grooby, Bradgate, Wellsborough.

26. WARWICKSHIRE. 125 m. in circumference. Fruitful in corn, pastures, and cattle.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Warwick. On a rising ground, near the Avon. An earldom. 93 m. NW from London. A neat town. Sends 2 M. to P. Has an ancient castle, which stands on a rock 80 feet high. In the castle is preserved the sword of the famous Guy Earl of Warwick, with which it is said he slew the Danish champion. Market day S.

2. Coventry. On the Sherborn. An earldom and bishopric (with Litchfield.) 91 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Here is an annual procession held on the Friday after Trinity Sunday to represent Lady Godina, who rode naked through the city to obtain the franchises of the city, which

which King Edward IV. had taken away. The manufactures are stuffs, ribbands, tammies, and pins. Here were holden two parliaments, one in the reign of Henry IV. the other in that of Henry VI. Market day F.

3. Tamworth. (In part.) On the Tamer and Anker. A viscount. 114 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.

4. Colehill. On a hill. Near the Cole. 103 m. Market day W

5. Birmingham. On a rising ground. 110 m. A large town : famous for its hardware manufactures. Market day Th.

6. Henly-in-Arden. On the Aln. 102 m. Near here was an ancient camp. Market day M.

7. Alcester. On the Arrow. 102 m. Market day Tu. Near here is Ragley-hall, a noble seat belonging to Lord Beauchamp.

8. Stratford. On the Avon. 94 m. An ancient town. Market day Th. Noted for the birth and burial place of William Shakespeare, to whose memory the following inscription, written by himself, is on his tomb-stone in the church :

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here ;
Bless'd be the name that spare these stones,
And curs'd be he that moves my bones.

9. Kington. On the Avon. 88 m. Near here is Edgehill, noted for the first battle between King Charles I. and the parliament forces in 1642. Market day Tu.

MORE TOWNS.

Nun-eaton 99 m. Rugby 85 m. Southam 83 m. Sutton-colfield 111 m. Solihul 107 m. Polesworth 103 m. Kenilworth 88 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Braites, Kingsbury, Barterly, Langford, Meriden, Mosely, Knoll, Stonely-abbey, Easington, Bitford, Horley-hill, Morton, Dunchurch, Walfhaw-green, Pil-lerton, Dovebridge, Coughton (with an ancient palace,) Studley which had formerly a priory, Sambourn, a hamlet with Coughton, retains the old custom of the youngest son's inheriting his father's lands, &c. within the parish.

RIVERS.

Eden, Hen, Lun, Tees, Cannon, Belg, Lowther, Hunna, Winster, Lavennet, Blinkernbeck, Arrow.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Arleby-castle, Levens, Ragley, Coughton, Cowit.

27. WORCESTERSHIRE. 136 m. in circumference.

Produces pasturage, corn, cheese, cattle, cyder, and salt.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Worcester. On the Severn. Near Malvern hills. A bishopric and marquisate. 111 m. WNW from London. Is an ancient but fine city. Sends 2 M. to P. King John was interred here. Manufactures gloves. It is noted for the defeat of King Charles II. in 1641 by the parliament forces. Market days W. F. and S.

2. Evesham. On the Avon. 95 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A town of good trade. The country round about, called the vale of Evesham, is the most fertile in England. Prince, afterwards King Edward I. defeated the barons near here.

3. Pershore. On the Avon. Between Evesham and Worcester. 102 m. Noted for knit stockings. Market day Tu.

4. Droitwich. On the Salwarp. 118 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for salt works, which pay 50,000l. per annum excise. Market day F.

5. Broomsgrove. On the Salwarp. 114 m. In the road between Worcester and Birmingham. Near here is Likeheath. The church stands on an eminence, with a large cemetery which commands a pleasant prospect. Manufactures linen. Market day Tu.

6. Stourbridge. On the Stour. 125 m. Famous for glass. Market day F.

7. Bewdley. On the Severn. 127 m. Sends 1 M. to P. Market day S.

8. Kidder-

8. Kidderminster. On the Stour. 125 m. Noted for linseys, wolseys, and carpets. Market day Th.

9. Dudley. A viscount and barony. 120 m. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, standing part in Staffordshire. In the town hall are 3 long tables made out of the famous oak plank which used to be in the castle, and which measured 51 feet long and 3 broad.

MORE TOWNS.

Upton 117 m. Shipston 83 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Tenbury, Belbroughton, Blockley, Feckingham, Holy-cross, King's-Norton, Redditch, Newmans, Bromford, Wolveley, Alchurch, Orldborg, Hagley, Yarley, Mosely, Chadeley, Arely, Stockton, Great-Malvern, Little-Malvern, Whitley-court, Spelchly, Swinford.

RIVERS.

Severn, Salwarp, Avon, Teem, Stour, Corve, Bow, Tame.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Crome-court, Ombersley-court, Hagley-hall, Whitley-court, Westwood-park.

28. HEREFORDSHIRE. 102 m. in circumference.

Produces wood, corn, and fruit, especially apples, pears, and cider.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Hereford. On the Wye. A bishopric and viscount. 133 m. WNW from London. An ancient city. Sends 2 M. to P. It has suffered much by the civil wars. Here are four churches and a noble cathedral. Market day W. F. and S.

2. Weobly. Between hills. 142 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is famous for ale. Market day Tu.

3. Pembroke. On the Arrow. 146 m. Market day Tu.

4. Leominster. On the Lug. Viscount. 137 m. Sends 2 M. to P. chosen by about 25 burgessees. Manufactures cloth and gloves. Market day F.

5. Ledbury. On the Liden. 120 m. A well built town. Market day Tu.

6. Ross. On the Wye. 118 m. Famous for cider, and iron works. Market day Th.

MORE TOWNS.

Bromyard 124 m. Kyneton 145 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Wigmore, (a barony) Orleton, Kingsland, Huntingdon, Dorstone, Brampton, Hamerschurch, Richards-castle, Whitehorn, Kimalton, Mordiford, Tenbury, Great-birch, Byford, Casop, Lea, Kenchester, Colwall.

RIVERS.

Wye, Lug, Mannow, Arrow, Frome, Horkney, Wadels, Doier, Liden, Teme, Driffin, Doe.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Brampton, Brian-castle, Wigmore-castle, both with fine parks, Hampton-court with a very fine park. Marthey-hill in this country is remarkable, being called the ambulatory hill, because in 1547 an earthquake removed 26 acres of land which in a few days formed itself into a hill.

29. SHROPSHIRE. 134 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, cattle, coal, lead, and iron.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Shrewsbury. (ancient Uriconiuns.) On a peninsula formed by the Severn. An earldom. 158 m. NW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. A neat town with 6 churches, 3 bridges, a castle, and a good free school endowed by Queen Elizabeth. Near here was fought a bloody battle between Henry IV. and Hotspur wherein the latter was killed. The place is still called Battlefield. The trade

trade consists in Welch flannels, cottons, frizes, and white cloth. Market days W. Th. and S.

2. Elefmere. On a Meer. A barony. 174 m. Market day Tu.

3. Wenlock. On a branch of the Severn. 148 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is famous for lime-stone. Market day M.

4. Bridgnorth. On a hill near the Severn. 138 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Consists of high and low towns very pleasantly situated. Is noted for gunsmiths and stocking manufactures. Here are horse races in June. Market day S.

5. Ludlow. On a hill near the Corve and Teem. Viscount. 138 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is surrounded by a wall, and has 7 gates and a castle belonging to the Prince of Wales but which is now in a ruinous state. Manufactures iron. Market day M.

6. Shesnal. On a branch of the Severn. 137 m. Market day F.

7. Bishop's Castle. On the clum. 152 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day F.

MORE TOWNS.

Stretton 135 m. Drayton 154 m. Clebury 118 m. Wem 166 m. Newport 140 m. Hales-owen 124 m. Whitchurch 161 m. Hodnet 135 m. Wellington 142 m. Oswestry 171 m. defended by a castle, ditch, and wall: has a good trade in Welch cottons.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Llanwmyneck, Clunn, Battlefield, Albrighton, Powderbatch, Wattlebury, Westbury, Ashley-Abböt, Rouse-hill, Molverley-isle-hall, Tern-hall, Downton, Preston, Stych, Wore, Sutton, Aston, Ryton, Langdon, Shenton, Leighton, Newton, Qualford, Burford, Blou-heath, Wire, Morf, Hocksto.

RIVERS.

Severn, Tweed, Teem, Clunn, Ony, Warren, Tern, Corve, Rea, Kemlot, Mele.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Oakley-park, Ribsford, Tern, the Kygnastons near a large Meer.

30. STAFFORDSHIRE. 140 m. in circumference. Produces some corn, alabaster, lead, copper, iron, marble, and coal in great plenty.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Stafford. On the Sow. An earldom. 136 m. A well built town. Sends 2 M. to P. The old borough law which gives the youngest son inheritance of his father's lands within the liberties of the town is still in force here. Trade consists in clothing. Market day S.

2. Stone. On the Trent 140 m. Market day Tu.

3. Newcastleunder Line. On the Trent. A dukedom. 149 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a great trade in cloathing. Near here was dug out of a quarry a large stone, in the middle of which was found a man's skull with the teeth entire. Market day M.

4. Burton. On the Trent. 244 m. Has a good market and is noted for good ale and cloth. Market day M.

5. Lichfield. A bishopric (with Coventry) and earldom. 118 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A well built city, divided into two parts by a small brook. The cathedral is a noble gothic structure, with a fine spire. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the famous lexicographer was born here. Market day Tu. and S.

6. Wolverhampton. 124 m. Noted for its brass and iron manufactures, especially locks. Between this town and Birmingham, which is 14 m. distant, are many coal mines. Market day W.

7. Wedgebury. Noted for coal mines.

MORE TOWNS.

Uttoxeter 126 m. Tutbury 130 m. Brewood 131 m. Eccleshall 143 m. Cheadle 145 m. Bromley-pagets 129 m.

129 m. Belley 142 m. Leek 155 m. Rugely 126 m. Wallfall 116 m. Kinver 128 m. Penkridge 128 m. the greatest fair for horses in England, Tamworth, in part.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Farley, Bucken-hall, Collinsbrook, Darlston, Flask, Kingsley, Cannock, Croxden, Rushall, Weaford, Bromagna, Talke, Stableford-bridge, Brine-pits, Pipeviate, Round oak, Trentham, Wednesfield, Wrottesley, Ingestre, Chesterfield-Wall, Shirbywich, noted for a large salt well.

RIVERS.

Trent, Manyfold, Shernet, Lime, Penk, Stour, Tern, Dove, Borne, Sow, Blith, Teyn, Smeftall.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Trentham-hall, Envill-hall, Himpley, Heleigh-castle, Stourton-castle, Beaudefert, Shuckborough-manor, Effords, Oussey, &c.

31. CHESHIRE. 112 m. in circumference.

Produces pastures, corn, cattle, iron, hops, salt, and abundance of cheese.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Chester, (ancient Valeria Victrix). On the Dee. A bishopric and earldom. County palatine. 182 m. NW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. It is about 2 m. round, encompassed with a wall built by Edelfreda in 908. The ramparts afford a pleasant walk. The river is navigable for ships to the city. King Edgar obliged 8 British kings to row him in a boat on the river. Market days W. and S.
2. Frodsham. On the Wever. 182 m. Market day W.
3. Northwich. On the Dan. 173 m. Market day F.
4. Altringham. Near the Ringay. 184 m. Market day Tu.
5. Stockport. On the Mersey. 175 m. Market day F.
- 6- Macclesfield. On the Bollin. An earldom. 172 m. A very ancient town. Market day M.
7. Namptwich.

7. Namptwich. On the Wever. 162 m. A large town, famous for salt, leather, and iron. Market day S.

8. Malpas. Near the Dee. Viscount. 166 m. Market day M.

9. Parkgate. The general passage for Ireland. 194 m.

MORE TOWNS.

Middlewich 167 m. Congleton 162 m. Knotsford 183 m. Toperly 171 m. Sanback 162 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Budworth, Pulford, Woodefsidefort, Rock, Terry, Dutton, Ince, Hanley, Hessel, Woodford, Bowden, Grulam, Lawton, Yeates, Wheclock, Brereton-green, Laftock.

RIVERS.

Mersey, Dee, Wheclock, Croke, Dan, Fulbrock, Wever, Goyte, Bollin, Ringay.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Rock, Savage, and the Earl of Warrington's.

32. DERBYSHIRE. 200 m. in circumference.

Produces alabaster, antimony, marble, lead, iron, and coals.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Derby. On the Derwent and Martinbrook. An earldom. 126 m. from London. An ancient neat town. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a noble town-hall built with free stone, and several bridges; carries on a great trade in malt and ale. Manufactures are chiefly filk. The filk machine erected on the river, contains 26,586 wheels, 97,746 movements, which wind off 318,504,960 yards of filk in 24 hours. Market day W. F. and S. This town is famous for the birth of John Flamstead, the celebrated astronomer.

2. Ashbourn. 139 m. from Derby. Market day S.

3. Alfreton.

3. Alfreton. On the Derwent. 141 m. from London, Market day M.

4. Winster. Near Derwent. 152 m.

5. Bakewell. On the Wye. 195 m. Market day M.

6. Chesterfield. On the Ibber and Rother. An earldom. 149 m. A very ancient town, and is famous for a battle between Henry III. and the Barons. Market day S.

7. Dronfield. On a hill. 155 m. Market day Th.

8. Tideswall. 158 m. Market day W.

9. Chapel-in-frith. Near the Peak. 165 m. Market day S.

P. Peak a high mountain, wherein is a subterraneous cavern and elden hole said to have been fathomed to the depth of 800 yards without finding a bottom. Near here are Buxton wells, noted for a cold and hot spring so near to each other that a person may put his right hand in one, and his left hand in the other.

Pools-hole is a subterraneous passage with a brook running through it, and which likewise has a hot and cold spring.

MORE TOWNS.

Wirksworth 128 m. Bolsover 147½ m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Ashover, Cubley, Darby-flash, Hope, Newhaven, Pleasley, Ripley, Buxton, Shaucrofs, Brafington, Weston, Hartington, Matlock, Quarn, Burgh, Castleton, Chatsworth, noted for the magnificent seat belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.

RIVERS.

Derwent, Trent, Wye, Erish, Crawlock, Dove, Comp-ton, Rother, Ibber, Now.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Chatsworth-house, Haddon.

33. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 140 m. in circumference

Produces pastures, corn, hops, lead, coal, alabaster, and liquorish in great abundance.

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Nottingham. Near the Trent. An earldom. 126 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. Is a large pleasant town, noted for the birth of Thomas Cramer, archbishop of Canterbury, and for good ale. Market days W. and S.

2. Newark. On the Trent. 124 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A populous well built town; the market place is so spacious that 10,000 men may be drawn up in it in order of battle. Dr. Magnus, the founder of the grammar school, was a foundling in this parish. Market day W.

3. Mansfield. Near Sherwood forest. A barony. 140 m. Is noted for malt. Market day Th.

4. Southwell. On the Trent. 138 m. Market day S.

5. Tuxford. 137 m. Market day M.

6. Retford. On the Idle. 144 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The inhabitants are exempted from foreign service and toll. Market day S.

7. Blith. On a branch of the Idle. 149 m. Market day Th.

MORE TOWNS.

Bingham 108 m. Workfop 149 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Warfop, Lenton, Gringley, Marnham, Edwinstone, Dunholm, Papplewick, Normanton, Widmerpool, Benington, Hardwick, Wonsley, Bosford, Clifton, Bony, Shelford, Stoke, Hucknale, Ratcliff, Remston, Scrooby, Norwood, Newsted, Ainsley, Chaworth, Littleborough, Barmly on the moor.

RIVERS.

Trent, Lyn, Ryton, Leane, Idle, Erish, Meden, Mann.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Nottingham-castle, Welbeck, Worsop-manor, Throsey, Holme, Pierpoint, Wollaton-hall, Clamber-park-lodge, Newsted, Newsted-abbey, Lord Sutton's, Clifton, Rufford, Ainsley, Charlton.

34. LINCOLNSHIRE. 180 m. in circumference.
Produces corn, large oxen, fine sheep, and horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. **Lincoln.** On the Witham. A bishopric, earldom, and county of itself. 132 m. N from London. Sends 2 M. to P. It is one of the most ancient cities in England, and was the chief residence of the Mercian kings. The liberties of this city extend 20 m. round. Here were formerly 52 churches now only 15 besides the cathedral, which is a large gothic building, with a remarkable bell, 23 feet in circumference. Near here was fought the famous battle between the Empress Maud and King Stephen in 1217. Market day F.

2. **Gainsborough.** On the Trent. An earldom. 150 m. A neat well built town. Has a great fair. The Danes landed here. Market day Tu.

3. **Barton.** On the Humber. 165 m. A small town. Market day M.

4. **Grimsbj.** On the Humber. 167 m. The most ancient borough in England. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day W.

5. **Saltfleet.** A port. 164 m. A great market for fish. Market day S.

6. **Alford.** 6 m. from the sea. 146 m. Market day Tu.

7. **Wainfleet.** A port. 134 m. Market day S.

8. **Market-raisen.** On the Ancam. 149 m. Market day Th.

9. **Stanton.** On the Bane. 129 m. Market day M.

10. **Horncastle.** On the Bane. 141 m. Market day S.

11. **Bolingbrook.** On the Witham. Viscount. 133 m. The birth place of Henry IV. Market day Tu.

12. **Boston.** A port of good trade. A barony. 119 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A very ancient town. The church is remarkable for having as many windows as there are counties in England and Wales, 12 pillars, and 365 steps in the tower, and is the largest parish church, without cross aisles, in England. Market days W. and S.

13. **Gosberton.** On the Humber. 109 m.

14. **Sleaford.** In a vale. 116 m. Market day M.

L

15. **Spalding.**

15. Spalding. On the Welland. 103 m. A well built town. Market day Tu.

16. Crowland. On the Welland. 93 m. Built upon piles in a swamp. Here are canals in the streets, the sides of which are planted with willow trees. Market day S.

17. Bourn. A port. 97 m. Here are the ruins of a castle, and a medicinal well. Market day S.

18. Grantham. On the Witham. A barony. 110 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The spire of the church is 280 feet high. This town is memorable for Sir Isaac Newton, who received the first principles of his education here under Mr. William Walker.

19. Stamford. On the borders of Rutlandshire. An earldom. 83 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market days M. and F.

MORE TOWNS.

Ancaster (a dukedom) 115 m. Dunnington 99 m. Binbroke 146 m. Burg 127 m. Louth 155 m. Folkingham 107 m. Kirton-lindsey 151 m. Deeping 90 m. Glandford-bridge 156 m. Holbeck 115 m. Castor 155 m. Spillsby 137 m. Tattershall 133 m. Crowle 165 m. Beckingham 119 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Belton, Partney, Couthorpe, Epworth, Fillingham, Haxey, Walpole, Messingham, Scotter, Stainton, Stockwith, Torksey, Upholland, Winterton, Wentringham, Corby, Navenby, Wragby, Partney, Ingoldmoles, Colterworth, Whitton, N. Ferebic, Suxbye, Helby, Wotton, Elsam, Kirkton, Grange, Leake, Markley, Totney, Scarbye, Laceby, Cotes, Ixford, Saltby, Sutton, Crose, Granthorpe, Mablethorpe, Seetbruck, Bileby, Skesness, Morton, Werrington, Trekingham, Branswel, Spittle, Southwitham, Beacon hill, the five ways windmills, Redburn, Grimsthorpe, Wansford-bridge, Mill-field, Aukboro, Brigs, Barrow, Chesterton, Fordgreen.

RIVERS.

Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, Ancam, Bane, Nen, Dun, Idle.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Belvoir-castle, Beton, Grimsthorpe.

35. YORKSHIRE 360 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, bacon, hams, fine cattle, especially horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. **York.** On the Ouse. A barony and dukedom. 197 m. NbW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. An ancient noble city. The mayor has the title of Lord like that of London. This city is memorable for the birth of Constantine the Great, and the death of the Emperors Severus and Constantinus. Here are 1 churches besides the cathedral, which is one of the finest in Europe, as is also the assembly room, being 123 feet in length. Market days Tu. Th. F. and S.
2. **Albrough.** On the Youre. 206 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.
3. **Boroughbridge.** On the Youre. 204 m. Sends 2 M. to P. A well built town. Manufactures hardware. Market day S.
4. **Rippon.** On the Youre. 209 m. An ancient town. Sends 2 M. to P. It is a great staple for wool, with which the manufacturing towns of Leeds and Halifax are supplied. Market day Th.
5. **Ripley.** On the Nid. 207 m. Market day F.
6. **Knarethborough.** On the Nid. Near a forest. 200 m. Sends 2 M. to P. It is much noted for its medicinal springs, one of which, about 4 m. distant, is reckoned good against the gout, spleen, &c. Here is also a famous dropping well, which petrifies wood and soon turns it into stone. Market day W.
7. **Wetherby.** On the Warf. 192 m. Market day Th.
8. **Tadcaster,** (ancient Calabria). On the Warf. 188 m. Famous for boat building. Market day Th.
9. **Aberford.** 185 m. Noted for pin making. From this town the 2 cathedrals of York and Lincoln, which are 60 m. asunder, are plainly discovered. Market day W.
10. **Pontefract.** On the Aire. An earldom. 175 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The country round about produces abundance of liquorish and skirwork. Market day S.
11. **Wakefield.** On the Calder. An earldom. 185 m. An ancient neat town, famous for its cloth manufactures.

Here is a noble bridge, whereon Edward IV. built a chapel to commemorate a battle with Marguerite of Anjou 1460, in which his father, the Duke of York, was slain. Market day Tu. and F.

12. Leeds. On the Aire. A dukedom. 294 m. An ancient and populous town, carries on a great trade in cloth, the market for which is on the bridge. Here are 3 churches. Market day Tu. and S.

13. Halifax. 14 m. from Leeds. An earldom. 200 m. Famous for cloth manufactures. Market day Th.

14. Ottery. On the Warf. 206 m. Market day Tu.

15. Settle. On the Ribble. Among hills. 237 m. Market day Tu.

16. Askrig. On the Youre. 242 m. Market day Th.

17. Richmond. On the Swale. A dukedom. 230 m. Sends 2 M. to P. The manufactures are woollen, stockings, knit caps, &c. The country round about produces coal, lead, and copper. Market day S.

18. Leyburn. 230 m. Famous for its fairs.

19. N. Allerton. On the Wils. Viscount to the Prince of Wales. Sends 2 M. to P. The bishop of Durham is Lord of the Manor.

20. Thirsk. On the Codbeck. 220 m. Sends 2 M. to P. An ancient town. Has a plentiful market on M.

21. Gisborough. 248 m. and about 4 m. from the sea. Market day M.

22. Whitby. 254 m. A port. Market day S.

23. Scarborough. A port and earldom. 238 m. Sends 2 M. to P. It is defended by a strong castle on a promontory. Market days Th. and S.

24. Bridlington, or Burlington. An earldom. 208 m. Market day S.

25. Hornsey. 188 m. Market day M.

26. Beverley. 181 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Carries on a great trade in malt, oatmeal, and tan leather. Here is a noble church and a free school. The inhabitants are free of toll and custom in every port of England. Market days W. and S.

27. Kingston. Upon Hull. A dukedom. 160 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Carries on a great trade with all the northern ports of Europe.

28. Heydon.

28. Heydon. Near the Humber. 181 m. Sends 2 M. to P. An ancient town. Market day Th.

29. Patrington. On the Humber. 191 m. Market day S.

30. Malton. On the Derwent. An earldom. 215 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is famous for cattle and corn. Market day Tu. and S.

31. Wighton. On the Shelfer. 181 m. Market day W.

32. Doncaster. On the Don. An earldom. 160 m. A large populous town, famous for gloves, stockings, knit waistcoats, and petticoats. The parish church is a noble structure, with a high spire. Market day S.

33. Sheffield. On a rise near the Don. 160 m. Much noted for cutlery and whittle making, &c. Here the first mills for grinding stones were erected. Between this town and Rotherham are the remains of a Roman fortification. Market day Tu.

MORE TOWNS.

Helmſley 220 m. Bingley (a barony) 120 m. Beaumont 152 m. Barnſley 177 m. noted for iron and ſteel works, Shernburne 181 m. Cawood 186 m. Ferrybridge 175 m. Huthersfield 192 m. Bradforth 201 m. Gifborn 220 m. Ingleton 246 m. Rotherham 162 m. Selby 182 m. Skipton 222 m. Snaith 174 m. Tickhill 155 m. Bedal 220 m. Coxwold 214 m. Thorn 167 m. Eaſingwold 211 m. Kerby-Moorſide 220 m. Middleham 229 m. Maſham 220 m. Pickering 224 m. Stokesley 240 m. Topcliff 220 m. Yarum 240 m. Hunmanby 209 m. Frodingham 195 m. Howden 180 m. Kilham 200 m. Pocklington 196 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Graſſington, Egton, Driffield, Slaidburn, Grinton, Malham, Lee, Bradfield, Dewſbury, Haworth, Kettlewell, Kighley, Preſton-Long, Sedburg, Weighton, Stamford-bridge, Moorkirk, North-Duffield, Kirkham, Tollerton, South-cave, Aſtwich, Bentheim, Bolton (duke-dom) Clapham, Haws, Leighton, Arngic, Bows, Stratford, Kirby, Maſk, Leming, Fremington, Thornton, Rev-

cross, Great-bridge, Skelton, Dishford, Weycliffe, Middleton, Leatham, Saltergate, Silforth, Wharleton, Carlton, Hornby, Seamer, Hovingham, Hinderkill, Greta-bridge, Rydell, Myton, Gilling, Merton, Auldby, Burton, Holm, Almondbury, Ockton, Sureby, Kelsley, Brough, Dunington, Flamborough, Rosedale, Hatsfield, Catterick, Hampton, Royhill, Hollim, Waxham, Tontall, Bewick, Rapston, Atwick, Shipsey, Wotton, Calwick, Waghen, Melburn, Langloft, Lonsborough, Givingdale, Ravenspurn, Newborough, Labberston, Appleterwick, Adwalton, Kiveton, Fulnick, Harrogate, Gergrave, Harwood, Woodall, Denby, Pearse-bridge, Wentbridge, Burfall, Ealand, Skipbridge, Laughton, Stockwith, Sandal-heath, Castleforth, Brotherton, Denton, Haslewood, Studley, Burfall, Albanbury, Burnfull.

RIVERS.

Humber, Ouse, Youre, Warf, Swale, Teese, Nid, Calder, Aire, Hull, Don, Derwent, Rye, Wisk, Ribble, Skelfer, Recall, Lune, Barnes, Mersey, Codbeck, Dow, Went, Fosse, Rother, Danus, Greta, Harford, Foulney, Levan.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Sandbeck, Bolton-hall, Kiverton, Wentworth-house, Wentworth castle, Shipton-castle, Castle-Howard, Hornby-castle, Newborough-hall, Lanesborough, Bishopthorpe near York, and Brodsworth (the archbishop's,) Newbie, &c.

36. LANCASHIRE. A dukedom and county palatine. 171 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, flax, hemp, coals, barley, pastures, and very large oxen

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Lancaster. On the Lon. 235 m. NWbN from London. Sends 2 M. to P. Famous for giving the title of Duke to John of Gaunt son of King Edward III. Many Roman and Saxon coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood,

bourhood, which shews the antiquity of the town,
Market day S.

2. Hornby. A large village. 245 m.
3. Cartmel. On the Kent, among hills. 259 m.
Market day M.
4. Hawkhead. 274 m. Market days M. and S
5. Clirhero. On the Ribble. Near Pendit-hill.
214 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.
6. Burnley. On the Calder. 208 m. Market day S.
7. Preston. On the Ribble. 214 m. Sends 2 M.
to P. Market days W. F. and S.
8. Blackburn. On the Derwent. 203 m. Market
day M.
9. Manchester. On the Irwell. A dukedom. 182 m.
Market day S.
10. Warrington. On the Mersey. 183 m. Noted
for malt, huckaback linen, and copper works.
11. Newton. On the Mersey. 189 m. Sends 2
M. to P. Market day S.
12. Wigan. On the Douglas. 196 m. Sends 2 M.
to P. Noted for bedding. Market day M. and F.
Near this town is a remarkable burning well, which will
light a candle, boil meat and eggs, and yet the water is
cold.
13. Liverpool. On the Mersey. 203 m. Sends 2 M.
to P. A sea port of good trade. Market day S.
14. Rochdale. 195 m. A town of good trade. Mar-
ket day Tu.

MORE TOWNS.

Bolton 192 m. Bury 190 m. Charley 201 m. Colne
214 m. Dalton 273 m. Carltang 225 m. Haslingdon
196 m. Leigh 190 m. Ormskirk 207 m. Poulton
231 m. Prescot 195 m. Ulverton 268 m. Ecclestone
206 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Newborough, Oldham, Rufford, Weeton, Eckles,
Ashton, Chipping, Ingleweheile, Newchurch, Padiham,
Standith, Thurland-castle, Foxhall, Rawcliff, Ramfide,
Coulton, Overton, Cornford, Warbeck, Larkham, Pil-
ling, Hale, Milthorp, Barston, Renchmore, Baxton,
Elhill,

Elhill, Winick, Fernby, Penwortham, Rochester, War-
ton.

RIVERS.

Lun, Urk, Thurston, Fosse, Winster, Wire, Ribble,
Roche, Dane, Mersey, Irwell, Calder, Derwent, Med-
lock, Hodder, Duddon, Fild, Taud, Weaver.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Latham, Overborough, Hornby-castle.

37. DURHAM. Episcopal principality and county
palatine. 107 m in circumference.

Produces lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, butter, and
salt.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Durham. On a steep hill. A bishop's see. 257 m. N
from London. Sends 2 M. to P. A large and pleasant
city, containing 6 parish churches and a noble cathedral.
Near here was fought a bloody battle in 1346 between
David Bruce King of Scotland and the Earl of Northum-
berland, wherein the former was defeated and taken
prisoner. Market day S.

2. Shields. A port. 278 m.

3. Sunderland. 264 m. Market day F.

4. Hartlepool. A port. 259 m. Market day S.

5. Stockton. On the Teese. 219 m. Market day W.

6. Darlington. On the Skern. An earldom. 239 m.
Market day M.

7. Barnard-castle. On the Tees. Viscount. 246 m.
At a place called Axenhall, near here, are 3 pitts called
Hell kettles. This town is famous for bleaching linen.
Market day W.

8. Awkland. On the Bet and Were. 254 m. With
an ancient castle. Market day Th.

MORE TOWNS.

Stanhope (earldom) 265 m. Stainthorp 265 m.
Woltingham 260 m.

PRIN-

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Cornhill, Harrington, Ufferton, Hall, Layton, Whitehall, Tunstall, Woolverton, Seaton, Hawthorn, Denhouse, St. John's chapel, Ferryhill, Bircheffer, Chester in the street, Woodham, Sedgfields, Gateshead, Yarrow.

RIVERS.

Tees, Tine, Were, Tame, Lune, Derwent, Gaunles, Skern, and 10 small.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Lumley-castle, Awkland-palace.

38. WESTMORELAND. 120 m. in circumference.

In general barren and mountainous.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Appleby. Pleasantly situated on the Eden. 269 m. NbW from London. A small town. Sends 2 M. to P. Market day S.
2. Brough. On the Eden. Near hills. 261 m. Market day Th.
3. Kirby-steven. Near hills. 262 m. Is noted for stocking weavers. Market day M.
4. Lonsdale. On the Lun. A marquissate. 236 m. Has a noble stone bridge. Market day Tu.
5. Burton. Near a high hill. 244 m. Market day Tu.
6. Kendal. On the Ken. 258 m. Is famous for manufactures of cotton, cloth, druggets, hats, stockings, &c. Market day S.
7. Ambleside. On the Winander Meer. 269 m. Market day W.
8. Orton. 272 m. Market day W.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Clifton, (near which the rebels were defeated in 1745 by the Duke of Cumberland) Milthorp, Tebay, Shap, Hawsehouse, Hawk-hill-hall, Wittenton, Barbon, Betome-hill,

tome-hill, Langdale, Coleflat, Newbigging, Gresfemes, Thurnby, Louth, Ridal, Warcop, Burbeck, Kirby-Thrice, Whelp-castle, Betham, Levens, North-bridge.

RIVERS.

Eden, Ken, Lun, Tees, Eamon, Belo, Lowther, Hunna, Winster, Lavent, Blinkernbeck, Barrow.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Appleby-castle, Levens, &c.

39. CUMBERLAND. A dukedom. 168 m. in circumference.

Produces black lead, copper, iron, coal, and lapis calamniaris.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Carlisle. On the Eden. A bishopric and earldom 301 m NNW from London. Sends 2 M. to P. It is defended by a castle, built by Henry VIII. Near this city commenced the famous Piſt's wall, built by the Emperor Adrian about 121; it crossed the country from the Irish to the North sea, and was 12 feet high and 8 broad. Market day S.
2. Brampton. Near the Piſt's wall. 311 m. Market day Tu.
3. Alston-Moor. On the Tyne. 305 m. Market day S.
4. Longtown. Near the Chiviot hills. 308 m. Market day Th.
5. Penrith. On the Lowther. 284 m. Market day Tu.
6. Holm. A small port. 310 m. Market day S.
7. Ireby. On the Aln. 299 m. Market day Th.
8. Workington. On the Darwent. 307 m.
9. Cockermouth. On the Darwent and Cocker. A barony. 299 m. Sends 2 M to P. Market day M.
10. Whitehaven. A port. 305 m. Market day Tu.
11. Egremont. On the Irt. An earldom. 299 m. Market day S.
12. Ravenglass. Between Irt and Esk. 284 m. Market day S.
13. Keswick.

13. Kefwick. Among hills. 287 m. Near here are mines of black lead, reckoned the best in the world. Wrynose-hill, near here, is remarkable for having 3 stones, each a foot distant, one in Cumberland, one in Westmoreland, and the third in Lancashire. Market day S.

MORE TOWNS.

Alncester 275 m. Kirk-Oswald 292 m. Wigton 305 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Rosley-hill, Bootel, Newton, Ulpho, Warwick, Irt-ton, Whidbeck, Goffort, Calder, St. Bride's, Elenborough, Parton, Hesketh, St. Bees, Widehope, Carlton, Levington, Deventry, Grune.

RIVERS.

Eden, Aln, Irt, Petterel, Caude, Darwent, Cocker, Duddon, Levin, Esk, Wiza, Tyne.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Greystock, Drumborough, Cockermouth, Naworth, Dacre and Corby castles.

40. NORTHUMBERLAND 120 m. in circumference.

Produces salt, lead, iron, and abundance of coals.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Newcastle. On a hill, near the Tyne. A dukedom. 272 m. N from London. Sends 2 M. to P. Contains 5 churches and a town hall. It is famous for glass, salt, pans, iron, and coals, the last of which London is furnished with from here. Market days Tu. and S. Near here is the Piet's wall built by Adrian.

2. Morpeth. On the Wensbeck. Viscount. 287 m. Sends 2 M. to P. Is reckoned the best market for cattle throughout England. Market day W.

3. Alnwick. On the Alne. 305 m. Market day S.

4. Wooller.

4. Wooller. 317 m. Market day Th.
5. Berwick. On the Twede. A dukedom. 335 m. Sends 2 M. to P. This town, standing on the borders between England and Scotland, is expressed distinctly in all acts of parliament. Halidown-hill, near here, is famous for a battle in 1333. Market day S.
6. Learmouth. 329 m.
7. Billingham. 300 m. Market days Tu. and S.

MORE TOWNS.

Hexham 288 m. Rothbury 302 m. Belford 319 m.
Haltwessel 318 m. Ellesdon 301 m. Tinmouth 281 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

St. Ninion, Fenton, Westwood-bank, Allerton, Ovingham, Stagshawbag, Stanfordham, Warkworth, Chifwick, Goswick, Brawmer, Hartley, Bednall, Horton, Delavel, Rofs, Seaton, Cancot, Haggerston, Tickill, Bamburgh, Norham, Chillingham, Dunstar, Felton-bridge, Wark.

RIVERS.

Tweed, Tyne, N and S Tyne, Alne, Wensbeck, Coquet, Bramish, Ufway, Blythe, Tell, East Alou, West Alou.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Alnwick-castle, Chillingham-castle, Bifront, Dilsion, Blagdon, &c.

COUNTIES IN WALES.

1. CARNARVONSHIRE. 130 m. in circumference.

Produces cattle, corn, wood, and sheep.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Bangor. On the Menay. A bishopric. 246 m. from London. The cathedral is said to be the most antient in Great Britain. Market day W.

2. Carnarvon.

2. Carnarvon. On the Menay. A marquifate. 252 m. Sends 1 M. to P. A very strong place. In the castle of this town Edward II. was born. He was therefore acknowledged Prince of Wales, and was the first English prince who had that title. Market day S.

3. Newin. On the Irish sea. 250 m. Market day S.

4. Pulhely. A small bay. 244 m. Market day W.

5. Krekirth. On a bay. 237 m. Market day W.

6. Conway Bay. 229 m. Market day F.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Beddgelert, Bettyweys, Clynfogfaur, Cricetieth, Llanellechy, Nefin, Penmachno, Penmorfa, Rhytylafard, Sanfolgrin, Talybont, Trefrhiw.

RIVERS.

Menay, Conway.

II. ANGLESEA, ancient Mona. An archdeaconry. 70 m. in circumference.

This island is very fruitful. Produces pastures, cattle, corn, and mines of excellent copper, and quarries of beautiful marble of the nature of the Asbestos, of which the linum ambestium of the ancients was made.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Beaumaris. On the Menay. 242 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P. Market days W. and S.

2. Newborough. On the Brant. 258 m. Market day Tu.

3. Aberfraw. 263 m.

4. Holyhead. A small isle on the coast of Anglesea. 275 m. Whence the packet-boats sail to Dublin.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Almwick, Dulas, Llanrickmead, Penthraht-mon, Porthewhry, Llanfanfraid, Llanedan, Llanbald, Roddebar, Rudband, Boddelar, Llangavenay.

RIVERS.

Menay, Brant, Alaw, Cefni, Geweger, Mathanan, Dulas, Gynt.

III. DENBIGHSHIRE. 135 m. in circumference. Mountainous. Produces sheep, lead, &c.

M

CITIES

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Denbigh. On the Cluyd. An earldom. 209 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P.
2. Ruthin. In a vale. 184 m.
3. Wrexham. On a branch of the Dee. 180 m. Noted for flannels, and for the steeple of the church, which is accounted one of the most compleat in Great Britain.
4. Llanroft. On the Convoy. 198 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Llangollen, Cerrigy, Abergely, Eglyuysfach, Llandegla, Llaneliom, Llangerniew, Llanfannan, Llannfid, Llantheider, Cloeaynog, Sputty, Ruabon, Nantglin, Yales, Gwthrín, Llanthraidduffin, Alnoyd, Swelmills, Bettus, Llanhychan.

RIVERS.

Dee, Cluyd, Conway, Elway.

IV. FLINTSHIRE. 70 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, cattle, pasture, butter, coal, and lead.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Flint. On the Dee. An earldom to the Prince of Wales. 209 m. NW from London. Sends 1 M. to P. It is defended by a castle, built by Henry II. Near this place is a noted well.
2. St. Asaph. On the Elwy and Cluyd. A bishopric and viscount. 212 m.
3. Laerwis. On the Hiddion. Near a hill. 195 m. This is the chief market in the county.

MORE TOWNS.

Newmarket 219 m. Holywell 217 m. Mold 181 m. Meliden 218 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Caegwrley, Hawerden, Northop, Overton, Rudlam, Orlam, Madock, Hanner, Harding, Caergund, Haulton, Bangor.

RIVERS.

Dee, Cluyd, Elwy, Wheler, Fliddion, Tagidog, Alen.

V. MERIONETHSHIRE. 108 m. in circumference.

Very mountainous. Produces sheep and goats.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Harlech. On the Sea. 192 m. from London.
2. Llanber.

2. Llanber. On the Coast.
3. Dolgele. 187 m. Market day Tu.
4. Dinafmondy. On the Doway. 176 m. Market day F.
5. Bala. 184 m. Near Pemble-Meer which is 13 m. long and 6 wide; the river Dee runs through it, Market day S.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Festming, Corwen, Bettus, Llannerillo, Penistreet, Llemnwhillyn, Llanfaiver, Llanderfel, Conwydd, Towyn, Penmonruay.

RIVERS.

Dee, Doway, Tovy, Dery, Avon.

VI. MONTGOMERYSHIRE. 94 m. in circumference.

Mountainous. Produces pastures and cattle, particularly horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Montgomery. On the ascent of a hill near the Severn. An earldom. 161 m. from London. This town was fortified, &c. by Henry III. Market day Tu.
2. Welch-pool. On the Severn. 168 m. Noted for flannels. Market day M.
3. Llanvyllin. Among hills. 179 m. Market day Tu.
4. Newtown. On the Severn. 169 m. Market day S.
5. Llanidlos. On the Severn. 180 m. Market day S.
6. Machynleth. On the Doway. 198 m. Market day M.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Llanummothwy, Llangadwin, Moynllone, Domgay-common, Llangellan, Pennant, Barew.

RIVERS.

Severn, Rhydel, Doway, Wye, Cary, and Plinlimmon lake near the hill.

PRINCIPAL SEAT.

Powis-castle.

VII. CARDIGANSHIRE. 95 m. in circumference. Produces cattle in great plenty, copper and lead mines.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Cardigan. On the Tivy. An earldom. 226 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P. Here is an ancient castle,

castle, which was the residence of Robert Fitz-Seven, the first Briton who invaded Ireland, with which country the inhabitants still have a good trade. Market days Tu. and S.

2. Llanarth. A small port. 215 m. Market day Tu.
3. Llanbeder. On the Tivy. 199 m. Market day Tu.
4. Tregarron. On the Tivy. 203 m. Market day Th.
5. Aberistwith. At the mouth of the Istwith. 204 m. Market day M.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Capel-Cunnon, Deheured, Llanarth, Llandysell, Llanwenen, Rhos-Fair, Talfarne, Bruant.

RIVERS.

Tivy, Wye, Riddal, Istwith.

VIII. RADNORSHIRE. 90 m. in circumference.

Produces a few cattle, sheep, and horses.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Radnor. At the bottom of a hill. An earldom. 150 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P. Was formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle. Market day Th.
2. Presteign. On the Lug. 148 m. Market day S.
3. Knighton. On the Tame. 147 m. Market day Th.
4. Rhyadergowy. On the Wye. 164 m. Market day W.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Howey, Pain's-castle, Penibort, St. Harmon, Llanbedervaur, Harpton, Aberdow, Manser, Anarsh, Llaner, Clero, Old-Radnor, Ithon, Rivere.

RIVERS.

Lug, Wye, Terne, Arrow, Somergil, Tame.

IX. BRECKNOCK. 106 m. in circumference.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Brecknock. On the Hodney and Husk. 161 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P. A very ancient town, and had formerly a stately castle. Near here is Brecknock Meer, a large lake, which abounds with good fish. This town has a great trade in flannel. Market day W & S.
2. Builth. On the Wye, among woods. 157 m. Market day W and S.

3. Hay.

3. Hay. On the Wye. 137 m. Market day M.
4. Crichowel. On the Usk. 128 m. Market day Th.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Talgarth, Trecastle, Llangatock, Llanworthol, Llani-changel, Llangaalem, Ystradwelly, Senny-Bulch Brunleff, Penacrin, Priory, Redbrue, Llanim-Diffry.

RIVERS.

Ulk, Wye, Dulas, Yrvon, Tave, Hodney.

X. GLAMORGANSHIRE, called the garden of Wales. 120 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, cattle, and good butter.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Cardiff. A small port. On the Tave and Severn. 165 m. W of London. Sends 1 M. to P. Has a good trade. The packet boats pass from hence to Bristol. In the castle of this town Henry I. confined his brother Robert, whose eyes he caused to be put out. Market days W. and S.
2. Landaff. On the Tave and Severn. A bishopric. 168 m. Market day M.
3. Caerffilly. Between Tave and Rumney. 159 m. The castle of this town is one of the noblest ruins in Great Britain. Market day Th.
4. Llantrissant. On the Elay, near a hill. 167 m. Market day F.
5. Cowbridge. On the Van. 178 m. Market day Tu.
6. Bridgend. On the Ogmore. 178 m. Market day S.
7. Neath. Near the sea. 200 m. Market day S.
8. Swansea. A port. On the Bristol Channel. 200 m. The most commercial town in the county. Here are some mineral springs. Market days W. and S.
9. Penrice. On the sea. 218 m. Market day Th.

MORE TOWNS.

Aberavon 156 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Druffrin, Ely, Gorsynon, Lantwitt, Lenyher, St. Mary-hill, St. Nicholas, Newbridge, Morgan-Mynydd, Burton's Fer, Myrthar, near here are great iron works.

RIVERS.

Tave or Taff, Neath, Ogmore, Avon, Taw, Elay, Van.

PRINCIPAL SEATS.

Henfol, Kynfig-castle, Denivon-castle, Nenton-mountain.

XI. CARMARTHENSHIRE. 150 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, pastures, coal, lead, and noted for salmon.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

1. Carmarthen. On the Towy. A marquisate. 208 m from London. Sends 1 M. to P. A flourishing town, and is called the London of Wales. Here are the ruins of a noble castle, in which the parliament of the ancient Britons used to assemble. Market days W. and S.

2. Llancharn. On the Tave. 230 m. Market day F.

3. Kidwelly. On the Bristol Channel. 223 m. Market day Tu.

4. Llanelly. A small port. 217 m. Market day Tu.

5. Llangadoc. On the Towy. 185 m. Market day Th.

6. Llandilovaur. On the Towy. 196 m. Market day Tu.

7. Llanymdovry. On the Be, Towy, and Brane. 180 m. Market days W. and S.

8. Newcastle. On the Tivy and Kerry. 219 m. Market day F.

MORE TOWNS.

Pentry 200 m. Llanfawel 197 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Abergerleck, Cayo, Drusllwyn, Fairbach, Llandeloe, Lanon, Lanwichangel, Landwnog, Llandwinio, Llandi-bea, Llanedy, Llangindairo, Llanfadwin, Llamwinog, Mouras, Mydrim, Abermarlas, Penibout, Three Lords, Llanstephan, Rue, Radnor.

RIVERS.

Towy, Brane, Sawthy, Tave, Cothy, Tivy.

XII. PEMBROKE. 92 m. in circumference.

Produces corn, sheep, and pastures.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE MAP.

2. Pembroke. On Milford Haven. An earldom. 235 m. from London. Sends 1 M. to P. The largest and most flourishing town in South Wales. The trade employs above 200 ships. Here is an ancient castle, in which Henry VIII. was born. Milford Haven is reckoned the best port and harbour in the world; 100 ships of the line can ride safe in all winds.

2. Narbath. On a hill. 231 m. Market day W.

3. Haverfordwest. 256 m. Market days W. and S.

4. St. David's. A bishopric. 273 m. Market day W.

5. Kelgarren. On the Tivy. 229 m. Market day W.

6. Newport. 235 m. Market day S.

7. Fiskard. 242 m. Market day F.

MORE TOWNS.

Tenby 249 m. Wiston 238 m.

PRINCIPAL VILLAGES.

Camras, Eglwifswrew, Llandewy, Mahenclochog, Mathry, Johnfron, Walton, Llongiddo Rock.

RIVERS.

Llen, Guala, Gwin, Novern, Tivy.

OF THE LESSER ISLANDS.**IN THE IRISH SEA.**

Anglesea. *See Wales, page 133.*

Isle of Man, whose chief towns are, Soder, at the south, a bishop's see; Douglas and Laxey, at the east; Ramsey, at the north.

The bishop of Soder and Man does not sit in the house of peers.

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Isle of White. *See Hampshire.*

Guernsey, chief town St. Pierre.

Jersey, chief town St. Helier.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

IN ASIA.

Fort William or Calcutta, and Patna, (in Bengal); Madras or Fort St. George, Fort St. David, Masulipatan, Vizigapatan, Negapatam, Ballasore, (on the coast of Coromandel); Anjengo, Calicut, Tillichery, Cawar, Dabal, Bombay, Salsette, (on the coast of Malabar); Bencoolen, (on the isle of Sumatra.)

IN AFRICA.

Fort James, (on the river Gambia.)
St. Helena (island.)

IN AMERICA.

Nootka on the West coast in the Pacific Ocean, New Britain, Quebec or Canada, Nova Scotia, the isles of Newfoundland, cape Breton, St. John's, Burmuda, Bahama, Jamaica, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguila, St. Christopher, Antigua, Dominica, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, &c. *See America.*

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The air in England is generally milder and more temperate than in most countries which lie in the same latitude. The winters are sometimes severe during the month of January: and the heat in summer would be very powerful in the month of July if not refreshed by frequent showers, which cause that agreeable verdure so peculiar to this country. Agriculture is better understood here than in most countries, and cultivation is brought to the highest degree of perfection. The soil is fertile and rich in pastures, corn, &c. Their cattle are numerous, and their horses are esteemed the best in the world. The English mastiffs and bull-dogs are the strongest and fiercest of the canine breed. The poultry are much the same as in other countries except the game cock so remarkable for his courage. Here are mines of copper, lead, tin, and coals in great abundance.

COMMERCE.

The trade consists in corn, cattle, butter, cheese, beer, wool, iron, lead, tin, copper, leather, coal, saffron, and alum;

alum; various manufactures, particularly hardware, viz. locks, edge tools, guns, swords; and household utensils of brass, iron, pewter, clocks, &c. woollen and linen of all kinds, especially of broad cloaths, &c. which are unrivalled. The imports are saltpetre, naval stores, rice, tobacco, teas, coffee, sugar, wine, oil, fruit, and unwrought silk, cotton, &c.

THE PRESENT REVENUE NEAR 16,000,000*l*.

MONEY.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Farthing	. . .	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Farthings	. . . 1 Halfpenny	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Halfpence	. . . 1 Penny	0	0	1
4 Pence	. . . 1 Groat	0	0	4
6 Pence	. . . $\frac{1}{2}$ Shilling	0	0	6
12 Pence	. . . 1 Shilling	0	1	0
5 Shillings	. . . 1 Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	. . . 1 Pound (imaginary)	1	0	0
21 Shillings	. . . 1 Guinea	1	1	0

CHIEF PORTS OF TRADE.

London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull.

PRINCIPAL ROYAL PORTS.

Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth.

STRENGTH.

Military—77 regiments. Naval—160 ships of the line, 19 of fifty guns, 137 frigates, 100 sloops, &c.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

ABOUT 8,000,000.

The English in general are well made, regularly featured, and of a fair and florid complexion. They are ingenious, lovers of the arts and sciences, great encouragers of learning, and remarkable for their donations to public charities. In trade they are honest, plain-dealing, and perhaps too unsuspecting, which sometimes exposes them to be imposed upon. They are neat in their apparel, clean in their persons, and, compared with most other nations, strict observers of the sabbath. They are bold and courageous, good soldiers, and the most expert sailors in the world. Their general diversions are cricket, tennis, fives, bowls, skittles, horseracing. Cockfighting, wrestling, cudgelling, and boxing, are peculiar to the English.

RELIGION.

Protestant, governed by 2 archbishops, viz. Canterbury

bury and York, and 24 bishops, all of whom are nominated by the king, who is supreme head of the church.

UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford and Cambridge.

ANCIENT BRITANNIA,
or INSULÆ BRITANNIÆ.

Was divided into 3 parts, viz. Albion, (Great Britain,) Hibernia, (Ireland,) and Insulæ Minores, (the lesser isles.)

ALBION, or Britannia Major, was divided into South and North, viz. England or Albion Citerior, and Scotland or Albion Ulterior. Albion Citerior was divided into Superior and Inferior.

ALBION SUPERIOR comprehended Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Flavia Cæsariensis.

BRITANNIA PRIMA consisted of 10 counties, viz. Kent, (the inhabitants of which were called the Cantii,) Surry and Suffex, (the Regni,) Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, (the Belgæ,) Berkshire, (the Atrebatii,) Dorsetshire, (the Durotriges,) Devonshire and Cornwall, (the Dumnonii.)

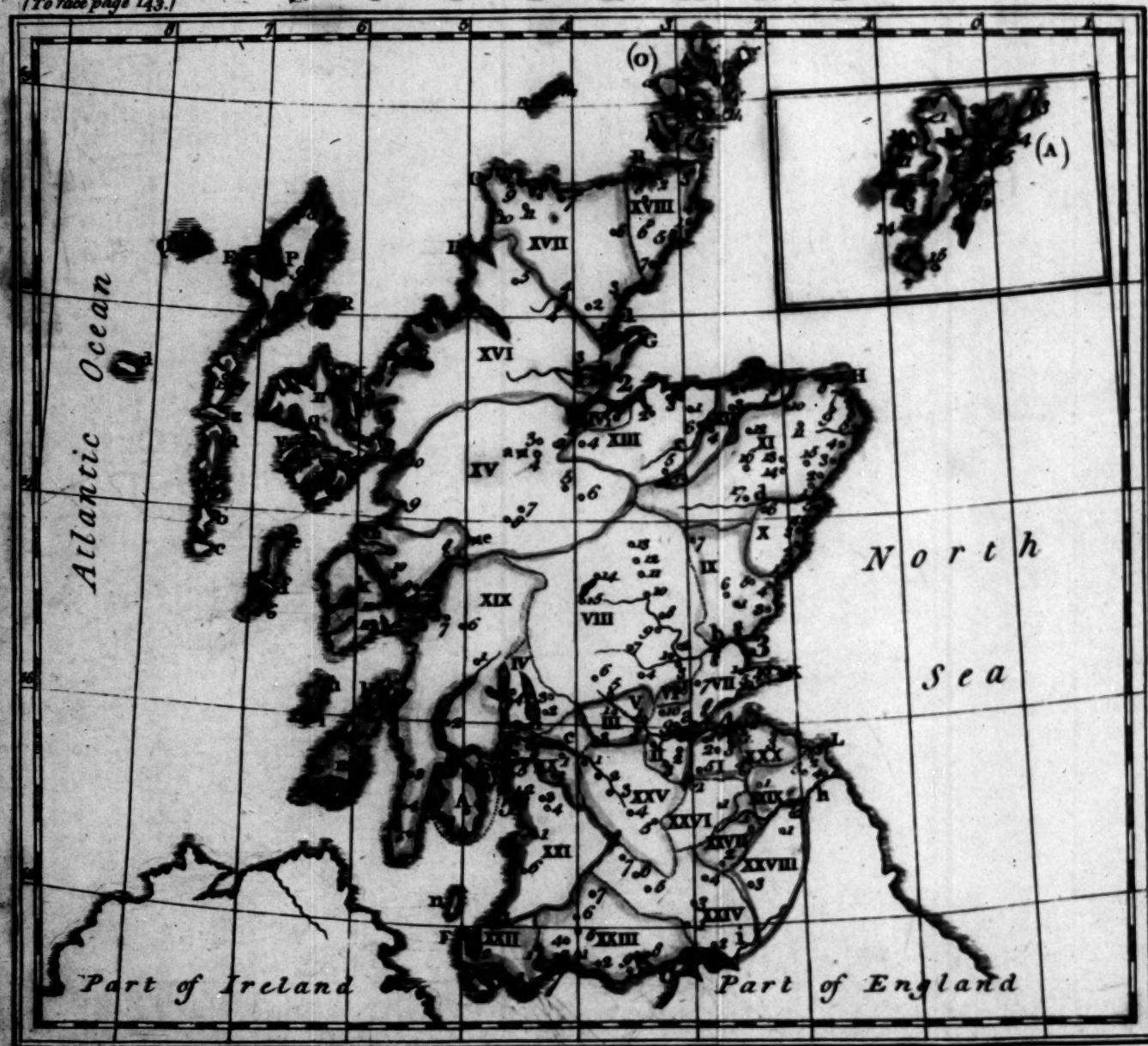
BRITANNIA SECUNDA consisted of Herefordshire and Wales; the inhabitants in the north were called the Ordovices, in the south the Demetæ, in the middle the Silures.

FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS consisted of 22 counties, viz. Middlesex, Essex, (the inhabitants of which were called the Trinobantes,) Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, (the Iceni,) Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, (the Cathieuchlani,) Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, (the Dobuni,) Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cheshire, (the Cornavii,) Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, (the Coritani.)

ALBION INFERIOR contained 2 provinces, viz. Maxima Cæsariensis, which consisted of 5 counties, Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, (the inhabitants of which were called Parisi and Brengantes.) Valentia, which consisted of Northumberland, (the Ottadini.)

(To face page 143.)

SCOTLAND



SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN.

(Ancient CALEDONIA.)

United to England in the reign of Queen Anne.

Length 300 miles. Lat. between 54° and 59° N.
 Breadth 190 Long. between 1° and 6° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Northern ocean.
 East. By the North Sea.
 South. England.
 West. Atlantic ocean.

Longest day { in the North, about $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 in the South, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Climates, . 11th, 12th, and 13th.

LIST OF KINGS.

422 Fergus, was the first king we have any certain account of: from whom there were 29 kings to the year 839.

839 Kenneth II.

856 Donald II. brother of Kenneth.

862 Constantine II. son of Kenneth.

875 Ethus, brother of Constantine II.

890 Donald III. son of Constantine II.

903 Constantine III.

933 Malcolm, son of Donald III.

949 Ingulph.

961 Duffe, son of Malcolm.

961 Kenneth III. brother of Duffe.

994 Constantine IV.

1004 Malcolm II. son of Kenneth III.

1035 Duncan.

1040 Macbeth the Ufurper.

1057 Malcolm III. son of Duncan.

1096 Donald

- 1096 Donald IV. brother of Malcolm III.
- 1098 Edgar, son of Malcolm III.
- 1107 Alexander, brother of Edgar.
- 1124 David, brother of Edgar.
- 1133 Malcolm IV. son of David.
- 1166 William, brother of Malcolm IV.
- 1213 Alexander II. son of William.
- 1250 Alexander III. son of John Baliol
- 1300 John Baliol, an Englishman.
- 1306 Robert Bruce.
- 1332 Edward Baliol, son of David Bruce.
- 1371 Robert II. Stuart.
- 1390 Robert III.
- 1406 James II. son of Richard III.
- 1462 James III.
- 1491 James IV. Married Margaret daughter of Henry VII. of England.
- 1514 James V. son of James IV.
- 1542 Mary, daughter of James V. Compelled to fly into England, where she was imprisoned in Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, and put to death. This happened in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
- 1568 James VI. son of Mary. Ascended the English throne on the death of Elizabeth.

For the succeeding kings see England.

GOVERNMENT.

Monarchical. 16 peers, and 45 commoners are deputed to the British parliament. There is also holden at Edinburgh, for the adjustment of ecclesiastical matters, a general assembly, the president of which is named by the King.

ORDERS.

The Thistle, which consists of a star of four points on the left breast. Motto—NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT, with the image of St. Andrew pendant on a green ribband over the left shoulder.

SEAS.

Northern Ocean on the north, North Sea on the east.
Atlantic Ocean on the west.

GULFS, BAYS, &c.

(1) Dornock-frith, (2) Murray-frith, (3) Tay-frith,
(4) Forth-frith, on the east; (5) Clyde-frith, (6) Glen-
cufs-bay, (7) Wigton-bay, (8) Solway-frith.

ISLANDS.

SHETLAND ISLES.

Pomona or Mainland 1, Yell 2, Unst 3, Phedef-
roy 4, Sherries 5, Whalsay 6, Laxford 7, Nofs 8,
Moufa 9, Rufay-stour 10, Papa-stour 11, Fula 12,
W. Bura 13, St. Rungin 14, Fair-isle 15.

ORCADES, OR ORKNEY ISLES.

Mainland *a*, Rowfay *b*, Westra *c*, Eda *d*, North Ro-
naldsha *e*, Sanda *f*, Stronfa *g*, Auskerry *h*, (on the
north and east of Pomona,) South Ronaldsha, *i*,
Hoy *k*, Flota *l*, Sule-sherry *m*, Slack *n*, (on the south
and west).

WESTERN ISLES, AND HEBRIDES.

Consist of Lewis isle P, with several smaller islands,
viz. Flannel isles or Seven Hunters Q, Schant isles R,
Skye q, Egg r, Musk s, Rum t, Canay v, Rasay w,
Rona x, N. Ust y, Benbecula z, South-Ust a, Bar-
ra b, Watersay c, and Bishops isles, St. Kilda d, (be-
longing to Inverness,) Col e, Gunna f, Tireiy g,
Colonfa h, Oransa i, Mull isle k, Jura l, Isla m,
Ailfa isle n, (belonging to Argyleshire).

CAPES.

Dumet Head B, Cape Wrath (at the north) C, Af-
synt Point D, Gallon Head (in Lewis isle) E, Fairland
Point (near Port Patrick, in the west) F, Tarbat
N Nefs

Nefs G, Kinnairds Head H, Fife Nefs K, St. Abb's Head L (on the east).

RIVERS.

The Forth a, Tay b, Spey c, Dee d, Clyde e, Twede h, Solway i.

PRINCIPAL LAKES OR LOCKS.

Loch-Tay, in Perthshire; Lomond, in Dumbarton; Lochness, in Inverness; Lochanwin.

MOUNTAINS.

Grampion, Pentland, Lammer, Muir, Chiviot or Tiviot

SCOTLAND is divided into two parts, Highlands and Lowlands, which together are subdivided into 33 shires, as follows :

I. Edinburgh—contains Middle Lothian.

II. Linleithgow, (West Lothian)

III. Sterling

IV. Dumbarton.

V. Clackmanan.

VI. Kinross.

VII. Fife.

VIII. Perth.

IX. Angus (including Forfar.)

X. Mearns (including Kincardin.)

XI. Aberdeen.

XII. Bamff.

XIII. Murray (including Elgin.)

XIV. Nairne.

XV. Inverness.

R Cromartie.

XVI. Ross.

XVII. Sutherland (including Strathnaver.)

XVIII. Caithness.

XIX. Argyle.

XX. Renfrew.

XXI. Air.

XXII. Wigton

- XXII. Wigton (West Galloway.)
 XXIII. Kircudbright (East Galloway.)
 XXIV. Dumfries.
 XXV. Lanerk (Clydesdale.)
 XXVI. Peebles (Tweeble.)
 XXVII. Selkirk.
 XXVIII. Roxboro.'
 XXIX. Merse (Berwick.)
 XXX. Haddington (East Lothian.)
 B Bute and Arran A.
 A Shetland (O) Orkney.

These 33 counties depute 30 members to the parliament of Great Britain. Bute and Caithness choose alternately; as do Nairne and Cromartie, Clackmanan and Kinross. The other 15 members are elected by the different borough towns: Edinburgh sends 1 alone, the rest vote conjointly 4 or 5 together to return 1 member to sit in parliament.

I. EDINBURGHSHIRE and MIDDLE LOTHIAN

1. Edinburgh. (ancient Castrum Alatum.) Lat. 56° long. 3° W. On the Forth. An university. 400 m NbW from London. The capital of Scotland. It is a fine city, consisting of two parts, Old and New, which are separated by a narrow vale, over which is a lofty bridge. The houses are of hewn stone, and in general from 7 to 14 stories high. The high street is considered the finest in Europe: it is a mile long and very wide. The public buildings are, the Castle, standing on a lofty rock, inaccessible except on the side joining to the city. It commands a prospect of near 60 miles; Holy-rood-house, the palace where King James was born; the exchange, college, &c. Of the churches, St. Giles or high church is a noble Gothic building. About 2 miles distant is Leith, which is the harbour or port for Edinburgh. About 4 miles from hence is Roslin, remarkable for its Gothic chapel, which is the most curious piece of architecture in Europe. Longest day 17 h. 30 m. shortest day 6 h. 30 m.

N₂

2. Dalkeith.

2. Dalkeith. An earldom. 6 m. from Edinburgh. Near here is a noble seat belonging to the Marquis of Lothian.

3. Musselburg. On the Esk. 6 m. Noted for the defeat of the Scotch army by the Duke of Somerset in the reign of Edward VI.

4. Ladyshaw. 5. Cairn.

II. LINLITHGOW.

1. Linlithgow. On a hill. 16½ m. W from Edinburgh. Near a lake. Here is a royal palace.

2. Queensferry. 9 m. 3. Livingstun.

III. STERLING.

1. Stirling. On a hill. 35 m. from Edinburgh. A handsome town, with a noble, strong castle, formerly the residence of the kings of Scotland. The Duke of Argyle has a seat here. Ships come up to the bridge at high tide.

2. Falkirk. 8 m. from Stirling. Noted for the victory obtained over General Wallace by the English. This was the chief city of the Picts.

3. Kirtintulloch.

IV. DUMBARTONSHIRE, or LENOX. A dukedom.

1. Dumbarton. On the Leven. 58½ m. W from Edinburgh. Was a noted city in the time of the Romans. Here is a very strong castle on a steep rock.

2. Ross. 3. Buchanan. 4. Portincaple.

V. CLACKMANAN.

1. Clackmanan. 29 m. WbN from Edinburgh. A small town. Here is still preserved the sword the brave Robert Bruce made use of in his wars.

VI. KINROSS.

1. Kinross. 25 m. NbW from Edinburgh. Near this is the castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned.

VII. FIFE.

VII. FIFESHIRE.

1. St. Andrews. A dukedom and university. 38 m. NE from Edinburgh. A very ancient town. Here are the ruins of the famous cathedral, which was the largest in Europe, being 7 feet longer and 2 broader than St. Peter's.

2. Crail 39 m. 3. Kilrenny 36 m. 4. Anstruthers 35 m. 5. Pittenween, 6 Cowper.

7 Falkland. Viscount. 35 m. A neat town, with a royal palace, of which the Duke of Athol is hereditary governor.

8 Kinghorn 9 m. 9. Inverkeithing 12 m.

10 Dumfermline. An earldom. 16 m. NW from Edinburgh. An ancient town, founded by Malcolm III. who, with Margaret his queen, and two sons lie interred here.

VIII. PERTHSHIRE.

1. Perth, or St. John's Town. On the Tay. 40 m. N from Edinburgh. A neat pleasant town

2. Scoon. Viscount. 43 m. Was an ancient monastery, famous for the coronation of the kings of Scotland.

3. Newburg 34 m. 4. Auchterarder 40 m. 5. Dumblain. Viscount. 41 m. 6. Calander 51½ m. 7. Crieff 56 m.

8. Dunkeld. The ancient Caledonia. On the Tay, near the Grampion hills. 54 m. N. from Edinburgh. The best market town of the highlands. Here is a noble seat belonging to the Duke of Athol.

9 Kinnaird. A barony. 10 Rait. 11 Fincastle. 12 Blair. 13 Riderack. 14 Taymouth. 15 Ardewich.

IX. ANGUS, including FORFAR.

1. Forfar. An earldom. 70½ m. N from Edinburgh.

2. Dundee. On the Tay. Viscount. 40½ m. from Edinburgh.

3. Aberbrothock. 58 m. With a good harbour.

4. Montrose. 70 m. A dukedom. At the mouth of Esk. A pleasant and good port. Famous for the departure of the Pretender for France in 1716.

N 3

5. Brechine.

5. Brechine. On the Esk. 82 m. Noted for a defeat of the Danes.

6. Kellemuir. 7. Baur.

X. MEARNS, including KINCARDIN.

1. Inverbervie. 82½ m. N from Edinburgh.

2. Jodhead. 3 Stonehaven 107 m. 4 Sketraw.

5 Coves k of Duris.

XI. ABERDEENSHIRE.

1. New Aberdeen. On hills, at the mouth of the Dee. 122 m. NbW from Edinburgh. The most considerable town in the North of Scotland. Here is a college, with a good library and grammar school well endowed. The ancient cathedral is a noble edifice.

2. Old Aberdeen. An earldom. On the Don. Here is a college, instituted in 1494.

3. Eigie. 4. Slanio.

5. Peterhead. 154 m. A flourishing town; is much resorted to for sea bathing, &c.

6. Inverugie. 7. Inveralochy. 8. Frazerburgh.

9. Deer. 10. Turrif. 11. Fivie.

12. Strathbogy. On the Devron. With a noble castle belonging to the Duke of Gordon.

13. Innerury. On the Ourie and Don. A barony.

14. Kintore. On the Don. An earldom.

15. Ellen.

16. Alford. On the Don. Near hills.

17. Kincardin 25 m.

XII. BAMFF.

1. Bamff. At the mouth of the Dovert. 165 m. from Edinburgh. An ancient town.

2 Cullen. A small port, 177 m. with a seat belonging to the Earl of Findlater.

3. Keith 150 m. 4. Arntilly. 5. Keparct.

XIII. MURRAY and ELGIN.

1. Elgin. About 198 m. from Edinburgh. An earldom.

earldom. An ancient town, with the ruins of a cathedral and a castle.

2. Forres. On a branch of the Findorn. 210 m. Here are the ruins of an old castle. Near here Malcolm Mackenneth defeated the Danes.

3. Gordon's-town. 4. Larig.

5. Abernethy. On the Spey.

6. Daltullick.

XIV. NAIRN.

1. Nairn. On the Nairn. 220 m. NWbN from Edinburgh. Here are the ruins of an old castle.

XV. INVERNESS, including SKYE q, and North UIST y, and South UIST a, (ISLANDS.)

1. Inverness. 155 m. NW from Edinburgh. A port of good trade. Here is a castle, which was the residence of the kings of Scotland; it stands on a hill which commands a fine prospect.

2. Generals-hut. 3. Invermorison. 4. Abercalder. 5. Altuie. 6. Clunie. 7. Rianach. 8. Kepach. 9. Urrin. 10. Bernera. 11. Eig (On the Isle of Skye.) 12. Houfanish (on N Uist) 13. Bogsdale (on S Uist.) Fort Augustus a, Port William e.

XVI. ROSS and CROMARTIE.

1. Tain. 200 m. NbW from Edinburgh. A market town of good trade.

2. Cromartie. 175 m. In a pleasant valley. Here are the remains of a cathedral, and a noble castle.

3. Dingwall 175 m. 4. Carlsdale. 5. Craigy. 6. Shillak. 7. Ferin. 8. Barvas.

9. Stornaw. (On Lewis Isle) P.

XVII. SUTHERLAND and STRATHNAVERN.

1. Dornock. 210 m. NbW from Edinburgh. The chief town of the county.

2. Reyn. 3. Dunrobin. 4. Larg. 5. Mill. 6. Braestrath. 7. Tongue. 8. Eribol. 9. Dorness. 10. Chaimail. 11. Strathbeg.

XVIII. CAITH.

XVIII. CAITHNESS.

1. Wick. 270 m. from Edinburgh. The chief town of the county.
 2. Thurso. On a bay. 290 m.
 3. Johnny Grotts house 287 m. 4. Castle Sinclair.
 5. Flatigo. 6. Bows. 7. Dunbeath-castle. 8. Orent Brims Castle.
-

XIX. ARGYLESHIRE. A dukedom.

1. Inverary. A barony. 103 m. NbW from Edinburgh. Here is a noble castle, the chief residence of the Argyle family.
 2. Otter Cowall. 3. Killean. 4. Balevan.
 5. Campbeltown. The most considerable town in the shire; has a good market.
 6. Inveraw. 7. Dalfour. 8. Keil. 9. Conach.
 10. Savary. On Mull isle. 11. Kinlochspelve. 12. Ledderkill.
-

XX. RENFREW.

1. Renfrew. On the Clyde. Barony to the Prince of Wales. 50 m. WbS from Edinburgh. A small town, with a good market.
 2. Paisley. A barony. 51 m. Formerly a great abbey. Near to this place is a spring which ebbs and flows with the tide.
 3. Port Glasgow 62 m.
 4. Greenock. On the Frith of Clyde. 65 m. Famous for its castle and harbour.
 5. Kelly.
-

XXI. AIR.

1. Air. A port. 76½ m. SW from Edinburgh. A neat town, with a plentiful market. It is famous for the defeat of Accho king of Norway 1263.
2. Irwin. 69 m. A good harbour, with a handsome bridge.
3. Kilmarnack. 65 m. An earldom. Famous for hardware.
4. Crayg. 5. Largis. 6. Girvan. 7. Balmtree.

XXII. WIG.

XXII. WIGTOUN, and WEST GALLOWAY.

1. Wigtoun. 105 m. SW from Edinburgh. An earldom. On its own bay.

2. Stranrawer. 126 m. At the bottom of the Loch-Ryan.

3. Whitehorn, or Withern, 116 m. (the ancient Candida-Cafa.)

4. Port Patrick. 130 m. SW from Edinburgh. A good sea port, and the general passage to Ireland.

**XXIII. KIRKUDBRIGHT, EAST GALLO-
WAY.**

1. Kirkudbright. An earldom. On its own bay and Dee. 108½ m. SW from Edinburgh. Has a good harbour. Famous for salmon.

2. Bedwick. 3. Kelly. 4. Greenoch. 5. Drum. 6. New Galloway. 7. Blackrigs. 8. Cawend. 9. Barleco.

XXIV. DUMFRIES, or NITHISDALE.

1. Dumfries. On the Nith. An earldom. 74 m. SbW from Edinburgh. A large and pleasant town of good trade.

2. Annan. 94 m. An ancient town, with an old castle.

3. Lochmaben 65 m.

4. Moffat. Famous for its medicinal springs.

5. Drumlanrig, or Drumlanerk. An earldom to the Duke of Queensbury, who has a stately palace with extensive parks and gardens.

6. Kilbride.

7. Sangubar. A barony. With a noble castle.

XXV. LANERK (CLYDESDALE.)

1. Glasgow. On the Clyde. 43 m. W from Edinburgh. An earldom; an university, founded in 1453. It is a very handsome well built city, and next to Edinburgh for commerce and riches. Here is a noble stone bridge of 8 arches.

2. Ruglen, or Ritherglen. 46 m. An earldom.

3. Hamilton. A dukedom. 38 m. With a stately palace, surrounded by fine gardens.

4. Lanerk. An earldom. 32 m.

5. Biggar. 27½ m.

XXVI. PEEBLES TWEDALE.

1. Peebles. On the Tweed. 22 m. S from Edinburgh. Remarkable for having 3 churches, 3 gates, 3 streets, and 3 bridges.

2. Linton.

XXVII. SELKIRK.

1. Selkirk. On the Etrick. An earldom. 36 m. SbE from Edinburgh. Famous for shoes and boots.

2. Buckleuch. A dukedom.

XXVIII. ROXBOROUGH.

1. Jedburgh. A pretty large and populous town. 45 m. SE from Edinburgh. The market is famous for corn and cattle.

2. Roxborough. A dukedom. 3 Hawpostel. 4 Kel-
10 42 m.

XXIX. MERSE BERWICK.

1. Lauder. 25 m. SE from Edinburgh. An ancient town. Near here is a stately seat belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale.

2. Fastcastle.

3. Eymouth. A port. Barony to the Duke of Marlborough.

4. Churnside.

5. Duns. 34 m. SE from Edinburgh. A trading and populous town, with a good market for corn and cattle: manufactures linen and coarse woollens.

To the South, on the borders of England, lie the towns of Nesbit and Coldstream.

XXX. HADDINGTON, EAST LoTHIAN.

1. Haddington. An earldom. 17 m. E from Edinburgh. Is a neat town with a fine church.

2. New Berwick.

3. Dunbar. An earldom. 28 m. Is famous for the defeat of King Charles II. by Oliver Cromwell, in 1650.

B BUTE, an earldom, and A ARRAN ISLES.

Rothsay. In the middle of Bute isle. Dukedom to the Prince of Wales. It was formerly a strong place.

Brodwich. In Arran isle. With a castle, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, who is the chief proprietor of the island.

SHETLAND ISLES. A

About 46 in number. Pomona, the principal, is 60 m. long. The principal town is Skalloway with about 2000 inhabitants; their commerce is in fish. The coasts are indented with a number of bays, which form good harbours, but the surrounding seas are so tempestuous that they are seldom visited during the winter 6 months. These islands abound in black cattle of a very small size.

ORKNEY, or ORCADES. O

The chief of these is Pomona, 24 miles long and 10 broad, contains 9 parishes well inhabited. The chief town is Kirkwall, 328 m. N from Edinburgh, which sends 1 member to parliament. It has a good harbour. These islands are fertile, have a good trade in tallow, fish, oatmeal, and rabbit skins, and can raise 10,000 men.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The air of Scotland is sharp but very healthy. The northern part of the country being mountainous, is not much cultivated. The southern produces wheat, barley, rye, and abundance of oats, hemp, and flax. The rivers, seas, and lakes abound with fish, especially salmon, herrings, &c.

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.

Leith, Dunbar, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Dornock, Caithness on the east, Wigton, Port Patrick, Dumbarton, Glasgow on the west.

POPULATION 2,000,000.

The Scotch in general are a comely well made people, of a robust constitution, of a solid judgment, and
lovers

lovers of study. They are good soldiers, especially the highlanders, who are very hardy and patient of fatigue.

RELIGION.

The established religion is presbyterian. The kirk is subordinate to the ecclesiastical parliament, or assembly held annually at Edinburgh, and other inferior or provincial synods. Episcopacy has been abolished since the time of the revolution in 1688. Here were formerly 2 archbishops, viz. St. Andrews and Glasgow, and 12 bishops.

SCOTLAND, CALEDONIA, or ALBION ULTERIOR.

Was inhabited by the Vecturiones and Dicaledones, who were divided into the Cornabii, (who lived in Caithness,) Mertæ, (in Sutherland,) Logii, (in Ross,) Cantæ, (in Cromarty,) Tæzali, (in Aberdeen, Bamff, and Murray,) Horestæ, (in Mearns and Angus,) Epidii, (in Bute and peninsula of Cantire,) Damnii, (in Sterling, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Aire,) Mæatæ, (in Lanerk,) Belgovæ, (in Dumfries,) Ottatini, (in Berwick and Roxburg,) Novantæ, (in Galloway,) chief town, Alatrum Castrum, (now Edinburgh.)

IRELAND.

(To face page 167.)

I R E L A N D





IRELAND, IRISH ERIN,

(Ancient HIBERNIA.)

Length 285 miles. Lat. between 51° and $55^{\circ} 20' N.$
 Breadth 160 Long. between 6° and $10^{\circ} W.$

 BOUNDARIES.

On the { North.
 West. By the Atlantic ocean.
 South.
 East. St. George's channel and Irish sea.

Longest day { in the North, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 in the South, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Climates . 9th, 10th, and 11th.

Ireland was formerly divided into many petty kingdoms. In the 12th century King Henry II. annexed it to the crown of England, and took the title of Dominus Hiberniæ (Lord of Ireland). In 1540 Henry VIII. assumed the style of King of Ireland, which is still continued.

 GOVERNMENT.

Hereditary limited monarchy. Under the regulation of the Vice-Roy or Lord Lieutenant (sent from England) and the 2 houses of parliament. The members to serve in parliament are chosen and deputed from the different counties and borough towns in the same manner as those in the British senate.

ORDERS.

St. Patrick, instituted 1783, consists of 3 crowns united on a cross, with the motto—*QUIS SEPARABIT*, fastened by an Irish harp to the imperial crown. The whole encircled by a star of eight points.

SEAS.

Atlantic or Western Ocean, on the north, west, and south; Irish Sea and St. George's Channel on the east.

O

GULFS.

GULFS, BAYS, &c.

Lough Foyle *a*, Lough Swilby *b* (on the north); Malin bay *c*, Donegal bay and Milk haven *d*, Sligo bay *e*, Broad haven *f*, Black harbour *g*, Clew bay *h*, Round-stone bay *i*, Galway bay *k*, Tralee bay *l*, Dingle bay *m*, (on the west); Bear haven *n*, Roaring water bay *p*, Baltimore bay *q*, Rofs bay *r*, Yougal bay *v*, Dungarvon bay *s* (on the south); Drogheda bay *w*, Dundalk bay *r*, Carlingford bay *x*, Dundrum bay *y*, Strangford bay *z*.

ISLANDS.

The isles of Rathlin 1, (at the north;) Magee 2, Copeland 3, St. Patick 4, Lambay 5, (in the Irish sea); Tory 6, North isle of Arran 7, Rugin 8, Achill 9, Ennisturk 10, Ennisbosine 11, South isles of Arran 12, Enniskerry isles 13, Valeptia 14, Great Skeleg 15, (in the Atlantic.)

CAPES.

Fairhead A, Coledagh B, North cape C, Telling D, Broad head E, Saddle F, Dogs head G, Slime head H, Loop head K, C Sybel L, Mizen head M, C Cleare N, Carnfore point P, Howth head R, Quintin point S.

CHIEF MOUNTAINS.

Sugarloaf-hill, Mourne, Aveagh (in Down,) Carliews (in Connaught,) Brandon and Mangarton (in Kerry,) Blandene mounts (in kings and queens county.)

RIVERS.

Shannon *a*, Lee *b*, Blackwater *c*, Suire *d*, Barrow *e*, Liffy *f*, Bann *g*, Boyne *h*, Derg *k*.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lough Erne LE, Lough Neagh LN, Lough Boffin, Lough Ree, Lough Dughart, Lough Tayle, besides Allen Bog which covers 300,000 acres of land.

IRELAND is divided into 4 grand divisions, viz. Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster.

LEINSTER

LEINSTER contains 12 counties, viz.

				<i>chief towns.</i>
1	Dublin, deputes	12	M. to P.	Dublin.
2	Eastmeath, .	14	. .	Trim.
3	Louth, . .	10	. .	Drogheda.
4	Longford, . .	10	. .	Longford.
5	Westmeath, .	10	. .	Millingar.
6	Kings county, .	6	. .	Philipstown.
7	Queens county, .	8	. .	Maryboro'.
8	Kildare, . .	10	. .	Kildare.
9	Wicklow, . .	10	. .	Wicklow.
10	Carlow, . .	6	. .	Leighlin.
11	Kilkenny, . .	16	. .	Kilkenny.
12	Wexford, . .	18	. .	Wexford.

MUNSTER contains 6 counties, viz.

13	Clare, . .	4	. .	Kilfenor.
14	Tipperary, .	8	. .	Tipperary.
15	Limmerick, .	8	. .	Limmerick.
16	Kerry, . .	8	. .	Tralee.
17	Cork, . .	26	. .	Cork.
18	Waterford, .	10	. .	Waterford.

CONNAUGHT contains 5 counties, viz.

19	Galway, . .	8	. .	Tuam.
20	Mayo, . .	4	. .	Castlebar.
21	Sligo, . .	4	. .	Sligo.
22	Leitrim, . .	6	. .	Leitrim.
23	Roscommon, .	8	. .	Roscommon.

ULSTER contains 9 counties, viz.

24	Antrim, . .	12	. .	Antrim.
25	Down, . .	14	. .	Dromore.
26	Armagh, . .	6	. .	Armagh.
27	Monaghan, .	4	. .	Monaghan.
28	Cavan, . .	6	. .	Cavan.
29	Fermanagh, .	4	. .	Enniskillen.
30	Tyrone, . .	10	. .	Strabane.
31	Donegal, . .	12	. .	Donegal.
32	Londonderry, .	8	. .	Londonderry.

LEINSTER. A dukedom. Contains 12 counties.

I. DUBLIN.

1. Dublin, ancient Eblana Portus (Irish Ballaclay). Lat. $53^{\circ} 21'$ N. long. $6^{\circ} 20'$ W. 270 m. NW from London, and 60 m. W from Holyhead. A port on the Liffe. An university and archbishopric. Capital, and seat of government. The second city in the British dominions. Sends 2 M. to P. The streets and houses are much like those of London. The parliament house is a noble building, as is also the cathedral (St. Patrick). The barracks are reckoned the most magnificent of the kind in the world. The trade of Dublin is obstructed by the shallowness of the port, which will not admit large vessels to come to the city. Here are 5 bridges, 18 protestant churches and 8 chapels, 16 papists chapels, 3 churches for French, and 10 meeting houses of various sects. Inhabitants about 220,000. Longest day 16 h. 40 m. shortest day 7 h. 20 m.

2. Sword. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Newcastle. Sends 2 M. to P.

2. EASTMEATH.

1. Trim. On the Boyne. 23 m. from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a good trade, and it is defended by a strong castle.

2. Athboy. Sends 2 M. to P. A populous town.

3. Kells. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Rotoath. Sends 2 M. to P.

5. Duleck. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. LOUTH.

1. Drogheda. On the Boyne. An earldom. 24 m. N from Dublin. A strong and populous town. Sends 2 M. to P.

2. Dunleer. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Atherdee. Sends 2 M. to P. 4. Louth.

5. Dundalk. On a bay. A bishopric. Sends 2 M. to P.

6. Carlingford. On a bay. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. LONG.

4. LONGFORD.

1. Longford. 64 m. NWbN from Dublin. With a strong castle. Sends 2 M. to P.
 2. Granard. An earldom. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Ardagh.
 4. Lancelbro. On the Shannon. Sends 2 M. to P.
 5. Balnalce, or St. John's town. Sends 2 M. to P.
-

5. WESTMEATH.

1. Mullingar. 38 m. WbN from Dublin. A strong town. Sends 2 M. to P.
 2. Fore. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Athlone.
-

6. KINGS COUNTY.

1. Philipstown, or Kingstown. A barony. 38 m. W from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
 2. Banaghir. On the Shannon. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Birr. 4. Moneygaw. At the south.
-

7. QUEENS COUNTY.

1. Maryboro. 40 m. SW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. It is sometimes called Queens town, in honour of Queen Mary.
 2. Ballinakill. With a good castle. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Portarlinton. Sends 2 M. to P.
-

8. KILDARE.

1. Kildare. A bishopric and earldom. 24 m. SW from Dublin. A large and populous city. Sends 2 M. to P. Near here is Currough Plain.
 2. Naas. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Harris-town. Sends 2 M. to P.
 4. Athy, or Atoy. On the Barrow. Sends 2 M. to P.
 5. Clain.
-

9. WICKLOW.

1. Wicklow. A good port and barony. 26 m. SbW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
2. Arklow 3 Baltinglas. Sends 2 M. to P.
4. Blessington. Viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.
5. Macreddin. Sends 2 M. to P.

10. CARLOW, or CATHERLAGH.

1. Leighlin. A bishopric with Wexford. 45 m. SbW from Dublin. A good town. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 2 Carlow. On the Barrow. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 3 Tullow, or Tullogh.
-

11. KILKENNY.

1. Kilkenny. On the Nure. A bishopric and earldom. 51 m. SWbS from Dublin. A large and rich city divided in two parts, called English and Irish. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 2 Comber. Sends 2 M. to P.
 - 3 Gowran. A barony. A populous town, with a strong castle. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 4 Thomastown. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 5 Callen. Viscount. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 6 Ennistegogue. A small town. Sends 2 M. to P.
 - 7 Knocktopher. Sends 2 M. to P.
-

12. WEXFORD.

1. Wexford. An earldom. 66 m. S from Dublin. A port of good trade. Is remarkable for being the first establishment of the English in Ireland. Sends 2 M. to P.
 2. Enniscorthy. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Ferns. A bishopric with Leighlin and Wexford.
 4. Newboro', or Gory. Sends 2 M. to P.
 5. New Ross. On the Barrow. Sends 2 M. to P.
 6. Clomine.
 7. St. Hellens. Sends 2 M. to P.
-

MUNSTER contains 6 counties.

13. CLARE.

1. Kilfenora. 112 m. WSW from Dublin.
2. Drumkreby.
3. Corofin.

4. Ennis.

4. Ennis. Sends 2 M. to P.
 5. Clare. A bishopric. On the Lake. With a strong castle.
 6. Kilrush.
 7. Killaloe. On the Shannon. A bishopric.
-

14. TIPPERARY.

1. Tipperary. 88 m. SW from Dublin.
 2. Clonmel. A strong place. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Carrick. 4. Nine mile house.
 5. Fethard. Sends 2 M. to P.
 6. Cashel. An archbishopric and viscount. Sends 2 M. to P.
 7. Ardmail 8 Thurls. 9. James 10. Roserea.
 11. Silver Mines. 12 Nenagh. 14 Burrafakane.
-

15. LIMMERICK.

1. Limmerick. On the Shannon. A bishopric. 94 m. SW from Dublin. A trading city, with a good and strong port. Sends 2 M. to P. It is divided into upper and lower, has a castle and cathedral; and is the strongest fortified place in Ireland. Inhabitants 32,000.
 - 2 Askeyton. 3 Newcastle. 4 Kilmallock. 5 Charleville. 6 Abbey.
-

16. KERRY.

1. Tralee. On its own bay. 144 m. SW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
 - 2 Ardfert. A bishopric with Limmerick. Sends 2 M. to P.
 - 3 Dingle. An earldom. A trading town.
 - 4 Aghadoe. 5 Dunkeron-castle.
-

17. CORK.

1. Cork. A bishopric and port. 124 m. SW from Dublin. A fine, rich, and commercial city. Sends 2 M.

2 M. to P. It is strongly fortified, and has one of the best harbours in the world, called the Cove; which is 2 m. wide at the entrance. There is an island in the center of it containing several villages. Inhabitants 90,000.

2. Middleton. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Yougall. At the mouth of the Blackwater. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Rathcormuck. 5. Kilworth. 6. Malow. 7. Doneraile 8. Bandon.

9. Kinfale. A good port and very commercial town. Sends 2 M. to P.

10. Clonekilty. Sends 2 M. to P.

11. Ross. A small town. Bishopric with Cork.

12. Baltimore. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.

18. WATERFORD.

1. Waterford. A bishopric and port. 74 m. SW from Dublin. A large and trading city, strongly fortified. Sends 2 M. to P. It is noted for the landing of Richard Strongbow, conqueror of Ireland. Inhabitants 18,000.

2. Dungarvan. A barony. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Lismore. On the Blackwater. A bishopric with Waterford. A small city. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Lallagh. 5. Kilsalebeg.

CONNAUGHT contains 5 counties.

19. GALWAY.

1. Tuam. 93 m. W from Dublin. An archbishopric and viscount. Sends 2 M. to P. It was formerly a famous city.

2. Athenry. A barony. A large walled town. Sends 2 M. to P.

3. Galway. A port strongly fortified, and a commercial town. Sends 2 M. to P.

4. Clonfert. A bishopric. A small town.

5. Glinsk. 6. Dunmore. A barony.

20. MAYO

20. MAYO.

1. Castlebar. 114 m. W from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
 2. Newport. 3 Broca. 4 Ballycray. Sends 2 M. to P.
 5. Killalha. A bishopric. Near here is the barony of Tirawley, remarkable for 40 English, who, after having been obliged to turn papists, were driven with their wives and children into the sea, the Irish saying it was the best time for them to die while they were in a good mind. 6 Toxford. 7 Killkelly.
-

21. SLIGO.

1. Sligo. A port. 104 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Has a good trade in cloth: is defended by a strong castle.
 2. Coloony. 3. Achonry.
-

22. LEITRIM.

1. Leitrim. Near the Shannon. A barony. 75 m. NW from Dublin. A small town.
 2. Carrick-drummusk. Sends 2 M. to P.
To the south of this is James-town. Sends 2 M. to P. and has barracks for soldiers.
 3. Garifon.
-

23. ROSCOMMON.

1. Roscommon. An earldom. 70 m. WbN from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P.
 2. Tulsk. Sends 2 M. to P.
 3. Elphin. A bishopric.
 4. Abbey Boyle. Sends 2 M. to P.
-

ULSTER contains 9 counties.

24. ANTRIM.

1. Antrim. Near Lake Neagh. An earldom. 92 m. N from Dublin. Sends 2 M. to P. Lake Neagh is noted for turning wood, especially holly, into stone. It is the largest lake in Ireland.

2. Conner.

2 Conner.

3 Colerain. A barony. Sends 2 M to P. A strong town, and has a famous salmon fishery. Near here is that astonishing ridge of rocks called the giants causeway 60 m. long, and of which the country people relate many fabulous stories.

4 Ballycastle.

5 Carrickfergus. A strong town. Sends 2 M to P.

6 Belfast. A large and trading town. Sends 2 M to P. Inhabitants 15000.

7 Lisburn, or Lisnargivv. Sends 2 M to P.

25. DOWN.

1 Dromore. A bishopric and barony. 66 m. N from Dublin. At a place called Fanshow, near here, above 1200 protestants were murdered in 1641.

2 Newry. A strong town. Sends 2 M to P.

3 Killile. Sends 2 M to P.

4 Downpatrick. A bishopric. Sends 2 M to P.

5 Strangford. Sends 2 M to P.

6 Bangor. Sends 2 M to P. Noted for the landing of part of King William's army under the Duke of Schomberg in 1689.

7 Newtown. A port. Sends 2 M to P.

26. ARMAGH.

1 Armagh. An archbishopric. 62 m. N from Dublin. Was formerly a celebrated university, said to have been founded by St. Patrick in 445. Sends 2 M to P.

2 Charlemont. On the Blackwater. Viscount. A strong place. Sends 2 M to P. In 1641 the papists drowned 52 protestants, whom they compelled to be dragged to the water side by their own children.

27. MONAGHAN.

1 Monaghan. 64 m. NbW from Dublin. A strong town. Sends 2 M to P.

2 Glaslough. 3 Cantubrid.

28. CAVAN.

28. CAVAN.

- 1 Cavan. 40 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M to P. Famous for the defeat of the Duke of Berwick in 1690.
 - 2 Kilmore. A bishopric.
 - 3 Ballyconnel.
 - 4 Bellurbet. A barony. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 5 Coronery.
-

29. FERMANAGH.

- 1 Enniskillen. 79 m. NW from Dublin.
 - 2 Newtown. Noted for a victory in 1689 over the rebels, consisting of about 3000; 2000 of whom were killed, 500 forced into Lough Ern, and the rest made prisoners.
 - 3 Collyhill. 4 Tully.
-

30. TYRONE.

- 1 Strabane. On the Foyle. Viscount. 101 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 2 Mountjoy. Viscount. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 3 Dungannon. Viscount. Sends 2 M to P. Remarkable for the cruelty of the papist rebels in 1641. They hung 18 infants on tenterhooks, and ripped up the belly of a Scotch youth of about 19 years of age, and after having fastened the one end of his guts to a tree they forced him round it, till they were all drawn out of his body.
 - 4 Augher. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 5 Clogher. A bishopric. Sends 2 M to P.
 - 6 Omagh. Sends 2 M to P.
-

31. DONEGAL or TYRCONNEL.

- 1 Donegal. An earldom. 111 m. NW from Dublin. Sends 2 M to P. Lough Dirgh is famous for an island in the middle, where the papists believed was St. Patrick's purgatory, of which they relate many ridiculous stories.
- 2 Kellybeggs. Sends 2 M to P.
- 3 Lifford. On the Foyle. A barony. Sends 2 M to P.
- 4 Raphoe.

4 Raphoe. A bishopric, with a stately castle, and a noble free school.

5 St. John's-town. On the Foyle. Sends 2 M to P.

6 Door. A small port.

7 Ray. On Lough Swilly.

8 Ballyshannon. A barony. Sends 2 M to P.

32. LONDONDERRY.

1 Londonderry. An earldom. A port of great trade. 214 m. W from Dublin. Famous for the brave defence it made in 1688 and 1689. The streets are broad and well paved, and the houses of free stone. Inhabitants about 18,000.

2 Newtown. Sends 2 M to P.

3 Cregg. 4 Kilrea. 5 Moneymore.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The air of Ireland is generally pure and serene, seldom in the extreme of heat or cold. To this purity of the air is to be attributed the cause that no venomous creatures can live in Ireland. The soil is very fertile in pastures, which feed abundance of cattle. The north produces abundance of hemp, flax, &c. which are the staple of the Irish manufactures.

COMMERCE.

The exports are beef, pork, leather, tallow, butter, cheese, candles, hair, hides, lead, copper, rabbit skins, linen, yarn, and cambricks.

REVENUE ABOUT 1,060,000l.

MONEY.		l.	s.	d.
Farthing	.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 D ^o	$\frac{1}{2}$ Penny	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Halfpence	1 Penny (imaginary)	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence	$\frac{1}{2}$ Shilling	0	0	6
12 D ^o	1 Shilling (imaginary)	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 D ^o	1 Shilling	0	1	0
65 D ^o	1 Crown	0	5	0
20 Shillings	1 Pound (imaginary)	0	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 $\frac{3}{4}$ D ^o	1 Guinea	1	1	0

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.

Dublin, Cork, Kinsale, Waterford, Wexford, Belfast, Londonderry, Limerick.

POPULATION, ABOUT 3,000,000.

The Irish are well made, and of a strong constitution: they are generous and hospitable, but reckoned vindictive and proud: they possess more than a common share of assurance, and are fond of talking. The lower class (especially in the west) are very poor, and many of them are forced to seek a living in England, where they serve the bricklayers, &c. or to enter into foreign service. It is a custom here, when a poor person dies, to expose the corpse in the coffin at the door to excite charity.

LANGUAGE.

The English is the only language cultivated in the seminaries, and spoken by the high and middle ranks. The native tongue is derived from the Celtic, and resembles the Erse and Welsh: it is spoken by the lower people.

RELIGION.

The established church is the same as that of England, and is governed by 4 archbishops, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and 18 suffragan bishops. The papists however are at present more numerous than the protestants. In the north, the inhabitants are, in general, presbyterians.

HIBERNIA, or ancient IRELAND.

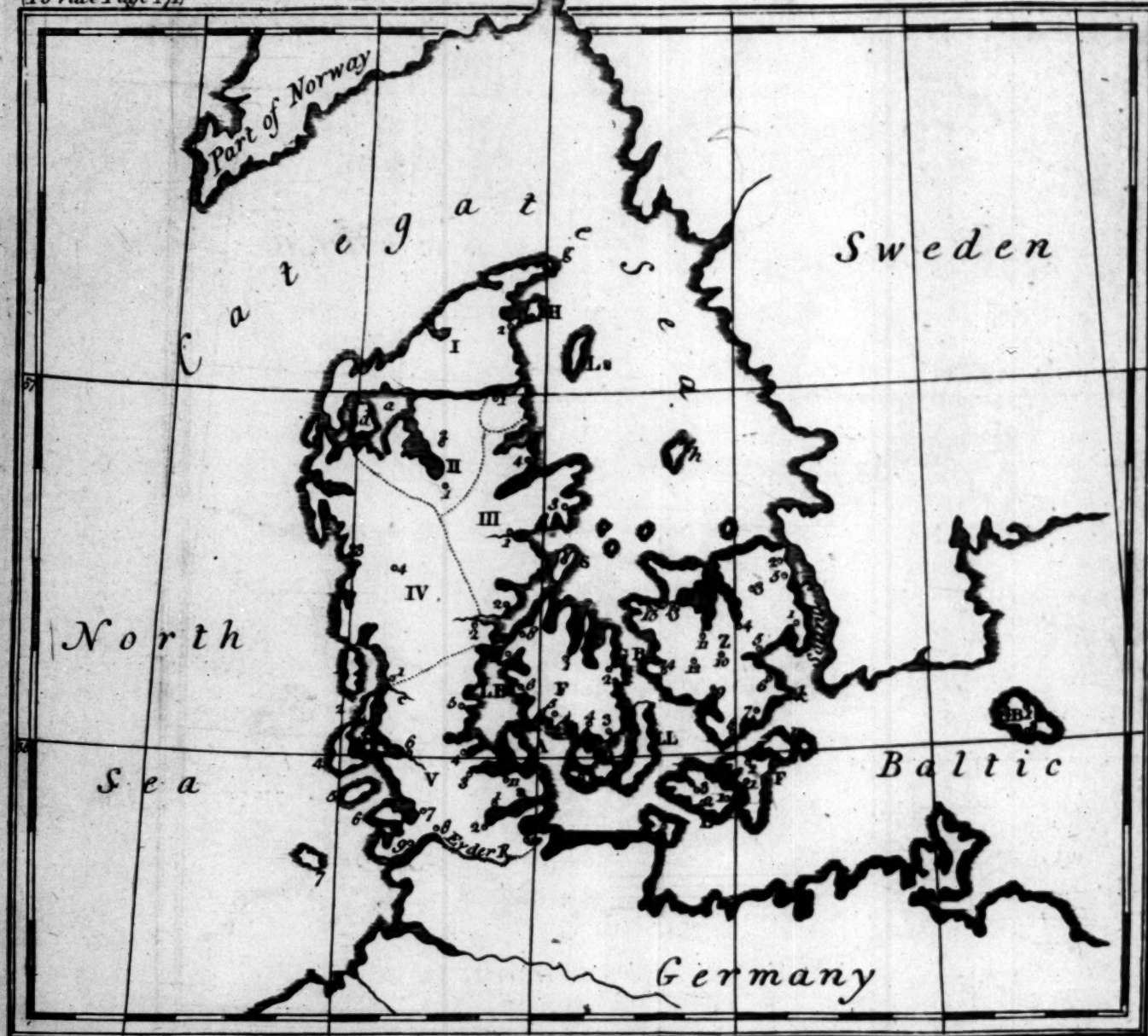
Was inhabited by the Melesiens, descended from the Scythians. These were divided into the Vennicnii, (who lived in Donegal,) Robogdii (in Londonderry and Antrim,) Darnii (in Down,) Voluntii (in Tyrone, Armagh, and Monaghan,) Caucii (in Cavan, Louth, Langford, and Westmeath,) Eblani (in Dublin and Kildare,) Coriondi (in King's and Queen's county, Kilkenny, and Tipperary,) Manapii (in Wexford and
P Carlow,)

Carlow,) Brigantes (in Waterford,) Vodiæ (in Cork,)
Velabori (in Kerry,) Iverni (in Limerick and
Clare,) Nagnatæ (in Galway, Mayo, and Connaught,)
Erdini (in Sligo and Leitrim.)

DENMARK

(To face Page 172)

D E N M A R K



DENMARK,

(Ancient CHERSONESES CIMBRII.)

Length 240 miles. Lat. between 54° and 58° N.
 Breadth from 50 to 114. Long. between 8° and 11° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. The Scaggerac sea, which separates
 it from Norway.
 East. The Baltic sea and Sound, which se-
 parate it from Sweden.
 South. Germany.
 West. North sea, which separates it from
 Great Britain.

Longest day { in the North, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
 in the South, about 17 hours.

Climates . the 11th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

DENMARK is composed of a peninsula called Jutland, and several islands. The ancient inhabitants, the Jutes and Cimbrii, made a formidable resistance against the Romans. They were at last overthrown by Marius, the Roman general, in that part of Gaul now called Provence. The first king we have any account of was Gormo, who reigned in 714. The crown was afterwards elective till 1660, when the states declared it hereditary to male and female. The present king, Christiern VII. ascended the throne in 1766: he is a descendant from the Counts of Oldenbourg, a German family, and the 13th king from Christiern, who was elected in 1448.

GOVERNMENT.

Hereditary and absolute monarchy. The king takes upon himself the disposal of all heirs and heiresses, alters, changes, annuls, and expounds the law at his own will.

Royal style—King of Denmark and Norway, and
Count of Oldenburg.

Eldest son's—Prince Royal.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Elephant, instituted 1478. It consists of an elephant
furmounded with a castle set in diamonds, fuspended
over the right shoulder by a sky blue ribband.

Danebourg, instituted in 1219. It consists of a cross
and star set with diamonds, and a white ribband with
red edges over the right shoulder.

SEAS.

North sea on the west, Scaggerac sea on the north,
Baltic sea on the east.

BAY.

Lymfort *a*.

STRAITS.

Sound S, Great Belt GB, Little Belt LB.

RIVERS.

Slie *a*, Eyder *b*, Nipsaw *c*, Bre *d*.

CAPES.

Schagen or Schaw *g*, at the north; Stevens-klink *h*,
in Zealand.

JUTLAND, or DENMARK PROPER

Consists of two parts, north and south; the latter is
the dukedom of Sleswick, which heretofore was divided
between the kings of Denmark and the Duke of Hol-
stein-Gottorp. In 1720 it was attached to the crown
of Denmark.

NORTH JUTLAND contains 4 provinces, each
bearing the name of its capital city, which is a bishop's
see.

1. ALBORG.

I. ALBURG.

1. Alburg. On the Gulf of Limford. 12 m. from the sea. So called on account of the great eel fishery near it.

2. Seeby. 3. Schagen.

II. WIBURG.

1. Wiburg. Was the chief town of the Cimbrii.

2. Schals.

III. ARNHUYSEN.

1. Arnhuyfen. A place of good trade. Here is a noble cathedral.

2. Frederickfodde. 3. Rigarrd. 4. Soderingholm.

IV. RYPEN.

1. Rypen. A good port. On the North sea. Defended by a noble castle. Here is a public library, and a cathedral, the steeple of which is remarkable. Several of the Danish kings lie entombed here.

2. Koldingen. A strong castle. At this city all cattle intended for exportation pay a toll of 5s. per head.

3. Ringkioping. A good trading port. On the North sea.

4. Tanderun.

SOUTH JUTLAND, or DUTCHY of SLESWICK. Length 80 m. breadth 48 m.

1. Sleswick. A trading city, seated in a pleasant country.

2. Gottorp. With a noble castle and extensive gardens belonging to the Duke of that title.

3. Flenzburg. Was the chief city of the Angles.

4. Appenrade. A good port. 5. Hederleben.

6. Tonderen. 7. Hufum.

8. Frederickstadt. On the Eider. A pleasant town, surrounded by a canal.

9. Tønning. A port of good trade. 10. Ekelendorf.

11. Glücksburg.

ISLANDS.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Produce.</i>
Z Zealand and Amach				
F Funen, or Funie	45	34		
A Alsen . . .	15	7		
D Arroe . . .	8	3	Koping	
LL Langeland	24	6	Rudkoping, Franker.	
f Femeren . .	13	8	Borg.	
L Laland . . .	23	10	1 Nyftadt, 2 Maribo, 3 Naxkow.	} Corn.
E Falster . . .	17	12	1 Nycoping, a strong town. 2 Stabbyco- ping.	
m Moena . . .	14	4		Pastures.
B Bornholm, an- cient Boringia. }	17	10	Nex, Batten- by, & Sand- hamer, taken by the Swedes in 1660. ^s	} Cattle & corn.
s Samfoe . . .	10	3		
h Aanhout . .				} Cattle & corn.
Ls Lessou . . .	13	4		
H Hertsholm				

There are several islands on the western coast of Jutland in the North sea, viz.

1 Tanoe. 2 Rom. 3 Jordfand. 4 Sylt. 5 Fohr.
6 Noerstrand. 7 Heilgeland.

Z ZEALAND. 50 m. in circumference.

1. Kiopenhaben, or Copenhagen. Latitude $55^{\circ} 41'$
longitude $12^{\circ} 50''$. Archbishopric and university
500 m.

500 m. NE from London. The capital, and seat of government. A strong and trading city, with a commodious harbour. It stands on the two islands, Zealand and Amach, which are united by a draw bridge. The streets are narrow and dirty: the houses are some of brick, but the greater number are of wood. The public buildings are, the exchange, 2 royal palaces, the royal library, and the round tower; over the library is the king's cabinet or museum, which is furnished with rare curiosities, artificial and natural, amongst which are:

A petrified child: its mother lived at Sens in the province of Champagne in France.

A perspective of the family of one of the kings of Denmark: the queen's portrait is in the center, and her eight children round her: the whole together makes a striking likeness of the king.

The thigh bone of a human body, which is 3 feet 3 inches long.

Two scollop shells, weighing each 220 pounds.

The veins and arteries of the human body, curiously represented by iron wires, all of them appearing in their natural situation, bigness, and colours.

A very beautiful cabinet of ivory and ebony, admirably well contrived within, remarkable for being the work of a blind man.

Machina Planetarium: by turning which one may readily see at any time, either past, present, or to come, the situation of the heavenly bodies, according to the Copernick system, with their apogeeum and perigeeum.

Machina Eclipsium: another machine, so contrived, that by turning it round one may see the year and day and quantity of a solar or lunar eclipse for any time desired, either past, present, or to come. Both these were made by Olaus Roner.

Another curious machine, moved by clock work, which having the sun immovable in the center, shews the true motion of the earth both diurnal and annual, as also the moon with her phases, &c.

A great number of ancient medals, Greek and Roman.

A mass of silver brought from a mine in Norway, which weighs 560 pounds.

The

The round tower was built in 1601, as an observatory, and was the residence of Ticho Brahee, the famous Danish astronomer. Its height is about 150 feet and its diameter 60. The passage is so broad, and the ascent so easy, that the nobility frequently take an airing in their carriages to the top. Longest day 17 h. 20 m. shortest day 6 h. 40.

2. Helsingore, or Elfsineur. Remarkable for the strong castle of Gronenburg, built to guard the strait of the Sound. This is the port where the toll of the ships which pass through to the Baltic is collected. Charles XII. of Sweden landed here in 1701.

3. Fredricksburg. A noble royal castle, with an extensive park and fine gardens.

4. Rotchild, or Roskild. An ancient town. Formerly the residence of the kings of Denmark. It contains 27 churches, and is famous for the treaty with Sweden in 1658.

5. Koge, or Kioge. A small but populous town.

6. Stroby. 7. Presto, or Praetoe. 8. Waringborg, or Wordingburg. 9. Nestwed. 10. Ringsted. 11. Alstrup. 12. Slagel. 13. Dragsholm. 14. Corfor, or Korfaw. Guarded by a strong castle. The Swedes landed here in 1658.

15. Hallumburg, or Kalimborg. A good port. Has a strong citadel.

FUNEN, or FIONIE.

1. Odenfee. A bishopric. 78 m. WSW from Copenhagen. Famous for good beer and linen. It was taken by the Swedes in 1658, but restored.

2. Nyburg. On the straits of the Great Belt. Famous for the victory obtained over the Swedes in 1659.

3. Schwinborg. 4. Fobourg. 5. Hagenschow. 6. Assens. 7. Middlevahrt, pronounced Mittlefart. 8. Sophiaodde.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Oldenbourg, Delemenhorst, part of Holstein, in Germany; Tranco-bar on the Coromandel coast, in Asia; St Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, (islands) in the West Indies; Christianburg Fort, in Africa.

SEA PORTS.

Copenhagen, Helsingore, Rypen.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

Denmark is a flat country. The air is very cold and foggy in winter. The soil produces good pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, of which great numbers are exported to Holland and Germany. Some of the islands are well cultivated, and produce corn enough to supply the rest of the state. The seas, lakes, and rivers abound in fish, and the country in general is well stocked with game.

COMMERCE.

Exports consist of timber, cattle, butter, stock or dried fish, tallow, hides, furs, train oil, tar, pitch, rosin, and iron. Imports silk, brandy, wine, salt, English cabinet work, clocks, watches, broad cloth, &c.

REVENUE OF ALL THE DANISH DOMINIONS
NEAR 1,202,000*l.* sterling.

MONEY.				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Skilling	.	.	.	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
6 D ^o	.	.	1 Duggen	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 D ^o	.	.	1 Mark (imaginary)	0	0	9
20 D ^o	.	.	1 Rix Mark	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 D ^o	.	.	1 Rix Ort	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Marks	.	.	1 Crown	0	3	0
6 D ^o	.	.	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
11 D ^o	.	.	1 Ducat	0	8	3
14 D ^o	.	:	1 Hatt Ducat	0	10	6

STRENGTH.

20,000 military, 36 ships.

POPULATION 2,444,000.

The Danes are strong bodied, of a robust constitution. The nobility are fond of learning; very polite, and affable to foreigners: but they value themselves too highly upon their titles and birth, and are excessively ostentatious and vain of their equipage. They imitate the French in dress, except in winter, when they wrap themselves up in furs, &c.

RELIGION,

RELIGION.

Lutheran, governed by one archbishop, viz. Copenhagen and Funen, and 5 bishops.

LANGUAGE.

The Danish language is a dialect of the Teutonic, and is easily acquired by a person who is acquainted with the German.

DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN,

Were the Germania Transmarina, or Scandinavia of the ancients.

Denmark consisted of the Chersonesus Cimbrica (now Jutland); inhabitants the Cimbrii and Anglii. Codanonia (now Zealand), and Emodes (Lesser Isles); inhabitants Teutones.

Norway, Sweden, and Feningia (Finland), contained the Sitones, Suiones, and the Seyrri.

NORWAY,

(To face Page 279)

SWEDEN and NORWAY



NORWAY. including LAPLAND.

Length 1000 miles. Lat. between 58° and 72°
 Breadth 200 Long. between 5° and 30°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North and West. The Northern ocean.
 East. The Dofrine, or Dofrefield mountains,
 which separates it from Sweden.
 South. The Categate, or Scaggerac sea.

Longest day { in the North, 2 months.
 in the South, about 18 hours.

Climates, the 12th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 2nd of months.

NORWAY was the country of the ancient Sitones, and was united to the crown of Denmark in 1359 by the marriage of Aquin king of Norway to Margarite daughter of Waldermar king of Denmark. It is now governed by a sovereign council commissioned from the court of Denmark.

SEAS.

Northern ocean, at the north and west; Scaggerac sea, at the south.

BAYS.

Are numerous.

STRAITS.

None of note.

RIVERS.

Glamar.

CAVES.

North Cape NC, at the north; Naze n, at the south.

MOUNTAINS.

Dofrefields, which divide it from Sweden.

ISLANDS.

Numerous. The chief are, Fielvier V, Lofodon L, Saimen i, Surroy S, Maggoroe m.

This kingdom is divided into 4 provinces, as follows:

1. Christiana. Bishop's see and port. Capital and seat of the sovereign council. It was built by Christian IV. on the ruins of the ancient town Ansloby.

2. Frederickstadt.

3. Frederickshal. On the Glamar. In 1718 King Charles XII. of Sweden invested this place, and was killed, in reviewing his own entrenchments, by a musket ball from the garrison. 4. Tonsber. 5. Staranger.

6. Bergen. A bishop's see and sea port. The most commercial town in Norway. 7. Sandwick. 8. Withbode. 9. Eruksford. 10. Slanswick. 11. Rømsdale, 12. Drontheim. A bishopric. In 1719 seven thousand Swedes in their march to attack this city, perished in the snow on the Dofrefield mountains.

13. Frosten.

14. Saltern. At the north of Saltern is the famous Maleström, or Moskoeström M, called the naval of the sea. It is a stream, which, at the flow of the tide, runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity. At the ebb it returns to the sea with a greater violence and noise than those of the loudest cataract, and forms a dangerous vortex or whirlpool. If a ship come near it, it is irresistibly drawn into it and swallowed up with such force that it is in a moment dashed to pieces against the rocks at the bottom. In a storm it has reached vessels at the distance of near two leagues. Even whales have been known to struggle against it in vain.

15. Wardhuys. A castle and fort on an island at the NE extremity. 16. Waranger.

Norway is a barren mountainous country, covered with rocks, precipices, and forests of ash, elm, fir, and pine trees. Here are some mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron. The amianthus*, and many curious stones are found here. The animals are bears, wolves, black, red, and white foxes, hares, the elk, erven, ermine, lynx, marten, beaver†, and rein deer. The Norwegian seas abound in herrings, and various kinds of fish; and also sea monsters, not found in any other seas.

(See Guthrie.)

COM

* See page 182.

† See page 183.

COMMERCE.

The exports consist in masts, deal boards, pitch, tar, rosin, furs, and skins of beasts. The English take coarse cloths, cabinet work, clocks, &c.

PORTS OF TRADE.

Drontheim, Bergen, Christiana.

REVENUE about 200,000*l*.

STRENGTH.

14,000 sailors, 30,000 soldiers.

POPULATION, ABOUT 750,000.

The Norwegians are of a robust constitution, and so healthy, that they are 100 years of age before they are reckoned past their labour. In the winter they cover themselves from head to foot with the skins of beasts, two being sewed the flesh sides together. Every man in Norway is an artizan, and fabricates whatever is necessary for himself or family, so that there are but few persons who exercise the trades of shoemaker, taylor, carpenter, &c. In 1733 four couples were married and danced before his Danish majesty at Fredericksdal, whose ages added together made 800 years.

RELIGION.

Protestant, governed by 3 bishops, viz. Christiana, Bergen, and Drontheim. In their funerals they have a peculiar custom. The corpse is carried with music playing to the grave, where the mourners ask the dead person why he died, and whether his wife or friends were good to him; then kneeling down, they ask his forgiveness if ever they had offended him.

Ii ICELAND.

So called from the great masses of ice which float near it. Length 400 m. breadth 160 m. It contains 189 parishes, and about 60,000 inhabitants. This is a cold, inhospitable country. The buildings are miserable: the Icelanders are well made and hardy: fishing is their usual employment.

17 Skalholt is the chief town on the island. The next town is Hoolum.

Q

m Mount

m Mount Heckla, a volcano, which, by its eruptions, has several times laid the country round in ashes. Its height is about 5,000 feet above the sea.

In 1783 a new island rose up at about 8 miles from the coast. There was at the time a great noise and smok. It still continues to enlarge, and has a volcano, which constantly emits fire.

Trade consists of dried fish, salted mutton, tallow, train oil, woollen cloth, feathers, skins, raw wool, furs, feathers, &c.

F FARO, or FERRO ISLANDS.

24 in number. They lie in the space of 240 square miles. Inhabitants about 4,000.

EAST GREENLAND or Spitsbergen, between 76° and 81° N Lat. and 9° and 20° E Long. was discovered in 1553 by Sir Hugh Willoughby. It now belongs to the Danes. It is noted for its whale fishery, which is chiefly carried on by the English and Dutch.

The amianthus, or asbestos, is a fossil stone or semi-mineral of an incombustible nature, and fibrous woolly texture. It consists of small filaments, which, when pounded, produce a kind of tow, which is fabricated into a coarse cloth: sometimes a little hemp or flax is mixed or spun with it. After it is woven, the cloth is put into a fire, which burns out the hemp, and leaves the cloth clean and fit for use. This is the usual method of cleaning it when it is dirty. In some countries the people make their cloaths of the filaments of common nettles.

Pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, are the sap of the pine or fir tree, drawn from it by putting the wood while green into a furnace, (covered at the top so as to prevent it from flaming) and then setting fire to it; in consequence of which the sap is forced out by the heat.

The lynx is remarkable for its piercing eye: it is of the tyger kind, and the skin is very valuable.

The erven, or glutton, has a very long body, short thick legs, with very sharp teeth and claws. The skin, which

which is beautifully variegated, is so precious, that to preserve it from being injured the animal is shot with blunt arrows. It will devour a carcase twice as big as itself; and when full it squeezes itself between two close standing trees to disburden its stomach, and falls to eating again.

The beaver is an amphibious animal, of the size of a large spaniel: its head resembles that of a rat. This animal is perhaps the most sagacious, inoffensive, and industrious of the brute creation. Nature has furnished it with limbs, and given it sagacity to use them. Their fore feet serve as hands, their teeth as saws, and their tail, which is flat and scaly, as a trowel. They cut down trees, build houses, and form societies. In the month of July they assemble together to the number of 4 or 500 on the border of some deep river or lake in an unfrequented country. They cut down the trees which grow on or near the banks by gnawing them at the bottom, which they contrive so that they may fall into the water. Some are employed in cutting down, others in conducting the trees in the water to the destined place; where they are cut into piles; others descend to the bottom of the water and dig holes at a proper distance from the bank: they then raise the pile up, and force it into the hole, and bank it round with a stiff clay. The piles thus fixed, they place rafters on them, and plat them over with the branches, which they plaster with clay. Their habitations consist of 3, sometimes of 4 stories. The first story is nearly even with the surface of the water, the second at the height of the bank, and the third at a convenient height above. These are each divided into apartments of an oval form, from 4 to 6 feet diameter. The walls are platted and plaistered. There are two doors to each apartment, one on the water side, and the other on the land side. This seems to be a precaution in case of surprise, that they may evade their pursuers by the other side. Each family has a separate place for a magazine. Their range of buildings is sometimes more than 100 yards in length, and consists of at least 300 piles. The skin of this animal is very valuable; the fur is of great use in the manufacturing of hats.

S W E D E N.

Length 860 miles. Lat. between 56° and 69°
 Breadth 500 Long. between 10° and 30°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North and West. Norway, the Cattegat sea,
 and the Sound.
 South. By the Baltic sea.
 East. Russia, and the Baltic.

Longest day { in the North, about 7 weeks.
 in the South, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours:

Consequently Sweden lies in the 11th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours
 and 2nd of months.

SWEDEN, a part of Scandinavia, was the country of the Suiones. The earliest reign we have any account of is that of Bornio in 714. In 1387 the crown was united with that of Denmark and Norway in the person of Margaret, and it remained so till 1523, when it was declared hereditary to male and female. It continued in the male issue till 1632, when, at the death of Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter, Queen Christine, ascended the throne in 1654, and she voluntarily resigned the crown to her cousin, Charles Gustavus Duke of Deux Ponts. He was succeeded by his grandson, Charles XII. This prince carried on a continual war with the Russians, and was entirely routed in a bloody battle near Pultava. He with difficulty escaped to Bender in Turkey. On his return to Sweden in 1718 he laid siege to Frederickschal in Norway, where he was killed. The crown now passed to his brother-in-law, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who dying in 1751, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Holstein, mounted the throne by his appointment. Adolphus was succeeded by his son the present reigning monarch, Gustavus III. who notwithstanding his

his capitulation oath at his accession, in a short time changed the free government to an absolute monarchy.

Royal style—King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, Great Prince of Finland, Duke of Schonen and Pomerania.

Eldest son's title—Prince Royal.

Titles—Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Barons.

ORDERS.

Polar Star, instituted in 1748.

Seraphim, or Jesus, instituted in 1334.

SEAS.

The Scaggerac or Cattegat Sea, on the west; the Baltic sea, on the east and south.

GULFS AND BAYS.

The gulfs of Bothnia B, and Finland F, in the Baltic.

STRAITS.

Straits of the Sound, between Sweden and Denmark.

RIVERS.

Kime d, Torno e, Luela h, Pitea r, Uhma s, Effinan a.

MOUNTAINS.

Dofrefield, which divides Sweden from Norway.

CAVES.

None of note.

LAKES.

Lapwesi p, Jende k, Meler at Stockholm, Wener n, Ahs m, Lake Veter i, which is upwards of 300 fathoms in depth, which is considerably more than any part of the Baltic.

Islands.

Aland a,
Gothland b,
Oeland e,
Rugen q.

capitals.

Hamerland.
Hasby, a port of great trade.
Borkholm and Ottenby,
Bergen.

SWEDEN is divided into 5 provinces, viz.

<i>provinces.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
I. Sweden proper.	Stockholm.
II. Gothland.	Gottenborg.
III. Nordland.	Gefele.
IV. Lapland.	Flangus.
V. Finland.	Ulaburg.

Which contain 104 towns, 8250 villages, and about 2538 parishes.

I. SWEDEN PROPER.

Contains Uplandia, Westmania, Sudermania (a dukedom,) Nericia.

1. Stockholm. Situate on several isles in Lake Meler. Lat. $59^{\circ} 30''$ long. $19^{\circ} 15''$. 760 m. NE from London. The seat of government and capital of all Sweden. It is a large commercial city. The entrance to the port is dangerous on account of the many rocks which extend for some miles from the coast. The city makes a fine appearance from the sea, the buildings being covered with copper, and defended by several batteries and towers upon high rocks, which command the whole city. Here are two suburbs on the mainland. On the top of one of the towers are three large globes of gilt copper to perpetuate the union of the three kingdoms, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Here is a royal academy of sciences established in 1739. Inhabitants about 85,000. Longest day 18 h. m. shortest day 6 h.

2. Upsal. Archbishopric and university. A very strong and ancient city, said to have been built anno mundi 1903. The kings are crowned here by the archbishop who is primate of the whole kingdom. The university has good libraries, and 20 professors. The prime minister of state is always chancellor of the university. Linneus the famous botanist, and Puffendorf the historian, were of this university.

3. Oregund.

3. Oregrund. A port.
4. Strangnæs. A bishopric.
5. Nycoping. A port, which was bombarded by the Russians in 1709.
6. Wasteras. North of Lake Meler.
7. Oreboro. 8. Phillipstat.

II. GOTHLAND.

Contains East and West Gothland, Smaland, Wermland, Dalia, Schonen, Bleking, Halland.

1. Gottenborg, or Gothenburg. A strong port on the Cattegat sea. 260 m. SW of Stockholm. In 1732, an East India company was established here.
2. Helmstad, i Helsingburg.
3. Landskroon. A strong port on the Sound.
4. Lund. 6 miles from the Sound. Was formerly a very famous city, having 22 churches. The cathedral is a noble gothic building, in the steeple of which is a clock of curious mechanism. Two images on horseback come out in a fighting posture to strike the hours; on the striking the last stroke a door opens, which discovers the Virgin Mary sitting on a throne with Christ in her arms, and the wise men worshipping him by the sound of trumpets.
5. Ysted. A port at the south of Sweden.
6. Christianstad. Built by Christian IV. in 1614. A strong place about 12 miles from the sea.
7. Carleskroon. Built by Charles XI. in 1679. A port and royal magazine for naval stores.
8. Christianople. Built by Christian IV. of Denmark. A strong and good port.
9. Calmar. One of the strongest cities in Sweden, remarkable for being the place where the union of the three kingdoms was concluded.
10. Westerwyk.
11. Nordkoping. Is one of the best built cities in the kingdom.
12. Tonkioping.
13. Bahus.

III. NORD-

III. NORDLAND.

Contains Helfingia, Dalicarlia, Medelpedia, Angermannia, Jemptia.

1. Gefele. A port. N of Stockholm. Here is a royal military academy.

2. Fahlun, or Copperburg. Famous for the copper mines which are found in the neighbourhood.

3. Soderham. 4. Grange. 5. Dalby. 6. Hudwickswald. 7. Sundwald, 8. Nurunda. 9. Holm. 10. Uhma (a port.) 12. Pitea (a port.) 13. Lulea. 14. Fornä. A bishopric and sea port at the north of the gulph

15. Kime. 16. Kangus. 17. Koulokrine.

IV. LAPLAND.

The country of the Seyrri. Contains West Bothnia, the Lapmarks of Thorne, Kimi, Lula, Pithia, Uma.

V. FINLAND, ancient FENINGIA.

Contains Finland proper, East Bothnia, Cajania, Savolonia, Nyland, Travastia.

1. Ulaburg, or Ulex. 2. Cajenburg. A fortified town on lake Ula. 3. Gamla Carleby. 4. Nya Carleby. 5. Wafa. 6. Christanland. 7. Nyftad. 8. Abo. 9. Helfingfors. 10. Roseburg. 11. Perna. 12. Jenise.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

IN GERMANY.

Vimar, in Lower Saxony; West Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, capital Stralsund.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

The air is very cold in winter and excessively hot in summer. The north abounds with forests, which yield abundance of timber, wild beasts, and birds of prey, of the same species as those in Norway, the beaver in particular, owing to the great number of lakes interspersed through the whole country. Here are found

found chrystals, amethysts, topazes, porphery, agate, marble, &c. The lakes and rivers abound in fish. The great riches of Sweden consist in mines of iron, lead, copper, &c. which are wrought to great advantage. The Swedish copper is reckoned the most pure of any in the world. Gothland is the most fertile part of Sweden for agriculture: it produces wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. They have a very large ant, found about the roots of fir trees, which is reckoned a great dainty: it has an agreeable acid, and is eaten raw.

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.

Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Wisbey (in the island Gothland.)

COMMERCE.

The exports are copper, iron, pitch, tar, rosin, furs, deals, masts for ships, bark, pot ash, hides, cordage, &c. England takes thither hardware, tin, longells, &c. but pays a considerable balance in cash.

REVENUE ABOUT 1,012,000*l.* sterling.

MONEY.			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Runstick	.	.	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
2 D ^o	.	1 Stiver	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
8 D ^o	.	1 Copper Mark	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Copper Marks	.	1 Silver Mark	0	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
4 D ^o	.	1 Copper Dollar	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
9 D ^o	.	1 Caroline	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars	.	1 Silver Dollar	0	1	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
3 Silver Dollars	.	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
2 Rix Dollars	.	1 Ducat	0	9	4

The copper pieces are exceedingly inconvenient, being as large as tiles, and so heavy, that a wheelbarrow or cart is required to convey a moderate sum from one place to another.

STRENGTH.

50,000 military, 27 ships of the line.

POPULATION ABOUT 3,500,000.

The Swedes in their persons and manners are much like their Danish neighbours: they are hardy and make good

good soldiers. The nobility are brave, polite, hospitable, and lovers of literature. In their dress they imitate the French. Among the common people the women do all the laborious work, viz. go to plow, serve the bricklayers, thrash the corn, &c. The Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. shewed themselves possessed of real military spirit, and the present monarch is a warrior not less emulative and intrepid.

RELIGION.

Lutheran, governed by 1 archbishop and 4 bishops.

LANGUAGE.

Nearly the same as the Danish.

RUSSIA,

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RUSSIA, or MUSCOVIA.

(Ancient SARMATIA.)

Length 1500 miles. Lat. between 47° and 72° N.
Breadth 1100 Long. between 23° and 65° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. The Frozen ocean F, and White sea W.
East. Asia.
South. Little Tartary, Turkey, and Sea of
Asof A.
West. Poland, Baltic sea B, and Sweden.

Longest day { in the North, about 2 months.
in the South, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Consequently Russia lies between the 5th climate of
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours and 2nd of months.

A, RUSSIA was formerly divided into many petty lordships, which in process of time became united into the present extensive empire. Wolidmer was the first duke of Russia; he in 989 married the sister of the Grecian emperor Basilus Porphyrogenitus, and was baptized by the then patriarch of Constantinople. In 1158 Andrey I. laid the foundation of Muscow. John, who next ascended the throne, subdued most of the petty states. Basilowitz succeeded John, and in 1490 took the title of Czar; he was succeeded by his son Alexyuis Michaelowitz, who had three sons, Theodore, Jean, and Peter. At Alexy's death, Theodore was declared Duke of Russia, but, dying without issue, he was succeeded by his two brothers, who governed conjointly till 1696, when by the death of Jean, Peter became sole master. This prince is most commonly known by the name of Peter the Great. His reign is an epocha in the history of this country. By his indefatigable industry he reformed and improved his country to an astonishing degree, and brought it to a state of grandeur somewhat

somewhat alarming to the rest of Europe : he founded several towns, universities, academies, &c. In 1621 he assumed the title of emperor of the Russias, and died in 1625 : he was succeeded by his wife Catharine. At her death the Duke of Holstein mounted the throne by her appointment, and took the title of Peter II. The senate however set aside the order of succession, and called in a distant relation, and it continued irregular till the Princess Elisabeth, daughter of Peter by Catharine, assumed the government : she restored the natural order of succession, and in 1762 named the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, her eldest sister's son, for her successor. He accordingly took the title of Peter III. and married the Princess of Anhalt Zerbs, the present Czarina, who six months afterwards, caused him to be shut up in Petershof castle, and had herself crowned under the title of Catharine II. She was soon after acknowledged empress of all the Russias.

GOVERNMENT.

Absolute despotism. The Czar's will is the only law : the lives and properties of his subjects are in his power. Till the time of Peter the Great, the people in their petitions, addresses, &c. to the Czar, always subscribed themselves his slaves.

Royal style—Emperor or Empress of all the Russias.

Eldest son—Grand Duke of Russia.

Titles—Dukes, Counts, &c.

ORDERS.

St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, St. Catherine, all of which were instituted by Peter I.

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

White sea W, Icy sea F, on the north ; Baltic sea B, on the west ; gulf of Finland h, gulf of Riga r, and sea of Asof A, at the south.

ISLANDS.

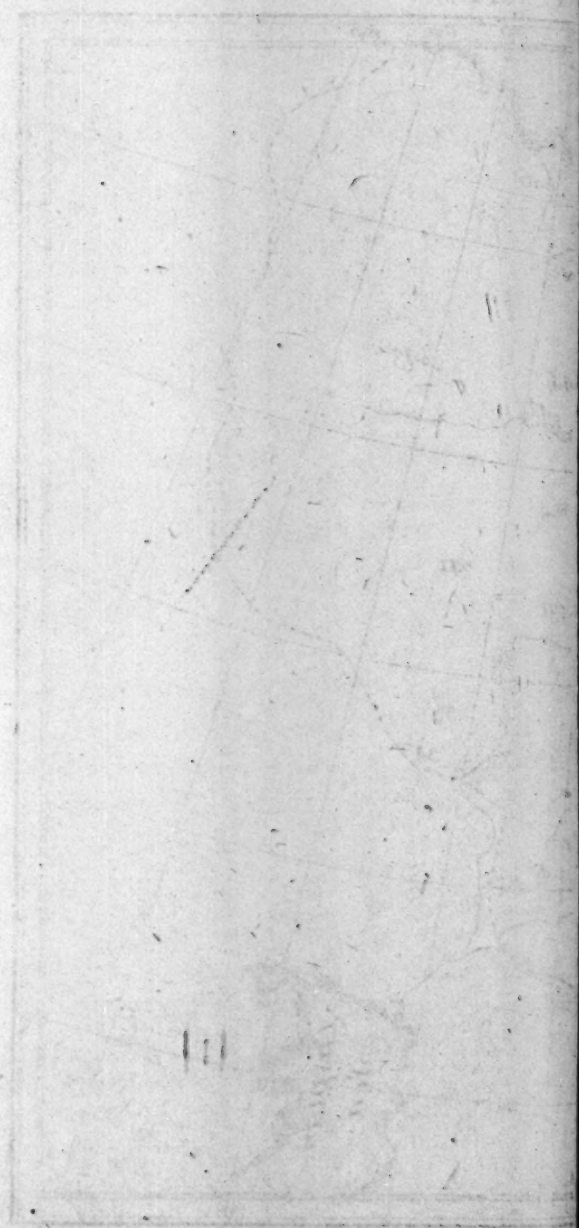
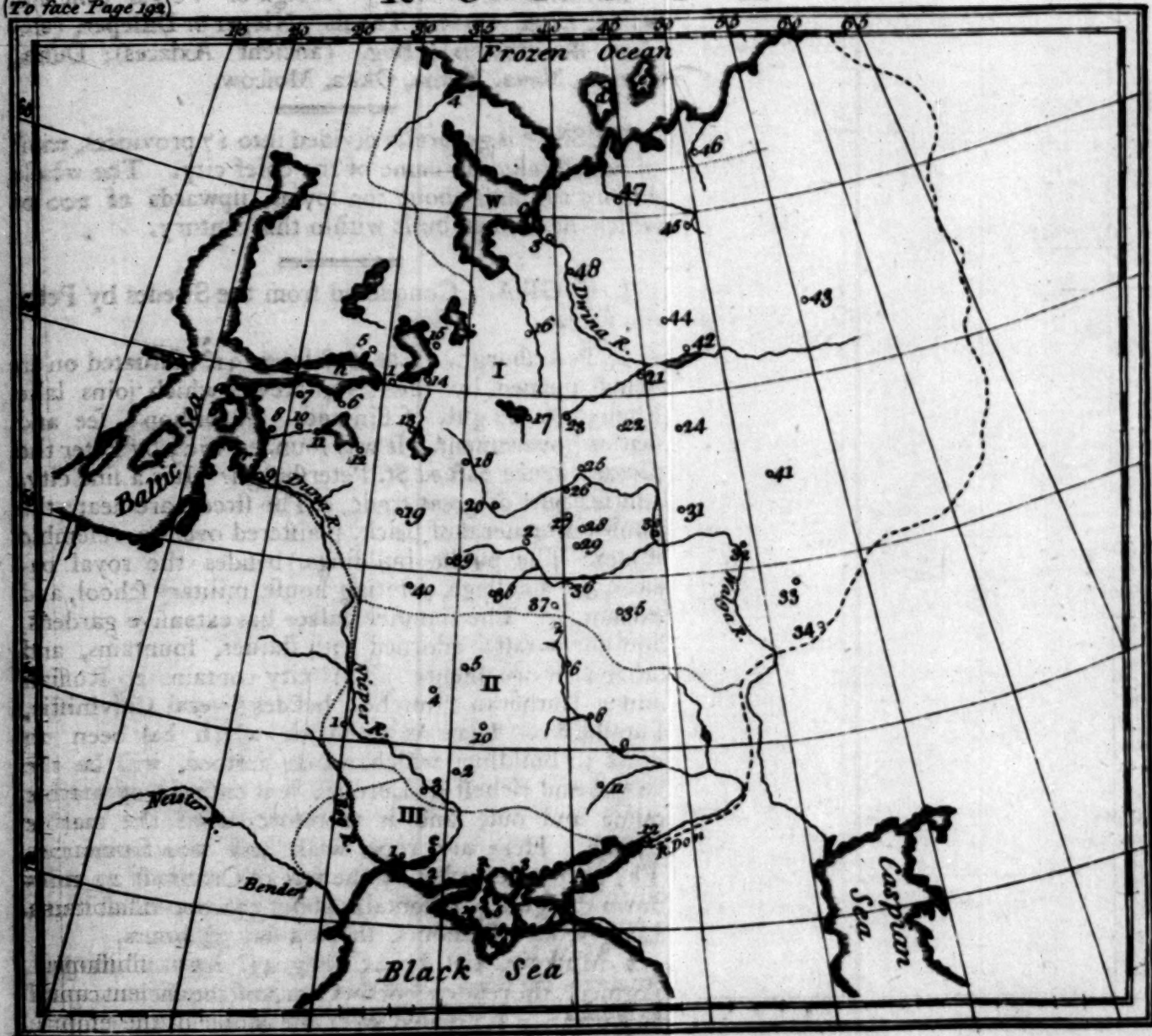
In the Baltic sea, Dago a, Osel b ; in the White sea, Solowozkoi c, Candenos d, Kolgoy or Kalgnew e.

MOUNTAINS.

... (unclear) ...
... (unclear) ...
... (unclear) ...

(To face Page 192)

R U S S I A



MOUNTAINS.] Zimnopoias, (ancient Riphæi), towards the north; Carpathian, at the west; Caucasus, at the south.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Wolga or Volga, (ancient Rha); Don, (ancient Tanais); Nieper or Dnieper, (ancient Boristhenes); Bog, (ancient Axiaces); Duna, Dwina, Neva, Kama, Okka, Moscow.

RUSSIA is generally divided into 17 provinces, most of which take the name of the chief city. The whole empire contains about 563 towns, upwards of 200 of which have been built within this century.

I. INGRA. Conquered from the Swedes by Peter the Great.

1. **Petersburgh.** Lat. 60° long. 31° Situated on an island formed by the river Neva, which joins lake Ladoga to the gulf of Finland. A bishop's see and seat of government. It was founded 1703 by Peter the Great: hence named St. Petersburgh. It is a fine city, and sea port of great trade. The streets are neat: the houses in general of brick, plaistered over to resemble stone. The public buildings, besides the royal palaces, are a college, printing house, military school, and exchange. The summer palace has extensive gardens, laid out in taste, adorned with statues, fountains, and other rich ornaments. This city contains 20 Russian and 4 Lutheran churches, besides several Calvinistic, Popish, &c. Here is a church which has been 20 years in building, which, when finished, will be the largest and richest in Europe; it is entirely of marble inside and out, and is therefore called the marble church. Here are rope walks and iron foundaries. The port is defended by the fort of Cronstadt 20 miles down the gulf. It contains about 500,000 inhabitants. Longest day $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours, shortest day $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

2. **Muskow.** Lat. $55^{\circ}45''$ long. 41° An archbishopric. Formerly the residence of the Czar, and the ancient capital of Russia: it is situated near the center of the empire, on the Muska, which flows into the Vacca, and thereby

R

joins

joins the Wolga. The city is about 14 miles in circumference, but not populous, as the buildings are straggling, and have large gardens and fields round them. The streets are dirty; the houses in general of wood. It contains upwards of 1000 churches, of which the patriarchal is magnificent, in the steeple of which is a bell 64 feet in circumference, 23 feet in diameter, and 2 feet thick; it weighs 320,000 lb. The city is divided into 4 parts, each surrounded by a wall. The royal palace is a noble stone building, flanked with bastions and defended by several towers and forts. This city is much fallen in consequence since the Czars have resided at Petersburg. Longest day 17 hours, shortest day 7 hours.

DWINA.

3. Archangel. Lat. 65° long. 39° . Bishopric and port. On the White sea, near the mouth of the river Dwina. The houses, as in most other towns in Russia, are of wood. In 1754 upwards of 600 were destroyed by fire, with 3 churches, and several magazines, store-houses, &c. Before the building of Petersburg, this was the most commercial city in Russia. The trade is considerably diminished. The English were the first who made the passage round by the North cape and Icy sea. The exports consist in timber, furs, skins, &c. Longest day 22 hours, shortest day 2 hours.

LAPLAND.

4. Kola. NW from Archangel. On the Icy sea. The export trade is furs.

FINLAND.

5. Wybourg. N coast of the gulf. A strong town.

ESTONIA.

6. Narva. S coast of the gulf. A strong port.

7. Revel. W from Narva. A royal sea port and arsenal strongly fortified.

8. Perneau. S from Revel.

LIVONIA

LIVONIA.

9 Riga. Near the mouth of the Duna. 369 wersts from Petersburg. A trading town, defended by the fort of Dunemund, which is 12 m. down the river. Trade consists in naval stores, &c.

10. Tellin.

11. Derpt. W of Lake Peipus.

12. Plescou. A bishopric. S of Lake Peipus.

13. Novogorod. A bishopric. N of Lake Ilmen. Famous for leather.

14. Ladoga. S of Lake Ladoga. Famous for iron works.

15 Olenecz. Between the lakes of Onega and Ladoga.

16 Kargapol. 17. Belozero. 18. Wolczok. 19. Luki.

20. Tweer. On the Wolga.

21. Ustuig. A bishopric. NE from Muskow. On the Dwina.

22. Galitz.

23. Wologda. A bishopric. On the Dwina.

24. Kazarow. 25. Coscroma.

26. Jereischlaw. NE from Muscow. On the Wolga.

27. Rostof. 28. Sufdal.

29. Wolodimer. A bishopric. E from Muskow.

30. Nisnei, or little Novogorod. 31. Koleio.

32. Kasan. On the Wolga. A bishopric. A large and populous city, defended by a very strong citadel. The country round is fertile in corn, fruits, vegetables, timber, &c.

33. Bulgaria. The chief town of the Bulgarians.

34. Penza, or Pinsk. In this province, the Morduas, or Mordivius, an idolatrous people, reside in the woods.

The 3 last towns are, by some geographers, considered in Siberia.

35. Kadam. 36. Rezan. 37. Epifan.

38. Worolinsk. On the Occa.

39. Wiasma.

40. Smolenska. A bishopric. On the Dnieper. Was the object of many bloody battles between the Russians and the Poles till 1664, when it was ceded to the Russians.

41. Klimo. 42. Great Perma. 43. Isma. 44. Yarenk. 45. S Glatowa. 46. Wiska. 47. Mezen.
48. Cholmogory. -On the Dwina.
-

II. UKRAIN.

1. Kiow, or Kiof. Is famous for being the residence of Volodimer, the first christian prince. This was the first created metropole.

2. Poltawa. SE from Kiow. Is famous for two decisive battles fought near it; one in 1399, when Tamerlane overcame Vitold Duke of Lithuania, and the other 1709 between Peter the Great and Charles XII. king of Sweden, in which the latter was entirely routed; when his army were taken prisoners, and he with difficulty fled to Bender in Turkey.

3. Perowoloczna. 4. Zeringaf. 5. Seesk. 6. Woronecz. 7. Zcernawfk. 8. Bobrawka. 9. Doneckoi.
10. Bielgorod. 11. Issen.

III. BUDZIAC and CRIM TARTARY.

1. Oczakow. At the mouth of the Nieper. A strong place, taken by the Russians in 1787; and now retained with the whole district lying between the Nieper and Bog, which is the line of demarcation agreed between the two empires.

Kinburn k. A strong fort. Opposite to Oczakow.
Cherfon c, on the Nieper. The best port for the Russian navy on the Black Sea, has a considerable trade, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants, and a very numerous garrison.

2. Korpzaga.

The peninsula of the Crimea or Taurida contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants, and the following towns.

a Precop. On the Isthmus. A strong fortress.

3. Grenicza. 4. Baczak.

5. Karabazan. An ancient town. Has a great trade in horses.

6. Arabat. 7. Jenekola. 8. Kaffa, ancient Theodosia. 9. Brachiseria. 10. Casleve, or Gueusleve.

The air is mild and agreeable, the soil fertile, and abounds in fruit, wine, and salt. Here is a kind of earth

earth resembling soap, which is much used by the Turkish ladies at Constantinople. Asparagus grows wild, and is exceedingly large and sweet.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.

Russia in general is a flat country, interspersed with large rivers, lakes, forests, and marshes. In the north the winters are severe, the ground being covered with snow for several months. The cold is so intense sometimes at Petersburg, that a pint bottle of water will be frozen into a solid piece of ice in about an hour; when a person walks out in this season the cold will make his eyes water, and the tears freezing hang in icicles on his eye lashes. The produce in the north is timber, hemp, flax, and tobacco. The southern parts are better cultivated, and produce corn and almost all other necessaries, with which the inhabitants in the north are supplied. The animals are the same as those in Norway and Sweden, except the fables or black foxes, which are more numerous and highly valued. In the south of Russia is a famous large melon supposed to be an animal plant. It devours all the grass, herbs, &c. round about it.

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.] Petersburg, Cronstadt, Wyburg, Revel, Riga, Archangel, Cherson and Ocza-kow.

COMMERCE.] Consists in timber for ships, sail-cloths, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, isinglass, potash, soap, feathers, hogs bristles, red leather, linseed oil, tallow, wax, furs, skins of beasts, and caviar which is made of the roes of sturgeons, with which the rivers abound, especially the Wolga. The inhabitants eat it spread on bread like butter. Honey, which is found in great abundance in the woods, and drugs brought from Persia and other parts of Asia. Their manufactures are few. The English take thither hardware, tin, lead, long-ells, woollen stuffs, and coarse cloth. The balance of trade is in favour of Russia.

REVENUE.] About 30,000,000 rubles, or about 6,538,000l. sterling.

R 3

MONEY.

MONEY. Intrinsic value in sterling.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 Polusca . . .	1 Denusca . . .		0	0	0 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀
2 Denusca . . .	1 Copec . . .		0	0	0 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀
3 Copecs . . .	1 Altin . . .		0	0	1 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀
10 Copecs . . .	1 Grievener . . .		0	0	5 ² / ₅
25 Copecs . . .	1 Polpotin . . .		0	1	1
50 Copecs . . .	1 Poltin . . .		0	2	3
100 Copecs . . .	1 Ruble . . .		0	4	6
2 Rubles . . .	1 Hervonitz . . .		0	9	0

STRENGTH. } Military, 400,000.
 } Naval, 34 ships of the line.

POPULATION 20,000,000.

The Russians in general are a personable people, hardy, patient of fatigue, and make good soldiers: they have distinguished themselves in their late wars with the Turks. The common people are much addicted to drinking spirits: they are the most uncivilized and wretched, although the nobility and the court are the most splendid, in Europe. The usual mode of travelling in winter is on sledges drawn by rein deer and horses, which run on the snow with amazing swiftness.

PUNISHMENTS.] Are barbarous and inhuman: they bore and cut out the tongue of the criminals, and frequently fasten their hands behind them with a cord; and by rising them off the ground dislocate their shoulders: in this cruel state they are suffered to remain for several days. Peter III. caused gibbets to be erected across the rivers, whereupon the criminals were suspended by iron hooks fixed in their sides.

RELIGION.] The Greek church, established in Russia in 989, though christian retains many inconsistent, ridiculous, and superstitious ceremonies. They go to confession, make religious processions, have monasteries of nuns and friars, and make the sign of the cross; children of 7 years old are admitted to the sacrament. Their bishops live in celibacy, but the other orders of clergy marry; the priests have no stipulated income, but depend on the benefactions of their flocks. The priests used to wear their beards to a great length, but the habit of shaving begins

now

now to be introduced. When a person is afflicted in any part of the body, whether the finger, nose, &c. by wound or disease, such is their superstition that the model of the member is immediately made in gold or silver and taken to a church, where it is deposited as a present to St. Anthony, that he may intercede for their recovery. The present Czarina Catharine, being aware of the great wealth thus accumulated in churches, has lately seized the whole, and with it instituted the most benevolent act of her reign, that of building alms houses. The church is governed by a patriarch, 5 metropolitans, (viz. Kiow, Moscow, Rezan and Tobol, Kostow in Siberia) and 14 archbishops.

MARRIAGE.] On the wedding day the woman is crowned with a garland of wormwood: when the ceremony is over, the clerk throws a handful of hops upon her head, wishing she may prove as fruitful as that plant: she is then led home with music playing; when arrived, she presents her husband with a whip of her own making as a token of her submission, and it is said that the Russian ladies think themselves neglected if at least once a year they be not reminded of their duty by the discipline of this instrument.

FUNERALS.] After the corpse is dressed, a priest comes to pray for the soul, purifies it with incense, and sprinkles it with holy water. This ceremony is repeated several days. When it is carried to the grave, the priest produces a ticket signed by a bishop and another priest: this is put in the hand of the corpse to serve as a passport to heaven. The company then return home, and most commonly drown their grief in intoxication.

LANGUAGE.] Is derived from the Slavon. The characters are the Greek, and the alphabet consists of thirty-six letters. The pater noster runs thus: Aisamtidhen joko odedh tainahissa. Pyhetta olkon siun wakekuta; si olkohon siun thafosi kwem tainahissa ayn man palla. Meidhen jokopaiwen leipa annama meidem vastachan rickoillen, ja a a sata meita kin sauren mutta paasta meista paasta, Amen.

SAR.

**SARMATIA, ancient RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and part
of POLAND.**

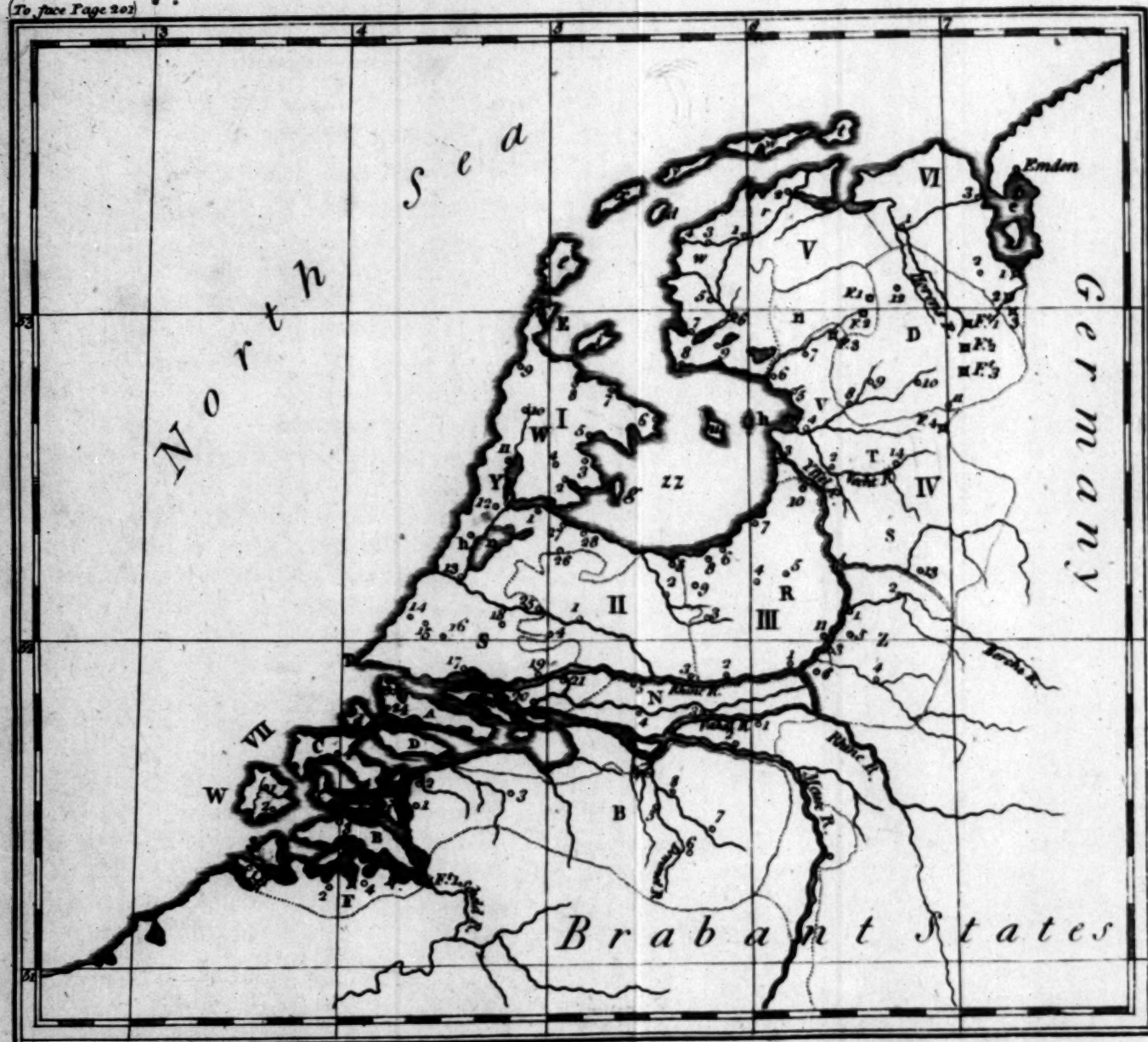
Inhabitants in general were called the Scythæ. Those in the north of Russia, the Hyperboræi and Riphæi. In the south, Territory of Oczakow, and Crim Tartary, the Roxolani, Hamaxobi Georgi. In Prussia, the Oltiones and the Sidones. And the Atmones, Peucini, Tyritæ, and Axiacæ, in Poland.

SARMATIA, ancient RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, and part
of POLAND.

Inhabitants in general were called the Scythians. Those
in the north of Russia, the Hyperboreans and Rypari.
In the south, Territory of Casanow, and Crime Tartars,
the Roxolani, Hamakob, Georgy, in Russia, the Olli-
ones and the Sidones. And the Ataman, Tatar, Tyre,
and Azia, in Poland.

H O L L A N D

(To face Page 202)



HOLLAND, BATAVIA, and BELGIA.

(Commonly called the SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.)

Length 150 miles. Lat. between $51^{\circ} 30''$ & $53^{\circ} 30''$ N.
 Breadth 100 Long. between $3^{\circ} 30''$ & $7^{\circ} 15''$ E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North & West. The North sea & Zuyderzee.
 East. Germany.
 South. Brabant and Flanders.

Longest day { in the north, 16 hours 45 m.
 in the south, 16 hours 30 m.

Consequently Holland lies between the 8th and 9th north climates of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

HOLLAND, with the present states of Austrian Brabant and Flanders, were the ancient Belgia: the inhabitants of which were the Betavians and Frisons, who formerly were governed by their own Princes, Dukes, Counts, Lords, &c. Charles Quint, being heir of the house of Burgundy, was Count of Holland and Zeeland: in 1543 he became possessed of the whole of the seventeen provinces, which his son Philip II. king of Spain, held until 1559, when the oppressive conduct of the Spanish Governor the Duke of Alva, who wished to establish a court of inquisition in the provinces, excited the Hollander to revolt. They chose William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, for their general, and by the assistance of the English, in the reign of Elizabeth 1579, they threw off the Spanish yoke and declared themselves free. After 70 years war they were acknowledged an independent republic. The other ten provinces, which now compose the states of Brabant and Flanders, were kept in subjection under the command of the Duke of Parma, who succeeded Alva. In 1700 these were ceded to the house of Austria, under whose government they peaceably continued till 1788, when a restless spirit of liberty induced them to declare themselves free.

free. After two years phantom of independence, stained with the blood of many honest deluded citizens, they calmly returned to their allegiance under Leopold II. who succeeded his brother Joseph II. He was crowned Emperor, September 1790.

GOVERNMENT.] Holland is a mixed government, viz. aristocratical and democratical. Every province is as it were a distinct commonwealth, each city having within itself the power of judging causes civil and criminal: the executive government is however invested in three councils, viz. the Chamber of Accounts, which audits all public accounts; the Council of State, which is composed of twelve members deputed from the different provinces: viz. Guelderland sends two members, Holland three, Zealand two, Utrecht two, Friesland one, Overysseel one, Groningen one. They take precedence of each other in the above order. This Council deliberates upon matters previous to their coming before the Assembly of the States General, at which the Council of State likewise assists. The Assembly of the States General, which is held at the Hague, consists not only of deputies from every province, but also from the principal cities, decides finally on all state affairs, appoints and gives audience to ambassadors, and has the sole power of making war or peace, of forming alliances, and regulating the value of coin. The officers of the army and navy take an oath of fidelity to them. They are stiled High Mightinesses. The Stadtholder, who is High Admiral of the navy, Governor and Captain General of the army, presides at this Assembly. The Prime Minister is stiled Grand Pensioner.

REIGNING PRINCE.] William V. Prince of Orange, born 1748. Style—Stadtholder, Prince of Orange and Nassau-Dietz, Marquise of Flushing, Earl of Nianden, Striegelberg, and Bergen, Baron of Breda and Grave.

ORDER.] Teutonic Knights, worn pendent round the neck on a broad dark ribbon.

SEAS.] North Sea, Zuyderzee &c. The latter was formed by an inundation in 1225.

BAYS.]

BAYS.] Dollart bay e, south of Embden.

STRAITS.] Are numerous in the Archipelago of Zealand.

CAVES.] Hey t, south of Holland.

RIVERS.] Rhine (ancient Rhenus), Maese or Meuse (Mosa), Scheld, *French, E/caut*, (Scaldis), Dommel, Vahal (Vahalis), Yffel, Berche, Vecht, Horens (Visurgis).

LAKES.] Haerlem n, and y in Holland.

ISLANDS.

IN THE NORTH SEA.] Schiermonnikoog t, Ameland w, Schelling w, Vlieland x, Grind d, Texel e, Wieringen i.

IN THE ZUYDERZEE.] Urk u, Ensor Emmeloort h, Marken g.

ON THE WESTERN COAST.] Yffelmonde k, Voorn a, Overflakke d, Gouree d, which belong to the province of Holland.

The Province of Zealand consists of the following isles, viz. Walcheron, South Beveland, North Beveland, Schowen, Tolen. (*See page 211.*)

The Republic of Holland consists of seven provinces, viz.

<i>provinces.</i>	<i>chief cities.</i>
I. HOLLAND,	Amsterdam.
II. UTRECHT,	Utrecht.
III. GUELDERLAND,	Arnhem.
IV. OVERYSSEL,	Lewaerden.
V. FRIESLAND,	Deventer.
VI. GRONINGEN,	Groningen.
VII. ZEALAND,	Middleburg.

To which are now added a part of B Brabant and Flanders.

I. PROVINCE of HOLLAND.

Is divided into North, called W West Friesland, and S South Holland.

1. Amsterdam. Lat $52^{\circ} 22''$ long. $4^{\circ} 50''$ 180 m. EbN from London. This city, the capital of the republic,

public, is situated on the river Amstel, which joins lake *v* to the Zuyderzee, and is one of the most beautiful, rich, and commercial cities in the world. Its port is spacious; but on account of the sand bank called Pampus, near the mouth of the river, large vessels cannot enter it. Here is every convenience for trade, being provided with good quays, storehouses, and navigable canals in almost every street. The streets, which are paved with bricks laid edgeways, and ornamented with rows of trees planted on each side of the canals, are very neat and clean. The public buildings are, the Exchange, Admiralty, Town House or Stadhouse; the last of which is reckoned among the most elegant buildings in Europe: the lower part is appropriated for the Bank. The cite on which this city stands is so marshy that to lay the foundation many thousand piles of oak and fir trees were driven or rammed down close by one another. This gave occasion to Erasmus to say that many people in Holland live upon the tops of trees. The city is of a semicircular form: well fortified on the land side with bastions, redoubts, &c. The gates are richly adorned with sculpture and statues. The bridge over the Amstel, which consists of 35 arches, is 600 feet long and 70 broad. Here are 17 hospitals; one of which is particular for its humane and charitable institution: it is an asylum for the poor and distressed of all nations: they are gratuitously provided with board, lodging, and washing for three days, then discharged, and they cannot present themselves again before the end of six weeks. Amsterdam contains 11 churches, 30,000 houses, and about 200,000 inhabitants. Longest day $16\frac{1}{2}$ hours, shortest day $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

2. Monikendam. NE from Amsterdam. A well fortified town on the Zuyderzee.

3. Edam. 4 m. NE of 2. A considerable dock yard.

4. Purmerend. In a pleasant country.

5. Hoorn. The most considerable town north of the Amstel.

6. Enkuisen. A strong sea port. The church is remarkable for its high steeple. The Dutch East India company have a warehouse here.

7. Medenblik.

7. Medenblik, or Medenbleca. The most ancient town in North Holland.

8. Winkel. W from 7.

9. Patten. On the western coast.

10. Alkmaer. An ancient town, in a pleasant, fertile country: famous for pasturage.

11. Beverwyck. A place of good trade, on lake Y.

12. Haarlem. A bishop's see. Near a lake of the same name. This is the birth place of Lawrence Coster, to whom the Hollanders attribute the invention of the art of printing. Here is still preserved an impression of Tully's Offices, said to be the first book published in Europe. In the principal church is a very large and curious organ. Here are some silk and linen manufactures. This city contains about 8000 houses.

h Hillingen. In the way to Leyden.

13. Lugdunum Batavorum, or Leyden. An university; founded in 1575. 22 m. SW from Amsterdam and 16 from Rotterdam. A neat, strong, and populous city. Here is a noble library, with several oriental manuscripts in good preservation, and a large sphere, which moves by clockwork. The castle is remarkable for an elegant flight of stairs to the top, where is a labyrinth, and a large reservoir in the center. The Spaniards invested this city in 1573, but at the end of 5 months the inhabitants contrived to cut the bank of the Maese and thereby overflowed the country, which obliged them to raise the siege, with the loss of about 800 men drowned. This event is commemorated annually, on the 3d of October. Boats go every morning from hence to Amsterdam and the Hague. This city contains 180 streets. Here is a statue to the memory of Clusius, Professor of Botany, who died in 1609, with this inscription:

"Non potuit plures hic quærere Clusius herbas,

"Ergo novas campis quærit in Elysiis."

"Since no more herbs this world to Clusius yields,

"He's gone a simpling to the Elysian fields."

Boerhaave and Burmann were professors at this university.

14. St. Hage, Gravenhaag, or Hague, ancient Haga comitas, (*French* LaHaye.) 9 m SW from Leyden. Altho' a village, it surpasses most cities in magnificence and in the beauty of its buildings. It is the seat of government, being the place where the Assembly of the States General is holden. The Stadtholder's palace, an ancient building, is about a mile out of town. The streets are wide, and neatly paved with brick laid edgeways, with Dutch tiles before some of the principal houses. The squares are airy and pleasant; and the inhabitants are reckoned the most polite of any in the United States. The Assembly House is an ancient large building, having in the center a spacious square yard. The number of houses is about 7000, inhabitants 40,000. Christian Huyghens, the celebrated astronomer, was born here.

15. Ryswik. A village and castle, in which was concluded, in 1697, the treaty of peace between England, Holland, Germany, and Spain, on one part, and France on the other.

16. Delft. About half way between the Hague and Rotterdam. A neat town. The birth place of Grotius, author of the treatise on peace and war; and of Andrichomius, an ancient geographer. Here is an arsenal, &c. well furnished. Over the door of the town-hall are the following curious Latin verses:

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

17. Rotterdam. 14 m. SE from the Hague. On the river Rote. The next to Amsterdam for commerce and wealth. The canals within the town are so deep as to admit the largest ships to the doors of the warehouses. The king of England keeps a chaplain here, whose salary is 100l. per annum. Erasmus was born here; to whose memory a statue is placed on the center of the bridge over the river. The country round about is ornamented with elegant seats and fine walks. Inhabitants, about 56,000

18. Gouda, Goudæ, or Tergou. In a very pleasant though flat, low country, which produces excellent pasturage. Here is a very large, fine church, with admirable windows, and an excellent organ.

19. Schoonhaven.

19. Schoonhaven.

20. Gorcum, Gorichenum. 17 m. EbS from Rotterdam. From the top of the steeple of one of the churches is an extensive view; 22 walled towns, and a number of villages, are plainly distinguished.

21. Vyanden. An ancient town, well fortified. Its peculiar privileges make it an asylum for poor debtors.

22. Dort or Dortregt, ancient Dordracum. On the island Ysselmonde, which was separated from the main land in 1421, by a dreadful inundation, which destroyed 70 villages and near 100,000 inhabitants. The trade of this town consists chiefly in wine and timber. Number of houses about 4000.

23. Briel, Briela. A strong sea port on the north coast of the island of Voorm. The inhabitants carry on a great herring fishery. The famous Admiral Van Tromp was born here.

24. Helvoetsluys. A sea port on the south coast of Voorm, famous for the departure of the Prince of Orange when he was called to the English throne in 1688. The packet boats from England come to this port.

25. Woerden. On a branch of the Rhine.

26. Loenen. 27. Muyden. 28. Naarden.

E Helder. A fort at the North.

II. PROVINCE of UTRECHT.

TOWNS.

1. Utrecht, Ultrajectum. An archbishop's see. 21 m. SSE from Amsterdam, 26 NE from Rotterdam. Famous for the conclusion of the union of the seven provinces in 1579. Pope Adrian VI. was born here. Louis XIV. took it in 1672. From hence to Amsterdam, along the canals, are several elegant country seats. The physic garden here is very curious.

2. Amersfort. In a fruitful country. It is divided into new and old. Contains 7 churches, several hospitals, and a public school.

3. Rhenen. On the Rhine.

4. Manfort. 5. Halkestein.

S 2

III. PRO.

III. PROVINCE of GUELDERLAND,

Is divided into R Venlo, N Nimegen, Z Zutphen.

TOWNS.

1. Arnhem, Arnoldi villa. 51 m. SE from Amsterdam. On the Rhine. A strong place. The ramparts are planted with noble lime trees, which afford a delightful walk for the inhabitants. The French took this town in 1672, but restored it at the treaty of Nimegen.

2. Wageningen. On the Rhine. This is the Vado of Tacitus. Near this is a common 10 m. over.

3. Glint. 4. Scuren.

5. Loo. 17 m. N from Arnhem. A noble country seat belonging to the Stadtholder. It stands in a fertile, pleasant country. The gardens are elegantly laid out on a rising ground, and ornamented with curious fountains, cascades, &c.

6. Harderwick. A port on the Zuyderzee.

7. Elburg. A port.

8. Ermel. A port.

9. Steele.

10. Hatten. Near the Yssel.

11. Dieren.

N 1. Nimegen, Noviogamus. 9 m. SbW from Arnhem. On the Vahal. A very strong and important place, defended by several towers, and a noble, ancient castle, on an eminence, which some think was built by Charlemagne, others by Julius Cæsar. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1678. This town carries on a great trade in table beer, which is brewed here.

2. Battenburg. On the Maese.

3. Tiel. On the Vahal.

4. Bommel. 5. Cullenbug.

Z. 1. Zutphen, Zutphania On the Yssel. A strong, rich, and populous city. It is divided into two parts, old and new. The principal church, (t. Peter's,) is remarkable for its brazen front, being of admirable workmanship. Sir Philip Sidney died of a wound he received at the siege of this place in 1586.

2. Lochem,

2. Lochem, or Lochim.
3. Doesburg. Taken by the French in 1672.
4. Dotchem.
5. Bronchorst. With a small jurisdiction.
6. Ztvener. With a jurisdiction. Appendage to Cleves.

IV. PROVINCE of OVERYSSEL.

Contains S Sallunt. T Trent. V Vollenhoven. D Drent.

TOWNS.

1. Deventer, or Deventria. A bishop's see. 21 m. NbE from Arnhem, and 55 EbS from Amsterdam. On the Yffel. An ancient, neat town, well fortified. It contains 3 churches and 6 hospitals. Gronovius, author of the *Treasure of Grecian Antiquities*, was born here.

2. Zwol, or Zivol. In a delightful country. A strong town, having 10 bastions and 24 towers. Was a Hanse Town, and the residence of Thomas à Kempis.

3. Campen. Formerly a Hanse Town. On the Yffel. About 2 m. from the Zuyderzee. Has the privilege of coining.

4. Swartesluys. A strong place.

v Vollenhoven. On the Zuyderzee.

5. Blockzyl. On the coast.

6. Kuynder. On the Zuyderzee.

7. Steenwick. A small, strong town.

8. Meppel. On the Vecht.

9. Ruynen. 10. Goes.

11. Coeverden. A very strong place, being defended on one side by impassable morasses, and on the other by narrow defiles.

12. Assens. 13. Goor. 14. Ommen.

PRINCIPAL FORTRESSES.] Ft 1. Vaterschain. Ft 2. Schanstinhole. Ft 3. HolleFort. Ft 4. Gramsburg. Famous for holding out a siege in 1672, with a garrison of 36 men only, against 900, whom they repulsed twice with great slaughter, and at last made an honourable capitulation.

V. PROVINCE of FRIESLAND.

Contains r Oftergoe, w Westergoe, n Screnwalden.

TOWNS.

1. Lewaerden, Leovardia. A bishop's see. 60 m. NE from Amsterdam. A strong, rich, and populous city. The buildings are magnificent. Canals run through the principal streets.

2. Dockum. A good port, with communication by canals through Lewaerden.

3. Franeker, Franquera. An university. An ancient, well fortified town, with many country seats in the neighbourhood.

4. Harlingen. A sea port. A populous and strong town. Carries on a great trade in sails and timber. It is governed by its own magistrates.

5. Bolsvert. A populous, well built town. It has 5 gates and 4 sluices, encompassed by a ditch and ramparts.

6. Sneek. An ancient, well fortified town: has a great trade in fresh fish, which are caught in the lakes.

7. Worcum. Governed by its own magistrates.

8. Staveren. The port is choaked up with sand. This was the principal city of the Frisians, and the third of the Hanse Towns.

9. Sloten, or Slota.

FORTS.] Ft 1. Fort Swartedyke. Ft 2. Fort Breeberg. Ft 3. Fort Beckhof.

VI. PROVINCE of GRONINGEN.

TOWNS

1. Groningen, Groninga. A bishop's see and university. 80 m. NE from Amsterdam. A large and populous city, having 27 streets and 3 markets. Carries on a great trade by its canals. It is one of the strongest places in Holland. The Bishop of Munster lost 10,000 men before it 1672. The steeple of St. Martin's here is remarkable for its height.

2. Winchoten.

2. Winchoten. Famous for the victory over the Spaniards in 1568, being the first battle the Dutch fought for their liberties.

3. Delfzyl. A port on Dollart's bay.

FORTS] 1. Langeaker. Scans. 2. Booner. Scans.
3. Bourlangf.

VII. PROVINCE of ZEALAND.

This province consists of the following islands, and contains 11 cities and 100 villages, which send 4 deputies to the Assembly of the States General.

<i>islands.</i>	<i>length.</i>	<i>breadth</i>	<i>towns, &c.</i>
w Walcheren.	9 m.	8 m.	Middleburg, Flushing.
n South Beveland.	20	6	{ Goes, a strong and rich town.
t Wolfartsdyk.	6	1	
e North Beveland.	5	2	Ditto.
C Schowen	12	5	{ Zierikzee, the oldest town in the province.
i Tolen.	5	3	
			Tolen, a strong place.

1. Middleburg. A bishop's see. Near the center of Walcheren. The capital of the whole province. A handsome, strong town. It contains several beautiful squares and public buildings, and 7 churches. The commerce, which is carried on by means of a deep canal, consists chiefly in the importation and exportation of wines. After a siege of two years, this city submitted to the Prince of Orange in 1574; since which time the island has formed a part of the republic. The harbour near the mouth of the river is called Arnmuysden.

2. Flushing. On the south coast of Walcheren. A very extensive harbour, sufficient to contain a fleet of 60 sail of the line. It is so commodious for trade, that the merchantmen can unload at almost every door. The town is strongly fortified, and considered as the key to the Scheld, adjacent islands, &c. This town was given to Queen Elizabeth by the States, as a pledge of their fidelity to their engagements. It was restored by James I.

B BRA-

B BRABANT.

1. Bergen-op-zoom. A marquifate. A convenient and very strong port, 12 m. from fort Lillo. Contains about 1100 houses.

2. Steenberg.

3. Breda. A very strong town; situate in a flat country, which in case of danger can be easily overflowed by opening the sluices. Here is a castle of great strength, surrounded by a moat. The city contains 1500 dwellings. It is famous for the treaty of peace between Louis XIV. and the States General in 1667.

4. Bois-le-duc. On the Dommel. Its situation renders it almost impregnable. Here are upwards of 50 bridges. This town was founded in 1184 by Godfrey Duke of Brabant.

5. Boxtel. Is a very important fort, as it commands the sluices which can overflow the country.

6. Eyndoven. A strong town.

7. Helmen, or Helmont. 8. Dinther.

FORT.] 1. Lillo. At the mouth of the Scheld.

Maefticht, Dalem, and Valkenburg, (in Limburg,) belong to this government. (See page 221.)

F DUTCH FLANDERS.

1. Sluys. 19 m. from Ostend; strongly fortified; with a good and spacious harbour. The Dutch keep a strong garrison here.

2. Phillippe.

3. Cadfant, or Cassant island. An important place, strongly fortified.

4. Hulst.

Terneuse and Liesfort, on the Scheld. Two very strong places.

PRINCIPAL FORTS.] Isabella, Fredric, and Donas, near Sluys.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

IN ASIA.] Forts Victoria and Orange, in the Molucca or spice islands; Lantor, and forts Revenge and Nassau, in Banda or the nutmeg islands; the town of Jampoden, in the Celebes or Macassar isles; towns of Benjar and Masseen, in Borneo; Palimban, in Sumatra; Batavia,

Batavia, in Java; Trincomale and Colombo, in Ceylon; Malacca; Pelicat, Porta-nova, Sadraspatan, Bimlipatan, on the Coromandel coast; Cranganor or Cochin, Coulan, Tegapatan, Couannore, on the Malabar coast.

IN AFRICA.] Cape of Good Hope.

IN AMERICA.] Curazoa and St. Eustatia (islands). and Surinam, at the north of South America.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCE.] The air of the United Provinces is foggy and gross, and the soil in general very unfit for tillage: but by the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants in draining the marshy lands, it is brought to produce excellent pasturage, which feeds a great number of cattle, and yields abundance of butter and cheese. The whole surface of the country, however, is flat and swampy, interspersed with ditches and canals, which in hot weather smell very offensively.

COMMERCE.] The trade of the Dutch is so extensive and complex, that it is impossible to give a detail of it. There is scarcely a manufacture which they do not carry on, or a state with whom they do not traffic. Holland is indeed the magazine of Europe. The spice trade in the East Indies is entirely possessed by them.

REVENUE.] 2,500,000. sterling.

MONEY.		l.	s.	d.
1 Penning (imaginary)		0	0	0 ²¹ / ₃₂
8 Pennings	1 Grote (imaginary)	0	0	0 ³ / ₄
2 Grotes	1 Stiver	0	0	1 ¹ / ₁₆
6 Stivers	1 Scalin	0	0	6 ³ / ₁₆
20 Stivers	1 Guilder	0	1	9
2 Florins or 10 Stivers	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
60 Stivers	1 Dry Dollar	0	5	4 ³ / ₄
3 Florins or 15 Stivers	1 Silver Ducat	0	5	8 ¹ / ₂
6 Guilders	1 Pound Flem(ima ^y)	0	10	6
20 Florins	1 Gold Ducat	1	16	0
15 Florins	1 Sovereign Ducat	1	7	0

SEA PORTS OF TRADE.] Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Helvoetsluys.

STRENGTH. { Military, 40,000.
 { Naval, 25 ships of the line.

UNIVER-

UNIVERSITIES.] Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Harderwick, Franeker.

POPULATION.] 2,000,000.

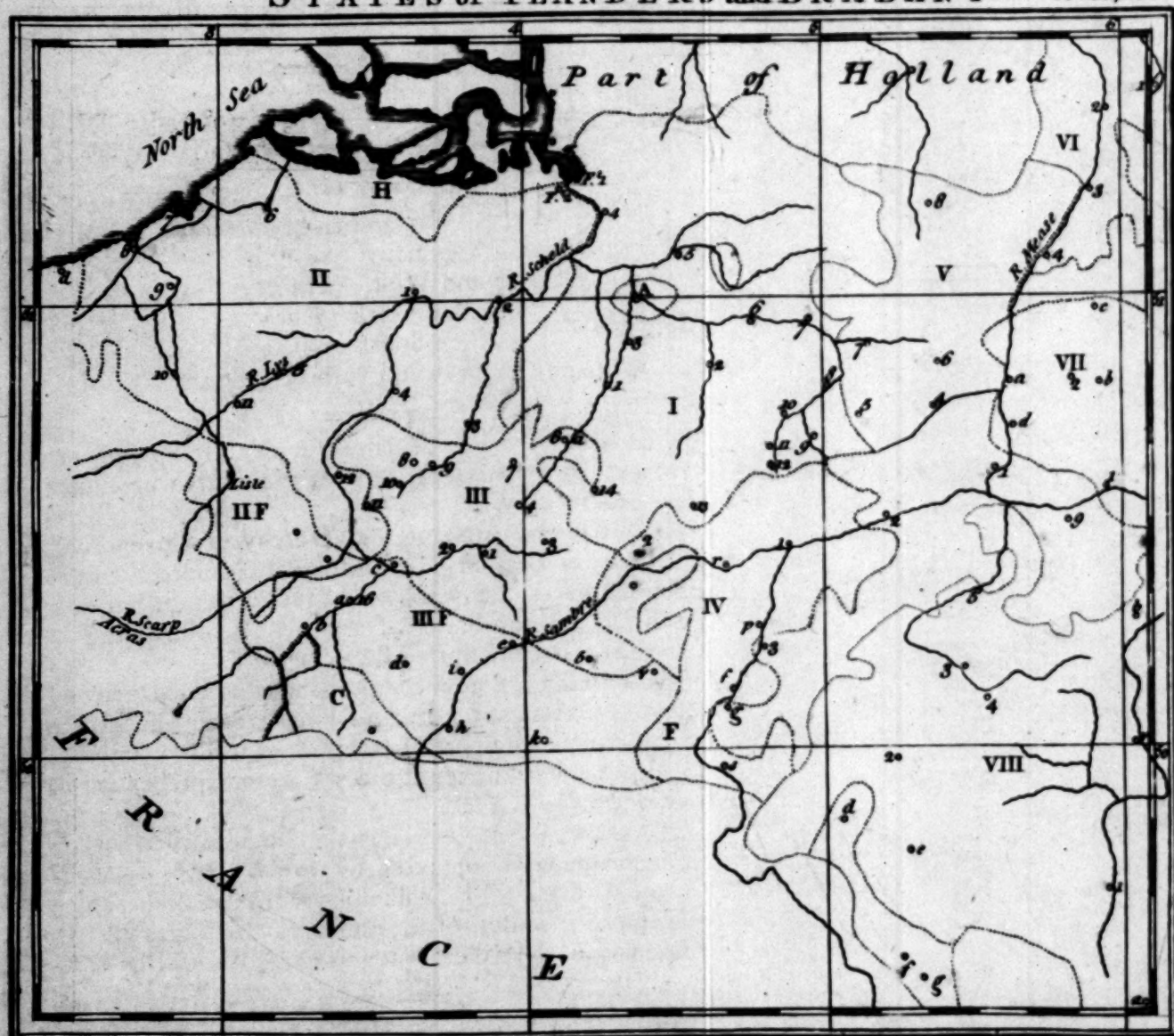
The Dutch are industrious and laborious ; but in their disposition they seem to be more phlegmatic, irascible, and less sensible of the delicate feelings of the soul, than most nations in Europe, except when pecuniary matters concern them. Smoaking is much practised by young and old of both sexes, which may in some measure account for the habit of drinking with which they are charged. In the common rank of life the men wear large breeches, and the women short petticoats. Their persons are generally awkward and clumsy. Their diversions differ little from those of the English ; they are famous for being expert scaters. The usual way of travelling is in covered boats called *trutsuits*, on the canals. It is cheap and commodious for people in trade, but not very agreeable for those who travel for pleasure : they count the journey by hours. Among the lower rank their funerals are not altogether so solemn as in most countries. They frequently put the coffin into a boat, accompany it with a violin to the grave, where the clerk officiates as parson, and reads a psalm over the corpse : the company then return home, and regale themselves in smoaking, drinking, &c.

RELIGION.] Protestant: governed by 1 archbishop, viz. Utrecht; and 5 bishops, viz. Deventer, Groningen, Haarlem, Lewaerden, and Middleburg. None but presbyterians can hold any office under government.

LANGUAGE.] A corrupt dialect of the German, or Teutonic. Their *Pater Noster* runs thus : Onse Vader die in de hemelin, zyn uwen naam worde geheylight : uw, koningryk kome : uwe wille geschiedse gelyck in den hemel zoo ook op den ardens ons slagelicks broot geef ons heeden ende vergeeft onse schulden ook wy vergeeven onse schuldenaaren : ende en laat ons neit in verfoer kingemaer vertoest on van der hoosen, Amen.

STATES of FLANDERS and BRABANT

To face p. 116



States of BRABANT and FLANDERS,

(Ancient GALLIA BELGIA.)

Length 200 miles. Lat. between 49° and 52° N.
 Breadth 200 Long. between 2° and 7° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Holland and North sea.
 East. Germany.
 South and West. France.

Longest day { in the North 17 hours.
 in the South $16\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Climates . 5th and 10th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours:

This country, as it remained under the Spanish government, after the separation of the Dutch, consisted of 10 provinces, viz.

1. Dutchy of Brabant. 2. Dutchy of Luxemburg.
 3. Dutchy of Limburg. 4. Dutchy of Gueldres. 5. Earldom of Flanders. 6. Earldom of Hainault. 7. Earldom of Namur. 8. Earldom of Artois. 9. Marquisate of Antwerp. 10. Bishopric of Mechlin.

The two last are now comprehended in the Duchy of Brabant; Artois and a part of Flanders are annexed to and considered as a part of France, as is also Cambray, so that the low countries at present are comprehended in 7 provinces.

GOVERNMENT.] Arbitrary. Under a Vice Roi or Governor General appointed by the Emperor as Archduke of Austria. The Assembly of the States is holden at Brussels: it consists of the nobility, clergy, and people, deputed from the different towns.

SEA.] North sea.

RIVERS.] Scheld (ancient Scaldus). Meuse or Mease (Mosa), Sambre (Sabis), Lys, Scarpe (Scarpa), Ruppel, Demer, Dyle, Deule, Nethe, Geet, Sanne, Dender.

DIVI-

DIVISIONS.

I. Brabant, (dutchy)	Brussels.
II. Flanders, (earldom)	Ghent.
III. Hainault, (earldom)	Mons.
IV. Namur, (earldom)	Namur.
V. Liege, (bithopric) is a part of the Empire.	} Liege.
VI. Guelderland, (dutchy)	Gueldres.
VII. Limburg, (dutchy)	Limburg.
VIII. Luxemburg, (dutchy)	Luxemburg.

I. BRABANT.

1. Brussels, Bruxellæ, (*French* Bruxelles.) Lat. 50° 51' long. 4° 26". 190 m. EbS from London, and 96 m S from Amsterdam. The capital and seat of government. In a pleasant, fruitful country. The city contains 7 fountains, 7 parish churches, 7 gates, and 7 principal streets, which center in the market, and is encompassed by a double high wall, on which were formerly 70 towers, but many of them are now decayed. The public buildings are, the royal palace with fine gardens, the college, and St. Gudula church, which is a noble, gothic structure, with 2 towers, having 500 steps to the top. It is an annual custom here on the 6th of January for the wives to undress and carry their husbands to bed: this is to commemorate a time when the city being invested, the besiegers permitted the women to leave the place and to carry their most valuable effects with them; accordingly they took their husbands on their backs and went out. Longest day 16 hours, shortest day 8 hours.

2. Louvain, Lovanium. An university. 12 m. EbN from Brussels. The most ancient city of Brabant, and has the precedency in the National Council. It is divided into 2 parts by the river Dyle, over which are 16 bridges. It is encompassed by a deep and broad ditch, a strong wall 7 m. round, on which were formerly 73 towers. This city was taken by the French in 1746. The university was founded in 926. About 7 m. SE from hence is Bevacum, a village where the Duke of Marlborough rested his army the 24th of May 1796, after the battle of Ramillies.

3. Vilvorden.

3. Vilvorden. A strong place, with a good castle, in which the archives of the province were formerly kept. William Tindall, who first translated the New Testament into English, suffered martyrdom here, though contrary to the law of nations.

M Mechelen, or Mechlin, (*French*, Malines.) An archbishopric. 12 m. N from Brussels. Stands on two islands, and contains 7 parishes. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough the 26th of May 1706.

4. Antwerpen or Antwerp, Antwerpia, (*French*, Anvers.) On the Scheld. 24 m. N from Brussels. Was formerly one of the most commercial towns in Europe. The Dutch, after their separation from Spain, rendered the port almost useless by sinking vessels laden with stones at the mouth of the Scheld. It formerly contained 200 streets, 22 squares, had 13 gates, and 14 bridges. The cathedral, which contains 66 chapels, and the stadthouse are noble structures. Antwerp is the birth place of Vandyk the famous painter. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough the 6th of June 1706.

5. Aggelpoel. 6. Arschot. A small but strong place, with a jurisdiction.

7. Dieft, Diesta. On the Demer. A barony. Noted for its linen manufactures.

8. Leue. Taken by the Duke of Marlborough 1705. A very strong town. It is noted for beer.

9. Landen, Landirnum. Noted for the victory of the Duke of Luxemburg over King William III. of England

10. Tilmont or Tienen, Tillemontium. The French army encamped here the night preceding the battle of Ramilies.

11. Judoigne, Judonia. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

12. Ramilies, Ramiliæ. A village near the source of the Gheete. Famous for the signal victory over the French by the Duke of Marlborough, 23d of May 1706.

13. Gemblours, Geminiacum. On a hill.

14. Nivelle, Nivigella. A strong town, noted for fine linen. Here is a large iron image, which strikes the hours of the town clock, and which is called John of Nivelle.

Ft 1. St. Phillip. Ft 2. St. Mary.

T

II. FLAN.

II. FLANDERS.

1. Ghent, Gandavum, (*French*, Gand.) A bishopric, 26 m. almost SW from Antwerpen, and 30 NW from Brussels. The largest city in Flanders, but not populous: the houses are straggling, with large gardens and fields about them. This city contains 7 churches, in which are some admirable paintings. It is famous for the birth of the Emperor Charles V. and the Duke of Lancaster, commonly called John of Ghaunt. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1708.

2. Dendermond or Tenremonde, Teneræmunda. Near the conflux of the Dender and Scheld. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

3. Gramont, Gerardi-Mons.

4. Oudenaerde, Aldenardum. On the Scheld. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

5. Cortrich, or Courtray. On the Lys. A strong place. Famous for diaper and cloth. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

6. Bruges, Brugæ. Bishopric under Mechlin. 23 m. NW from Ghent. One of the Hanse Towns. A city of great trade. Contains 7 churches: here are 6 streets, which center in the market place, and lead to the gates.

7. Ostend, Ostenda. 11 m. W from Bruges. A port of good trade on the North sea, strongly fortified. The houses are uniform, the streets regular, strait, and well paved. It is famous for holding out a siege (at the commencement of the seventh century) during 3 years, 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days, and 3 hours, in which time upwards of 100,000 men lost their lives. It surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

8. Nieuport, Novus Portus. On the coast.

9. Dixmuyde, Dicasmuta. A very strong place. Was taken by the French in 1647, 58, 83, and 95.

10. Ypres, Ypras. Bishopric under Mechlin. A large and rich city.

11. Menin, Menina, (*French*, Mene.) A very strong place, taken by the Duke of Marlborough 1706. The French took it in 1744, and demolished the fortifications. It is noted for beer.

12. Tournay, Tornacum. On the Scheld. Bishopric

shopric under the archbishop of Cambray. A strong and ancient city. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough in 1709.

FRENCH FLANDERS. II. F.

Lisle, Armentiers, Cassel, Dunkirk, Orchies, St. Amand, Douai, Cambray, Creucoer, Chateau en-Cambresis. (*See France.*)

III. HAINAULT.

1. Mons, Mons-Hannonia. 24 m. SW from Brussels. On a rising ground, near a branch of the Scheld. A very strong place. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1705.

2. Ghillam or Guillain. On the Hain. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

3. Binch. A small town E of Mons.

4. Soignes. 5 Beaumont. 6. Halle. 7. Enghein. 8. Ligne. 9. Ath. A very strong place, famous for linen, cambrics, &c.

10. Leuse. 8 m. E from Tournay. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1706.

11. Fontenoy. A village, famous for a victory obtained by Louis XV. over the English under the Duke of Cumberland 1745.

FRENCH HAINAULT. III. F.

a Valenciennes, Valentiniana. On the Scheld, over which are 10 bridges. This town is famous for its cloth and silk works. The French took it in 1677.

b Bouchain, Buccinium. On the Scheld.

c Conde, Condatis.

d Quesnoy, Casuetium or Quercetium. Famous for cloth and silk manufactures.

e Maubeuge, Malbodium.

h Landrechies, Landericiacum.

i Ameries. k Avenes.

v Phillippeville, Plulippopolis E from Maubeuge.

C Cambria. (*See France.*)

IV. NAMUR.

1. Namur, Namurcum. Among hills, near the conflux of the Sambre and Maese. 27 m. almost SE from Brussels. One of the strongest places in Europe.
2. Charleroy, Caroloregium. A strong town.

FRENCH NAMUR.

- r Iemeppe. W from Namur. On the Sambre.
p Bouvignes. f Charlemont. g Givet. s Fumay.
-

V. LIEGE. Sovereign bishop's see, and part of the German empire.

1. Liege, Leodium. 29 m. NE from Namur. On the Maese. A populous city. The cathedral is remarkable, being built of red stone. Here is a very lofty bridge over the river, which can admit vessels with high masts, and is so wide that 5 or 6 waggons can pass abreast. Manufactures woollen, fire arms, and hardware.

2. Huy. SW from Liege. On the Meuse.

3. Dinant, Dinantium or Dionantium. On the Meuse. Noted for black marble, iron, and brass.

4. Tongeren or Tongres, Atuatum. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1705.

5. Tron or St. Truyden, Trudonopolis. The chief city of Centrones in Cæsar.

6. Bilsen, Belisia. A famous nunnery, where is an unicorn's horn 7 feet long.

7. Hasselt. On the Demer.

8. Homont. 20 m. N from Bilsen.

9. Spa, Spadanus Vicus. 20 m. SW from Liege. Famous for its mineral springs, on which account it is much frequented by people of fashion and rank. These waters are said to cure the stone and third day ague.

A. Marchiennes, Chatelet, Fontain l'Eveque, and Thuin, belong to Liege.

VI. GUELTERS.

1. Guelders. Subject to Prussia. Surrounded by marshes. A very strong place.

2. Venlo, Venloa. Subject to Holland. On the east side of the Maese. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1702.

3. Ruremonde.

3. Ruremonde. Belongs to Brabant. A bishopric. Strongly fortified.

4. Stevens, or Stevens-Waert. Subject to Holland. A strong fortress.

VII. LIMBURG.

1. Limburg, Limburgum. 20 m. nearly E from Liege. On a rock difficult of access. Strongly fortified. Surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1703.

2. Aken, or Aix la Chapelle, ancient Aquigranum. An imperial strong town, divided into old and new. The emperors were formerly crowned here. Charlemagne lies entombed in the collegial church, (Notre Dame,) where his sword, which is worn by the emperors at their coronation, is still kept. In this church are shewn a coarse woollen gown, (which is said to be the one that the Virgin Mary wore at the birth of Christ,) and a piece of cord with which our Saviour was bound on the cross. Aix la Chapelle is famous for its mineral waters. A treaty of peace was concluded here between France, Spain, Hungary, and allies, 1748.

a Maestricht, Mastreick Trajectum ad Mosani, and Which. Subject to Holland. 11 m. N from Liege. A very strong town. On the Maese, which divides it into two parts. Which is on the east side of the river. The sovereignty belongs to the Dutch and bishop of Liege conjointly. The garrison and ecclesiastical jurisdiction belong to the States General. Near this place is a hill called St. Peter's, where the Dutch have a strong fort; under this hill is a vast cave, the entrance to which is close to the river; within it are passages and apartments about 20 feet high, supported by thousands of square pillars, and it can contain 40,000 persons, &c. with their effects.

d Dalen. b Falkenburg, or Fauquemont. c Schunen.

VIII. LUXEMBURG.

1. Luxembourg. 49 m. S from Limburg. A very strong place. 2. Bastonge. Noted for horses and a corn fair.

3. La Roche. Was formerly a royal hunting seat belonging to the French kings.

4. Honfalize. 5. Derbuy.

DUTCH LUXEMBURG.

b St. Viet. v Vianden. Has 50 villages under its government.

FRENCH LUXEMBURG.

a Thionville, Theodonis villa. Near the Mossel.
e Chiny. d Bouillon. f La Fert.
g Montmedy, Mons Medius.

PORTS OF TRADE.] Antwerp, Ostend.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in general is settled, but the winter is commonly very severe. The soil produces excellent pasturage, corn, and flax, which is the staple of their manufactures.

COMMERCE.] Consists in lawns, linen cloth, cambrics, worsted stuffs, tapestry, wrought silks, toys, &c.

MONEY.			l.	s.	d.
1 Pening	.	.	0	0	$\frac{2}{10}$
4 Penings	1 Urche	.	0	0	$\frac{2}{10}$
8 D ^o	1 Grote (imaginary)	.	0	0	$\frac{2}{10}$
2 Grotes	1 Petard	.	0	0	$\frac{2}{10}$
6 Petards	1 Scalin (imaginary)	.	0	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$
7 D ^o	1 Scalin	.	0	0	6
40 Grotes	1 Florin (imaginary)	.	0	1	6
17½ Scalins	1 Ducat	.	0	9	3
240 Grotes	1 Pound Flem.	.	0	9	0

POPULATION.] About 2,000,000.

The Flemings are an honest, plain, industrious people, expert in trade, but somewhat indelicate in their manners. The lower class are extremely ignorant and superstitious.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholic. Under 1 archbishop, (viz. Mechlin,) and 6 bishops.

UNIVERSITIES.] Louvain, Tournay, Liege, and Douay.

LANGUAGE.] The Flemings speak both French and Dutch, but their native language, called Walloon, is a mixture of German, French, and Spanish. The pater noster runs thus: Nos pear qui et au Cieus sanctifie soi te nom; Adveen ton Rejam; Ta Volonté je fait en terre
comme

F R A N C E

(To face Page 223)



comme es Cieux ; Donne noy ajorhoy no pain quotidien ; et pardonne no det comme no pardonnon à nos detteurs ; et ne no indu en tentation mais delivre nos des maux anse soit il, Amen.

FRANCE,

(Ancient GALLIA.)

Length 600 miles. Lat. between 42° and 51°
Breadth 500 Long. between 5° W and 8° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Flanders and English Channel.
East. Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
South. Mediterranean sea and Spain.
West. Atlantic ocean, and Bay of Biscay.

Longest day { in the north, about 16 hours.
in the south, about 15 hours.

Climates, 7th and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours north.

FRANCE, the most ancient kingdom in Europe, is said to have been peopled 600 years before Christ by the Gauls or Celtæ, descendants from Gomer: it was conquered, after a brave resistance, by Julius Cæsar about 47 years before Christ; and remained in the possession of the Romans till the fall of their empire, in the fifth century, when it became a prey to the Goths, Suevi, Alans, Vandals, and Burgundians; and last of all to the Franks and Sali, who inhabited the borders of Germany. These laid the foundation of the present monarchy about the year 420, in the person of Pharamond, who was descended from the Franks: hence the country derived the name of France. The Sali had a law which excluded all females from the inheritance of the throne: this law, known by the name of the Salic law, is still in force in respect to the succession of the crown, and has been the cause of bloody wars between the French and English nations. Louis XVI. is the 67th king from Phara-

Pharamond: he was born 1754, married 1770 to Antoinette of Austria, and was crowned at Rheims the 12th of June 1775.

GOVERNMENT.] The government of France, as established by the revolution in 1789, 90, 91, and which was confirmed by the present reigning monarch, Louis XVI. September 1791, is democratical and monarchical. It consists of the National Assembly, which is composed of 745 members; and of the king. The National Assembly is chosen every two years, sits perpetually, and has the entire legislative authority, the power of war, peace, and of ratifying treaties of alliance, commerce, &c. The king causes the laws to be promulgated and executed, names ambassadors, and bestows the supreme command of the land and sea forces. The royal assent is given to a decree in these words—*Le roi consent et fera exécuter*, (the king consents and will cause it to be executed). If it be refused—*Le roi examinera*, (the king will examine it.)

Present royal style—King of the French. Of which title Louis XVI. is the first. Eldest son—Prince Royal.

SEAS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] English Channel and straits of Dover, at the north; Mediterranean sea and gulf of Lyons, at the south; Bay of Biscay, at the west.

ISLANDS.] Guernsey *g*, Jersey *j*, Sark *s*, Alderney *a*, (ancient Ebodia), belong to England, (*see page 142*). Ushant *u*, Belle île *b*, Noirmoutier île *c*, Oye *i*, Rhe *q*, Oleron *r*. Corsica *C*, in the Mediterranean sea.

CAVES.] Antifer A, La Hogue Ch, (in the English Channel;) Ferret C, (in the Bay of Biscay); Sicie D, Faillat E, cape Corso F, at the north of Corsica île, (in the Mediterranean).

RIVERS.] Seine (ancient Sequana), Loire (Liger), Garonne or Gironde (Garumna), Rhone (Rhodanus), Soane (Arar), Meuse (Mosa), Moselle (Mosella), Somme (Samara), Var (Varus), Adour (Aturus), Charent (Carantonus), and the canal of Languedoc, which unites the river Garonne to the Mediterranean sea.

MOUNTAINS.] Alps, which separate France from Italy; Pyrenees, on the borders of Spain; Vauge, between Lorraine, Alsace, and Burgundy; Jura, between Franche-

Franche-Comté, and Switzerland; Cevennes in Languedoc; Dor, in Auvergne.

FRANCE is divided into 28 provinces, besides Roussilon, Compte de Foix, Bearn, and Aunis, (*see map*), and likewise into 83 departments, each of which is subdivided into districts. Some departments contain a part of several provinces, and some provinces include several departments, all of which are distinguished by the name of some river, mountain, &c. bordering thereon. Each department contains 324 leagues square.

<i>provinces.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
I. Isle de France.	Paris.
II. Normandy.	Rouen.
III. Picardy.	Amiens.
IV. Artois.	Arras.
V. Flanders.	Lisle, or Lille.
VI. Champagne.	Reims.
VII. Lorraine.	Nancy.
VIII. Alsace.	Strasbourg.
IX. Franche-Comté.	Besançon.
X. Burgundi, or Bourgogne.	Dijon.
XI. Nivernois.	Nevers.
XII. Berry.	Bourges.
XIII. Orleanois.	Orleans.
XIV. Maine.	Le Mans.
XV. Bretagne.	Rennes.
XVI. Anjou.	Angers.
XVII. Touraine.	Tours.
XVIII. Poitou with Aunis A.	Poitiers.
XIX. Saintonge.	Saintes.
XX. Limosin.	Limoge.
XXI. La Marche.	Gueret.
XXII. Bourbonnois.	Moulins.
XXIII. Auvergne.	Clermont.
XXIV. Lyonnois.	Lyon.
XXV. Dauphine.	Grenoble.
XXVI. Provence.	Aix.
XXVII. Languedoc.	Toulouse.
XXVIII. Guyenne.	Bordeaux.
R Roussilon.	Perpignan.
P Compté de Foix.	Foix.
B Béarn and Navarre.	Pau.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Bishops sees.</i>
1 L'Ain (river)	contains 9	Belley.
2 L'Aisne (river)	. . . 6	Soisson.
3 Allier (river)	. . . 7	Moulins.
4 Basses Alpes (mount.)	. . . 5	Digne.
5 Hautes Alpes (mount.)	. . . 4	Embrun.
6 Ardeche (river)	. . . 7	Viviers.
7 Ardennes (forest)	. . . 6	Sedan.
8 Ariege (river)	. . . 3	Pamiers.
9 Aube (river)	. . . 6	Troyes.
10 Aude (river)	. . . 6	Narbonne.
11 Aveyron (river)	. . . 9	Rhodez.
12 Mouth of the Rhone	. . . 6	Aix, archbp.
13 Calvados (rock)	. . . 6	Bayeux.
14 Cantal (mount)	. . . 4	St. Flour.
15 Charente (river)	. . . 6	Angouleme.
16 Lower Charente	. . . 7	Saintes.
17 Cher (river)	. . . 7	Bourges.
18 Correze (river)	. . . 4	Tulles.
19 Corsica (island)	. . . 9	Bastia.
20 Cote d'or (mount)	. . . 7	Dijon.
21 North Coast	. . . 9	St. Brieuc.
22 Creuse (river)	. . . 7	Gueret.
23 Dordogne (river)	. . . 9	Perigueux.
24 Doubs (river)	. . . 6	Besançon.
25 Drome (river)	. . . 6	Valence.
26 Eure (river)	. . . 6	Evreux.
27 Eure and Loire (rivers)	. . . 6	Chartres.
28 Finisterre	. . . 9	Quimpes.
29 Gard (river)	. . . 8	Nismes.
30 Upper Garonne (river)	. . . 8	Toulouse.
31 Gers (river)	. . . 6	Auch.
32 Gironde (river)	. . . 7	Bordeaux, archbp.
33 Herault (river)	. . . 4	Beziers.
34 Villaine (river)	. . . 9	Rennes.
35 Indre (river)	. . . 6	Chateau Roux.
36 Indre and Loire	. . . 7	Tours.
37 Isere (river)	. . . 4	Grenoble.
38 Jura (mount)	. . . 6	St. Claude.
39 Landes	. . . 4	Dax.
40 Loir and Cher (rivers)	. . . 6	Blois.
41 Upper Loire (river)	. . . 3	Le Puy.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Bishops sees.</i>
42 Lower Loire . . .	9	Nantes.
43 Loiret (river) . . .	7	Orleans.
44 Lot (river) . . .	6	Cahors.
45 Lot and Garonne . . .	9	Agen.
46 Lozere (river) . . .	7	Mende.
47 Maine and Loire . . .	8	Angers.
48 Manche(English Channel)	7	Coutances.
49 Marne (river) . . .	6	Reims.
50 Upper Marne . . .	6	Langres.
51 Mayenne (river) . . .	6	Laval.
52 Meurte (river) . . .	9	Nancy.
53 Meuse (river) . . .	8	Verdun.
54 Morbihan . . .	9	Vannes.
55 Mozelle (river) . . .	9	Metz.
56 Nievre (river) . . .	9	Nevers.
57 Du Nord . . .	9	Cambray.
58 Oise (river) . . .	9	Beauvais.
59 Orne (river) . . .	6	Seez.
60 Paris . . .	3	Paris, archbp.
61 Le Pas de Calais . . .	8	St. Omers.
62 Puy de Dome (mount) . .	8	Clermont-Ferrant.
63 Lower Pyrenees . . .	6	Oleron.
64 Upper Pyrenees . . .	5	Tarbes.
65 Eastern Pyrenees . . .	3	Perpignan.
66 Upper Rhine (river) . .	3	Colmar.
67 Lower Rhine . . .	4	Strasbourg.
68 Rhone and Loire . . .	6	Lyons.
69 Upper Soane . . .	6	Vezoul.
70 Soane and Loire . . .	7	Autun.
71 Sarthe (river) . . .	9	Le Mans.
72 Lower Seine . . .	7	Rouen, archbp.
73 Seine and Oise . . .	9	Verfailles.
74 Seine and Marne . . .	5	Meaux.
75 The two Sevres . . .	6	St. Maixent.
76 La Somme . . .	5	Amiens.
77 Tarn (river) . . .	5	Alby.
78 Var (river) . . .	9	Frejus.
79 Vendre (river) . . .	6	Lucon.
80 Vienne (river) . . .	6	Poitiers.
81 Upper Vienne . . .	6	Limoges.
82 Volges (mount) . . .	9	St. Diez.
83 Yonne . . .	7	Sens.

I. ISLE DE FRANCE.

1. Paris, ancient Lutetia. Archbishop's see and university. Lat. $48^{\circ} 50'$ long. $2^{\circ} 25'E$. On the river Seine. 200 m. SE from London. Capital. A large and fine city. The houses are of hewn stone, from 5 to 7 or 8 stories high, but the streets are narrow and dirty. It is divided into three parts, viz. the town, the university, and the city. The shops make a mean appearance, compared with those in London. The Seine is not so broad as the Thames, nor has it the advantage of the tide to facilitate its navigation, which is here performed in barges drawn by horses. The quays on the river are wide and commodious. The public buildings are superb, the chief of which are, the Louvre, Tuilleries, (royal palaces,) Luxembourg, the king's library, military school, hospital of invalids, hotel de ville or guildhall, all of which are surrounded with extensive fine gardens, &c. The principal churches are, Notre Dame (the cathedral), St. Genevieve, St. Germain, Val-de-Grace. Of the 10 bridges, the chief are, the Pont Royal, Pontneuf, and Pont de Change. Paris is of a circular form, surrounded with ramparts called les Boulevards. The gates, of St. Antoine, St. Bernard, St. Denis, and St. Martin, are superb pieces of architecture resembling triumphal arches. The chief city magistrate is stiled Grand Prevot. Paris contains 11 colleges, 41 parishes, 920 streets, 23,000 houses, and 800,000 inhabitants. Manufactures soap, glass, &c. Longest day $15\frac{3}{4}$ hours, shortest day $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

2. Versailles. 4 leagues or 11 English miles from Paris. Noted for its superb royal palace built by Louis XIV. The gardens are extensive and elegantly enriched with statues, &c. Inhabitants about 60,000.

3. St. Germain en Laye. On a hill. 5 leagues from Paris. A royal castle, famous for the residence of king James II. of England after his abdication.

4. St. Denis. 2 leagues from Paris. Famous for the sepulchre of the royal family.

5. Fontainebleau. 16 leagues SbE from Paris. A noble royal palace, containing 900 apartments.

6. Beauvais,

6. Beauvais, ancient Bellovacum. A bishopric. A strong place: held out a long siege against Julius Cæsar. 7. Crespy. 8. Soissons. A bishopric.

9. Laon. 10. Noyon. 11. Senlis, ancient Augustomagus. A bishopric.

12. Clermont. An ancient town: from whence sprang the Bourbon line of kings.

13. Pontoise. Formerly a bishopric. On a hill. Has a noble castle.

II. NORMANDIE, or NORMANDY.

Produces pastures, horses, cyder, and perry.

1. Rouen, ancient Rothomagus. On the Seine. An archbishopric. 33 leagues NW from Paris. A large and trading city, famous for the death of William the Conqueror, and for the burning of Joan of Arc the Maid of Orleans by the English in 1431. Inhabitants about 70,000.

2. Dieppe. 46 leagues. A port, to which the packet boats go from Brighthelmstone. It is a well built town: was bombarded by the English in 1694.

3. Fecamp. A small port.

4. Havre de Grace. 53 leagues. A port at the mouth of the Seine. A strong and trading town, bombarded by the English in 1694, but is since rebuilt and better fortified. Harfleur, near here, was besieged by Henry.

5. Evreux. 25 leagues. Here is a noble cathedral, with 12 towers, and a strong castle, called Narvarre, at a small distance from the city.

6. Lisieux. Formerly a bishopric. 41 leagues. Has a good trade in cloth and earthen ware.

7. Caen. Near the Orne. 53 leagues WNW. An university. A large trading town, famous for the tombs of William the Conqueror and Maud his wife. Inhabitants 30,000.

8. Bayeux. A bishopric.

9. Cherbourg Port. 80 leagues WNW. A strong place. The fortifications were destroyed by the English in 1758, but they are since rebuilt with additions.

10. Valogne. 11. Coutances. A bishopric. With a very noble and well built cathedral in the gothic stile.

12. Avranches.

12. Avranches. Formerly a bishopric. A strong town, with a noble castle, and is famous for the council held here by the legates of Pope Alexander III. to enquire into the murder of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.

13. Seiz. A bishopric. E from Avranches.

14. Falaise. 45 leagues. A strong place. Has an ancient castle, in which William the Conqueror was born.

III. PICARDIE, or PICARDY.

Produces corn.

1. Amiens, ancient Samorobriva. 31 leagues N from Paris. On the Somme. A bishopric. A large city, with a fine cathedral and public walks. In 1597 this town was surpris'd by the Spaniards, who, disguised in waggoners frocks, conducted some carts loaden with walnuts within the town. The garrison being amused in peeling them, a detachment of the Spanish army seized the gates and made themselves masters of the city. Inhabitants about 40,000.

22. Peronne. On the Somme. 33 leagues. A very strong town. In a flat country, which can be easily overflowed with water to the height of 18 feet. It is sometimes called the Maid of Flanders, because it was never taken. 3. Corbie. On the Somme.

4. Abbeville. 41 leagues N. A large town of good trade. Has a great cloth manufacture, known by the name of Vanrobais.

5. Montreuil. 52 leagues. A small but strong town, situated on a hill.

6. Boulogne. Formerly a bishopric. (This was the Iccius Portus of Cæsar.) 60 leagues N. Divided into high and low towns. The high is surrounded with a wall and ramparts, which command a fine prospect of the sea. Was taken by the English in 1544.

7. Calais. A port. 68 leagues N from Paris, and 27 from Dover. A strong place. Was taken by Edward III. and remained in the power of the English till the reign of Mary in 1558.

8. Creci. Famous for a signal victory obtained by the Black Prince over Philip king of France, 1346; when the blind king of Bohemia was taken prisoner, and his motto put in the prince's arms, viz. Ich dein.

IV. ARTOIS.

Produces corn and pastures.

1. Arras. A bishopric. 44 leagues from Paris. A strong, well built city, on the Scarpe, with one of the strongest citadels in Europe, and a fine cathedral. The French in 1640 laid siege to this city, which was garrisoned by the Spaniards and Austrians, who, thinking the place impregnable, had cut over the gates the image of a cat pursuing some rats, with the following inscription :

Quand ce chat attrapera les rats

Les François prendront Arras.

After the town had surrendered, the French king ordered the p in prendront to be effaced : it then stood thus :

Quand ce chat attrapera les rats

Les François rendront Arras.

Manufactures says, tapestry, &c.

2. Bapaume. A small but strong place.

3. Bethune. A strong town.

4. Lens. Noted for a victory obtained by the Prince of Condé over the Spaniards in 1648. 5. Aire.

6. St. Omers. On the Aa. 57 leagues from Paris and 9 from Calais. A bishop's see. A well built, strong town. Here is a college for the reception of English youth. 2 miles from the town is a lake with some floating isles. The French took this city in 1677.

c Agincourt, or Azincourt, a village, famous for a signal victory in 1415, which Henry V. with 9000 English obtained over the French army, consisting of 150,000 men.

C. CAMBRAY. a Cambrai. An archbishopric. 43 le. A strong city, noted for its fine linen called Cambrick. The bishop is stiled prince of the empire. b Chateau en Cambresis. A small town, exempt from toll.

V. FLANDERS.

Produces corn, flax, &c.

1. Lisle, Lille, or Ryssel. On the Deule. 57 leagues NbE from Paris, and 21 W from Brussels. One of the
U strongest

strongest places in Europe. The citadel is noble, the streets wide and strait, and cross each other at right angles. The houses are neat stone buildings. It is famous for the invention of oil painting, and for the first manufacturing of stuffs commonly called camelots, &c. which forms a principal branch of their commerce. This town surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough 1708, and was restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht. Inhabitants about 64,000.

2. Armentieres. On the Lys. 4 le. from Lisle, in the way to Dunkirk. Famous for fine lace, cloth, and cheese.

3. Cassel. 12 le. from Lisle, in the way to Dunkirk. Situated on a mountain which commands a circular prospect of 60 m in diameter, and includes 32 fortified towns and a great number of villages. William III. of England was defeated near here by the Duke of Orleans. 4. Ipres.

5. Dunkirk. 76 le. from Paris and 19 from Lisle. A port of good trade. The fortifications were destroyed in 1763, under the inspection of an English engineer, as stipulated by the treaty of Utrecht.

6. Gravelines. W from Dunkirk, E from Calais. A small but strong place.

7. Bourbourg. An ancient town. 8. Orchies.

9. La Bassée. 10. Douai. With an university.

11. Bouchain. 12. Valenciennes. (See French Hainault, page 219.)

VI. CHAMPAGNE, with BRIE.

Produces rye, and abundance of good wine.

1. Rheims. On the Vesle. Archbishopric and university. 38 le. NE from Paris. A populous city: has a noble cathedral, with an admirable portal. Here are the remains of several Roman works, viz. a triumphal arch near one of the gates, and an amphitheatre. The archbishop was heretofore first duke and peer of the realm. He performs the ceremony of the king's coronation. Inhabitants about 30,000.

2. Rethel, or Mazarine. On the Aude. 47 le. NE from Paris, and 9 N from Reims. Was erected into a dukedom by the cardinal of that name for his son in law.

3. Chalons. On the Marne. A bishopric. 41 le. E. A large, neat city, built with white stone. Here is a most

most superb public walk, called le Jar. The bishop is the second in rank. Trade consists of cloth, linen, and corn.

4. Vitry le François. On the Marne. 49 le. The Roman legion Vitrix was stationed here.

5. Troyes. On the Seine. A bishopric. 38 le. SEbE. A large city. The cathedral (St. Pierres) is one of the finest in France. This city is noted for the birth of Pope Urban IV. who was the son of a shoemaker, and of Peter Megnard a celebrated painter. Manufactures cloth. Inhabitants about 30,000.

6. Sens. Near the Vanne. An archbishopric. 30 le. At one of the altars in the cathedral is a gold table, enriched with precious stones. The archbishop is stiled primate of Gaul and Germany.

7. Provins. Famous for conserve of roses.

8. Joinville. On the Marne. 63 le. Has a noble castle.

9. Langres. A bishopric. 67 le. On a rising ground, near which 5 rivers have their source. The bishop is the third ecclesiastical peer. A few miles E from Langres is Bourbon les bains, noted for its medicinal springs.

10. St. Florentine. On the Armançon.

11. Meaux. On the Marne. A bishopric. Famous for cheese.

VII. LORRAINE.

Produces salt, good pastures, and wine.

1. Nancy. 82 le. W from Paris. A large and strong town, divided into old and new.

2. Toul. On the Moselle. 76 le. A bishopric. There are, in this diocese, 1700 priests, which is a greater number than in any other bishop's see in France.

3. Verdun. On the Meuse. A bishopric. 61 le. A strong place. To the W of Verdun is Varenne, a village noted for the arrest of Louis XVI. in his flight from Paris to Montmedis, June 22, 1791.

4 Metz, (ancient Divodurum and Civitas Mediomatricum). On the Moselle. 76 le. A bishopric, which, as well as Toul and Verdun, is suffragant to Treves in Germany. This is a large city, with a stately cathedral and noble caserns.

U 2

5. Luneville.

5. Luneville. On the Vezouze. Formerly the residence of the ancient Dukes of Lorraine.

6. Chate. S from Luneville.

7. Mirecourt. On the Maidon. Famous for lace and violins.

8. Bar-le-duc. On the Ornet. W of Nancy. Is noted for wines and iron works. 9. Thionville.

10. Longwy. 11. Montmedy. 65 le. NE from Paris and 10 le. N from Verdun. A very strong place, situate on a hill difficult of access.

VIII. ALSACE.

Produces corn, wine, mines of silver, copper, lead, and mineral waters.

1. Strasburg. On the Ill, which flows into the Rhine. Bishopric and university. 117 le E from Paris. A large and very strong town, taken by Louis XIV. in 1681, and confirmed to the French by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. The streets, except 2 or 3, are narrow and dirty. It has 6 gates, and 6 bridges. The cathedral is a noble gothic structure, the tower of which is 574 feet high. The clock is an admirable piece of mechanism: it shews a celestial globe, with the motion of the earth and planets; the increase and decrease of the moon, with the course of the sun; a perpetual almanack, in which the day of the month is pointed out by a statue; the hours are always announced by a golden cock, and struck on the bell by an angel, near which stands another with an hour glass in his hand, which he turns as soon as the last stroke is struck: the first quarter is struck by a child with an apple, the second by a youth with an arrow, the third by a man with a tip-staff, and the fourth by an old man with a cane. Inhabitants about 50,000. 2. New Brisack. 3. Colmar. 4. Landow.

IX. FRANCHE COMTE.

Produces corn, wine, fruits, and salt, mines of copper, iron, and lead, quarries of jasper and alabaster.

1. Besançon. On the Doux. Archbishopric and university.

versity. 94 le. SE from Paris. A large and ancient city : has an academy of arts, &c. established in 1752. Here are the remains of a Roman triumphal arch, five grand public fountains, and a noble citadel.

2. Gray. On the Soane. A commercial town.

3. Vezoul. 87 le. from Paris and 11 N from Besançon. A small but populous town. It is noted for good wine. At the E of this town is a cavern which is a natural ice house ; it is 35 feet deep and 600 long ; the ice is produced by a small rivulet which runs through it : It freezes in summer but not in winter.

4. Dole. 88 le. from Paris, and 10 SW from Besançon. A handsome and populous town. Near here is an extraordinary grotto formed by congelations, which represent all kinds of figures, and which are continually changing in shape.

5. Salins. 9 le. S from Besançon. Famous for its salt springs.

6. St. Claude. On the Aine. A bishopric. An ancient abbey, where the inhabitants pretend that St. Claude, who died above 1000 years ago, is still preserved fresh and entire.

X. BURGUNDY.

Produces excellent wine.

1. Dijon. On the Ouche. A bishopric. 77 le. SE from Paris. A large and fine city. Here is a noble palace of the ancient Dukes of Burgundy. It contains 16 churches and 5 hospitals.

2. Chalons. On the Soane. A bishopric. 17 le. S from Dijon. A noble citadel and cathedral.

3. Maçon. On the Arund, near the Soane. 13 le. S from Chalons. A bishopric. Noted for good wines.

4. Bourg. 8 le. SE from Maçon. Near here is a convent of St. Augustins, with a fine church.

5. Trevoux. On the Soane.

6. Charolles. On the Arroux. A bishopric.

7. Autun. Has many remains of Roman antiquities.

8. Semur. On the Larmanson. WbN from Dijon. Famous for cloth.

U 3

10. Bourbon

10. Bourbon Lancy. An ancient town, defended by a very strong castle. Famous for mineral waters.

XI. NIVVERNOIS.

Produces iron, some silver, and stone.

1. Nevers. On the Loire. A bishopric. 64 le. SbE from Paris. Has a noble castle, and a large and handsome amphitheatre. 2. Charite.

3. Vezelay. On the Cure. Famous for a council held here by Pope Eugene III. to recover the holy land.

XII. BERRY.

Produces corn, wine, timber, and wool.

1. Bourges. On the Yevre. 58 le. S from Paris. Archbishopric and university. Its cathedral is reckoned the finest in France.

2. Issoudun. SW from Bourges. Famous for its trade in cattle, cloth, and hats. 3. Chastre. On the Indre.

4. Blanc. On the Creuse.

XIII. ORLEANOIS.

Produces corn, wine, and good fruits.

1. Orleans. On the Loire. Bishopric and university. 28 le. SbW from Paris. A large city, and has a great trade in wine and brandies. It is famous for being invested by the English, who were obliged to raise the siege on the 8th of May 1428, when Joan of Arc, afterwards called the Maid of Orleans, put herself at the head of the garrison and continued to lead the French army with success against the English: at last she was taken prisoner at the siege of Compeigne, and burnt for a witch at Roan.

2 Chartres. On the Eure. A bishopric. 20 le SbW. A large town: has a noble cathedral, the steeple of which is very remarkable. The church of St. Andrews is built over the river, and is very superb.

3 Chateau Dun. On the Vilaine.

4. Vendome. W from Orleans.

5. Blois. On the Loire. A bishopric. 14 le. SW from

from Orleans. Here is a noble royal palace, with extensive gardens, parks, &c. Famous for the murder of the Duke of Guise in 1588, by order of Henry III. The inhabitants here are said to speak French in greater purity than in any other part of France. It is noted for watches.

6. Montargis. On the Loire. Was an apanage to the family of Orleans.

7. Chatillon. On the Loire. A small town, in an agreeable, fertile valley.

XIV. MAINE and PERCHE.

Produces corn, wine, hemp, pastures, iron, and marble.

1. Le Mans. On the Sarthe. A bishopric. 51 le. SW from Paris. A flourishing city: has a stately cathedral. It is noted for tammies and wax tapers.

2. Mortagne. 18 le. NbE from Le Mans. 3 Laval. On the Mayenne W from Le Mans Famous for linen. 4. Mayenne. NW from Le Mans.

XV. BRETAGNE.

Produces good pastures, flax, and hemp.

1. Rennes. On the Vilaine Bishopric. 83 le. WbS from Paris. A large and strong city. Was much damaged by fire in 1720, but is rebuilt with improvements.

2. St. Malo. A port on the channel. Bishopric. 16 le. NbW from Rennes. It stands on a rock. In the evening the inhabitants let loose 12 great dogs, which are accompanied out of the gates by a soldier, to protect the town.

3. Brioux. 16 le. from St. Malo. A port and bishopric, with a good castle.

4. Morlaix. On the channel. A place of considerable trade in linen, hemp, &c.

5. Brest. The principal royal port and arsenal belonging to France. 143 le. W from Paris. A strong place. It stands on a rising ground, inclining to the sea. The harbour is reckoned one of the best in Europe, but difficult to enter. Inhabitants about 30,000.

6. Port l'Orient. A sea port. 117 le. from Paris, where the ships from the East Indies come.

7. Port

7. Port Louis. Opposite to l'Orient.
 8. Vannes. A port and bishopric. Has an ancient castle and cathedral.
 9. Nantz. On the Loire. A bishopric and university.
- 94 le. SW from P. A large and commercial city. Famous for the edict passed by Henry IV. in favour of the Calvinists; but it was revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV. Inhabitants about 60,000.

XVI ANJOU.

Produces good wine, corn, pastures, and fruit.

1. Angers. On the Mayenne. A bishop. and univ. 73 le. SW from Paris, and 21 le. E of Nantz. A large and populous city, with a strong castle.
2. Saumur. On the Loire. SE from Angers.

XVII. TOURRAINE.

Was under the crown of England till 1256. It is called the garden of France.

1. Tours. On the Loire. Archbp. 59 le. SW from Paris. A large handsome city, with a fine cathedral.
2. Amboise. On the Loire. E from Tours With a castle on an eminence. Famous for the birth and death of Charles VIII of France.
3. Loches. On the Indre.
4. Chateau Renaud.

XVIII. POITOU.

Produces corn, cattle, and drugs.

1. Poitiers. On the Elain. Bp. and univ. 89 le. SSW from Paris. A large city, but neither fine nor populous. Here are some remains of Roman antiquities. It is famous for the victory over the French in 1356, by the Black Prince; when King John was taken prisoner and brought to England. Inhabitants 18,000.
2. Fontenay le comte. On the Vendree. WbS from Poitiers.

A. AUNIS.

3. Rochelle. A good port and Bp. 122 leagues SW from Paris and 33 from Poitiers. It is defended by

two

two towers. Here is an Academy of Sciences, &c. The ships from America come here.

4. Rochfort. 7 le. S from Rochelle. A strong port with a royal arsenal.

5. Loudun. 6 Trinoville.

XIX. SAINTONGE.

Produces corn, wine, saffron, and salt in great abundance.

1. Saintes. On the Charente. Bp. 124 le. SSW from Paris. A very ancient city. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne.

2. Angouleme. On a hill. Near the Charente. Bp. 16 le. E from Saintes. The castle is very strong.

3. St. Jean d'Angeli. 6 le. N. from Saintes. Noted for good brandy. Oleron isle r, 20 m. long and 6 broad, belongs to this province. It produces corn and game, and is defended by a strong castle.

XX. LIMOSIN.

Produces cattle and chefnuts, wine, fruit, and saffron. Was taken from the English by Charles V.

1. Limoges. On the Vienne. Bp. 93 leagues SbW from Paris. A large and commercial city. The Black Prince of Wales took this city by storm, and it is said upwards of 2000 women and children were put to the sword.

2. Ussel. 3. Tulle. On the Correze. Bp. 22 le. SbE from Limoges. Surrounded by mountains. The inhabitants are exempt from taxes.

4. Brives or Gaillarde. On the Correze. SW from Tulle, in a very pleasant situation.

5. Turenne. S from Brives. Gave title to the famous general Marechal de Turenne, under whom the Duke of Marlborough served in his youth as a volunteer.

6. Uzerche. On the Versere. A well built city.

XXI. LA

XXI. LA MARCHE.

Produces rye, pastures, and oats.

1. Gueret. 111 le. S from Paris. Famous for holding out a siege of 7 years against the English.
2. Le Dorat. On the Sevre. W from Gueret. The inhabitants have peculiar privileges.
3. Bellac. With a very strong castle.

XXII. BOURBONNOIS.

Produces corn, fruit, wine, oil, &c.

1. Moulins. On the Alier. 79 le. SbE from Paris. A large, handsome town, noted for cutlery ware.
2. Bourbon l'Archambaut. 5 le. W from Moulins. Famous for giving name to the present reigning family, which is descended from the ancient Dukes of Bourbon.

XXIII. AUVERGNE.

Produces pastures, cheese, and wine.

1. Clermont. Bp. 101 le. SbE from Paris. A large and populous city. The neighbouring country produces abundance of excellent wine.
2. St. Flour. On a hill. Bp. 22 le. S from Clermont.
3. Riom (ancient Ricomagus). 3 le. NbE from Clermont. A neat, pleasant town.
4. Aurillac. The most trading town in the province. Noted for fine lace. Pope Sylvester II. was born here.

XXIV. LYONNOIS.

Produces corn and wine.

1. Lyons (ancient Lugdunum Celtarum). On the Rhone. Archbp. and univ. 123 le. SSE from Paris. A large, ancient, and fine city, next to Paris. It is a rich and trading city, having 4 suburbs, 4 gates, 2 bridges, one of which has 19 grand and 7 lesser arches. Here are 2 academies, 5 collegial churches, and 13 others. The archbishop is primate of the Gauls. In the cathedral is a very curious clock; previous to its striking the hour, a cock, on the top, claps his wings and crows twice. There are several hands; one points to the hours, another to the days, another

another to the weeks, another to the months of the year, and another to the planets. The public buildings are, l'hotel-Dieu and the guildhall, which for magnificence is disputed with that of Amsterdam. Lyons is famous for giving birth to Plautius, tutor to Cicero and the emperor Caligula, and is also noted for its silk manufactures. Inhabitants about 160,000

2. Ville Franche. On the Soane. 17 le. N from Lyons. Noted for its magnificent church.

3. Montbrison. Here is a very fine collegial church.

4. Roane. On the Loire. At the foot of a hill.

5. St. Etienne. 13 le. SW from Lyons. On the Turens; the water of which is reckoned good to temper iron and steel, which are the manufactures of the town.

XXV. DAUPHINÉ.

Appendage to the eldest son of the crown.

Produces wine, olives and corn.

1. Grenoble (ancient Gratianopolis). On the Isere. Bp. 150 le. SbE from Paris. Situated in a delightful country. Near here is an old tower, where no venomous creatures can live. At about 3 le. from hence, is a spring called the burning fountain. It issues flames of fire of a red and blue colour, and which will burn paper, straw, and wood, but will not set fire to gunpowder. To the S of this place is an inaccessible mountain, the circumference of which is twice as great at the top as at the base. At the same distance on the N side, among mountains, is the Grand Chartreuse, founded in 1084, where strangers, of whatever denomination, may go and reside during three days.

2. Vienne. On the Rhone. Archbp. NW from Grenoble. An ancient city. Its cathedral was the first christian church in Gaul, that of Lyons the second. It is famous for a council held here in 1311, when the Knights Templars were abolished. This city is noted for swords.

3. Valence. On the Rhone. Bp. and univ. 22 le. SW from Grenoble. A large and fine city, with a strong and noble castle.

4. St. Paul-trois-chateaux. SW from Grenoble.

5. Embrun.

5. Embrun. On the Durance. Archbp. SbE from Grenoble. The palace and cathedral are magnificent.

6. Briançon. On a hill, near the junction of the Dure and Anse, which then are called the Durance. It is noted for the manna which is gathered in July and August from a sort of pine tree called Melesos.

XXVI. PROVENCE.

Produces corn and fruits, viz. oranges, lemons, pomegranates, mulberries, saffron, and olives. The uncultivated parts of the country are covered with thyme and myrtle trees.

1. Aix. Archbp. and univ. 202 le. SbE from Paris. Founded by Sextius, a Roman proconsul, 123 years before Christ. It is noted for its mineral waters, and hence it was anciently called *Aquæ Sextiæ*. The streets are broad, and the houses stately. The public walks render it one of the finest and most pleasant cities in France.

2. Arles (ancient *Arulæ*). On the Rhone. Archbp. W from Aix. A very ancient city. Here is an academy of sciences.

3. Marseille, *Maffilia*. A Bp. and port of great trade. 8 le. S from Aix. Much frequented by foreigners, especially by the English. The neighbouring country is very pleasant, abounding with luxurious fruits, &c. This town was built by the Greeks, near 600 years before Christ, and it is said that after the death of Christ, Mary Magdalen, Martha, Lazarus, Maxaminius, were driven here in an old vessel, and that Lazarus was made the first bishop of this church. It contains 4 parishes, and about 130,000 inhabitants. Manufactures chiefly cloth.

4. Toulon. Bp. A royal sea port and arsenal strongly fortified. Has a good trade in wines.

5. Frejus. Bp. Was the principal port of the Romans. Here still remain many Romish antiquities.

6. Grasse. Bp. EbN from Aix. A rich and populous city, famous for pomatum and perfumes.

7. Digne. Bp. NE from Aix. A neat city.

8. Apt. Bp. NbE from Aix. An ancient city.

9. Sisteron. Bp.

The **DISTRICT** of **AVIGNON** was sold to Pope Clement VI. in 1348 by Jeanne Queen of Naples and Countess of Provence, and it was held by the papal see till Sept. 1791, when it was reannexed to France, together with the territories of Venaissin and Carpentras.

10. Avignon, Avenio. On the Rhone. Archbp. and univ. 183 le. SbE from Paris, and 60 S from Lyons. The seat of the Popes from 1308 till 1376. The town is well built, surrounded by a good stone wall, on which are several towers and bastions. Here are 7 monasteries, 7 hospitals, 7 colleges, 7 palaces, 7 markets, and 7 gates. The churches are very stately. The canons of the cathedral dress in scarlet, the chaplains in purple. The avenues about the city are delightful.

ANCIENT PRINCIPALITY OF ORANGE.

11. Orange, Arausio. On the Rhone. Bp. Gave title of prince to the house of Nassau, the present reigning family in Holland. Louis XIV. took it in the reign of William III. of England, and it was ceded to the French crown by the treaty of Reswick, on condition of giving up the territory of Gueldres to the King of Prussia, and promising an equivalent to the next succeeding Stadtholder.

XXVII. LANGUEDOC.

Produces corn, wine, olives, figs, the most delicious fruits, and mines of Alabaster and marble.

1. Toulouse, Tolosa. On the Garonne. Archbp. and univ. 169 le. S from Paris and 66 SE from Bourdeaux. One of the largest and most beautiful cities in France. The palace, cathedral, and all the public buildings are very magnificent. Here are two Academies of Sciences, Inscriptions, and Belles Lettres. The royal canal was undertaken by Louis XIV. to facilitate the commerce between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. Inhabitants about 100,000.

2. St. Papoul. On the royal canal. Bp. SE from Toulouse.

3. Castres. In a valley. Bp. EbS from Toulouse, in a pleasant country. It is famous for the birth

of Dacier, a noted member of the French Academy; and of Paul Rapin, who wrote the History of England.

4. St. Pons. Bp. A neat but not very populous town.

5. Carcassone. On the Aude. Bp. Noted for its fine cloths. Was taken from the English 1226.

6. Narbonne. On the canal. Archbp. A small but ancient city, was founded by Martius Narbo 116 years before Christ. The cathedral has never been finished. It is famous for honey.

7. Montpellier, Mons Pessulanus. Bp. and univ. 204 le. from Paris and 21 SW from Avignon. Famous for the study of physic: it is also noted for its silk manufactures, waxwork, essence, perfume, oil of olives, and mineral waters, which, with the purity of the air, is said to be a remedy for consumptions: hence it is much resorted to by the English. Inhabitants about 30,000.

8. Lodeve, Luteva. Has a great trade in cloth.

9. Nîmes, Nemausus. Bp. In the road between Montpellier and Avignon. A very ancient city. Here are a temple of Diana and an amphitheatre, and the remains of the famous pont de garde, built by the Romans. The trade consists in stockings and silk stuffs, &c.

10. Alais, Alefia. On the Gardon. Bp. A strong city.

11. Mende. On the Sol. Bp.

12. Le Puy, Podium. On the Loire. In the cathedral they pretend to shew Aaron's mitre.

13. Viviers. On the Rhone. Bp. 14. Vernoux.

R. ROUSILLON.

1. Perpignan, Elna. On the Tet. Bp. and univ. A very strong place, with a most noble cathedral and citadel.

2. Ville Franche. On the Tet. A strong place.

P. COMPTE' DE FOIX.

1. Foix. On the Ariège. le. S from Paris.

2. Pamiers, Apamizæ. On the Ariège. Bp. Has a strong citadel.

XXVIII. GUIENNE and GASCONY.

Produces wine and fruits.

1. Bourdeaux, Burdigala. On the Garonne. Archbp. and univ. 155 le. SW from Paris. A large, rich, and the most commercial sea port in France. It is defended by

by 3 strong forts, the chief of which is the Trompette. Here is a noble square, in which is a statue of Louis XV. The commerce consists chiefly in wines, oil, and brandy. Near this city was born the celebrated Montesquieu. Inhabitants about 85,000.

2. Perrigeux. On the isle. Bp. Noted for the birth of one Rauconnet, president of the parliament of Paris, who being shut up in the Bastile, killed himself; his wife was killed by lightning, his son was hanged, and his daughter died in misery on a dunghill. This city is famous for red-legged partridge pasties.

3. Cahors. On the Lot. Bp. SE from Bourdeaux. Pope Jean XXII. was born here. Near this town are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre.

4. Rhodes. On the Aveiron. Bp. The steeple of the cathedral is the finest in France.

5. Agen. On the Garonne. Bp. Famous for the birth of Joseph Scaliger.

6. Auch, Augusta Auscorum. On the Gers. Archbp. The cathedral is remarkable for its windows.

7. St. Bertrand. On a hill. S of Auch. Bp.

8. Bayonne. On the Adour. Bp. A rich and strong sea port, to which the vessels from America come. It is noted for hams.

9. Acqs or Dax. On the Adour. Bp. Noted for its hot springs, which were known in the time of the Romans. Here is a great trade in wax and rosin.

10. Aire. On the Adour. Bp.

11. Bazas. Bp. The country round here is noted for good wines.

12. Clerac. On the Lot. Has a good trade in brandy and tobacco.

B BEARN.

Produces wines.

1. Pau, Palum. On a rising ground. Univ. A well built town, with a strong castle, in which Henry IV. surnamed the Great, was born.

2. Oleron. On the Gave. 3. St. John pied de Port;

ISLANDS.

C. CORSICA (ancient Cyrenus). In the Mediterranean. Was ceded to France 1768. It is mountainous, but fertile

tile, and produces corn, wine, and almonds in great abundance.

TOWNS.

1. Bastia (ancient Martinorum Oppidum). A large and populous town and port.
2. Forenza. A strong port.
3. Calvi. A good port.
4. Corte. An inland town.
5. Adiazzo (ancient Urfinum). Bp. A good port.
6. Bonifacio (ancient Palla). A trading port.

For the other small islands in the Bay of Biscay, *see* page 224.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

IN ASIA.] Pondicherry, Conymere, Mangalore ; and the islands Mauritius and Bourbon in the Indian ocean. Goree (island) on the western coast of Africa.

IN AMERICA.] Cayenne in the north of South America ; and the islands Martinico, St. Domingo, Gaudalupe, St. Lucia, St. Bartholomew, Desseada, Marigalante, and Tobago.

SEA PORTS.] Dunkirk or Dunkerque, Calais, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, St. Maloes, Morlaix, on the English Channel ; Brest, Orient, Port Louis, Rochelle, Rochefort, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, St. Jean de Lutz, on the Bay of Biscay ; Toulon, Marseille, and Cette, on the Mediterranean.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is, in general, more settled than in England. In the north it is sharp in winter, but in the interior provinces, and particularly in the south, it is mild and very inviting to foreigners. The soil in many places is fertile ; the northern provinces produce good corn ; the other parts, wine, oil, and delicious fruits ; Gascony is noted for saffron. The French wines are well known by the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Frontiniac, Claret, &c. The animals are much the same as those of England, except that here are wolves and wild boars.

COMMERCE.] Consists in wines, oil, brandy, silks, fruit, and haberdashery wares. The English take thicker hardwares, cutlery wares, dressed leather, broad cloths, &c.

RIVE-

REVENUE.] About 17,000,000.
MONEY.

			l.	s.	d.
1 Denier	.	.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{24}$
3 Deniers	.	1 Liards	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 Liards	.	1 Dardene	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 Deniers	.	1 Sol	nearly	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols	.	1 Livre* (im ^y)	nearly	0	0 10
60 D ^o or 3 Livres	.	1 Ecu of Exchange	0	2	6
6 Livres, or 6 Francs	.	1 Ecu	0	5	0
10 Livres	.	1 Pistole (imaginary)	0	8	4
24 Livres	.	1 Louis d'or	1	0	0

STRENGTH. { 200,000 soldiers,
90 ships of the line.

POPULATION.] About 24,500,000.

The French are well made, of rather a lower stature than their neighbours: they are sprightly and loquacious, always cheerful, and have ever been remarkable for their politeness and freedom of manners: they encourage learning, are brave and good soldiers, and excel most nations in the art of war.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholics; but independent of the Pope. The priests are elected by the people, and the bishops, who, before the revolution, were 113 in number, are now reduced to 83, i. e. one in each department. All sects are now tolerated.

LANGUAGE.] Is derived from the Latin, with many terminations of the ancient Celtic. Notre pere qui es aux cieux: ton nom soit sanctifié. Ton regne arrive. Ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel. Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain de chaque jour. Et pardonne nous nos offenses, comme nous pardonnons à ceux qui nous ont offensés. Et ne nous induis point en tentation; mais délivre nous du mal: car à toi est le regne la puissance & la gloire aux siècles des siècles, Amen.

GALLIA, or ancient GAUL.

Julius Cæsar divided Gaul into 3 parts. Augustus afterwards divided it into 4 parts as follows: Gallia
X 3 Belgica,

* Called Tournois, to distinguish it from sterling.

Belgica, Gallia Lugdunensis, Aquitania, Gallia Narbonensis.

1. Gallia Belgica, at the north, containing Picardi, Artois, Flanders, and part of Holland, as far as the Rhine.

Inhabitants the Atrebates, Batavi, Bellovaci, Ambiani, Veromandui, Morini, Treviri, Vangiones, Nemetes, Tribocci, Mediomatrici, Leuci, Rhemi, Sueffiones, Nervii, Menapii, Atuatici, Ubii.

2. Gallia Lugdunensis, in the middle, extending between the Rhine, the Garonne, the ocean, and English channel, having Artois and Flanders on the north.

Inhabitants the Segusiani, Helvetii, Bauracii, Lingones, Cœdii, Senones, Parisii, Carnutes, Velocasses, Nannetes, Lexobii, Caletes, Aulerci-Eburavisci, Aulerci-Cenonani, and Aulerci-Diablintes, Unelli, Rhedones, Osismi, Curiosolitæ, Andes, Turones, Veneti.

3. Aquitania, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees.

Inhabitants, Tarbelli, Bituriges-Vibisci, Auscii, Cadurci, Nitiobriges, Elutheri, Ruteni, Gabali, Velauni, Bituriges Cubi, Lemovices, Arverni, Petrocorii, Santones, Pictones.

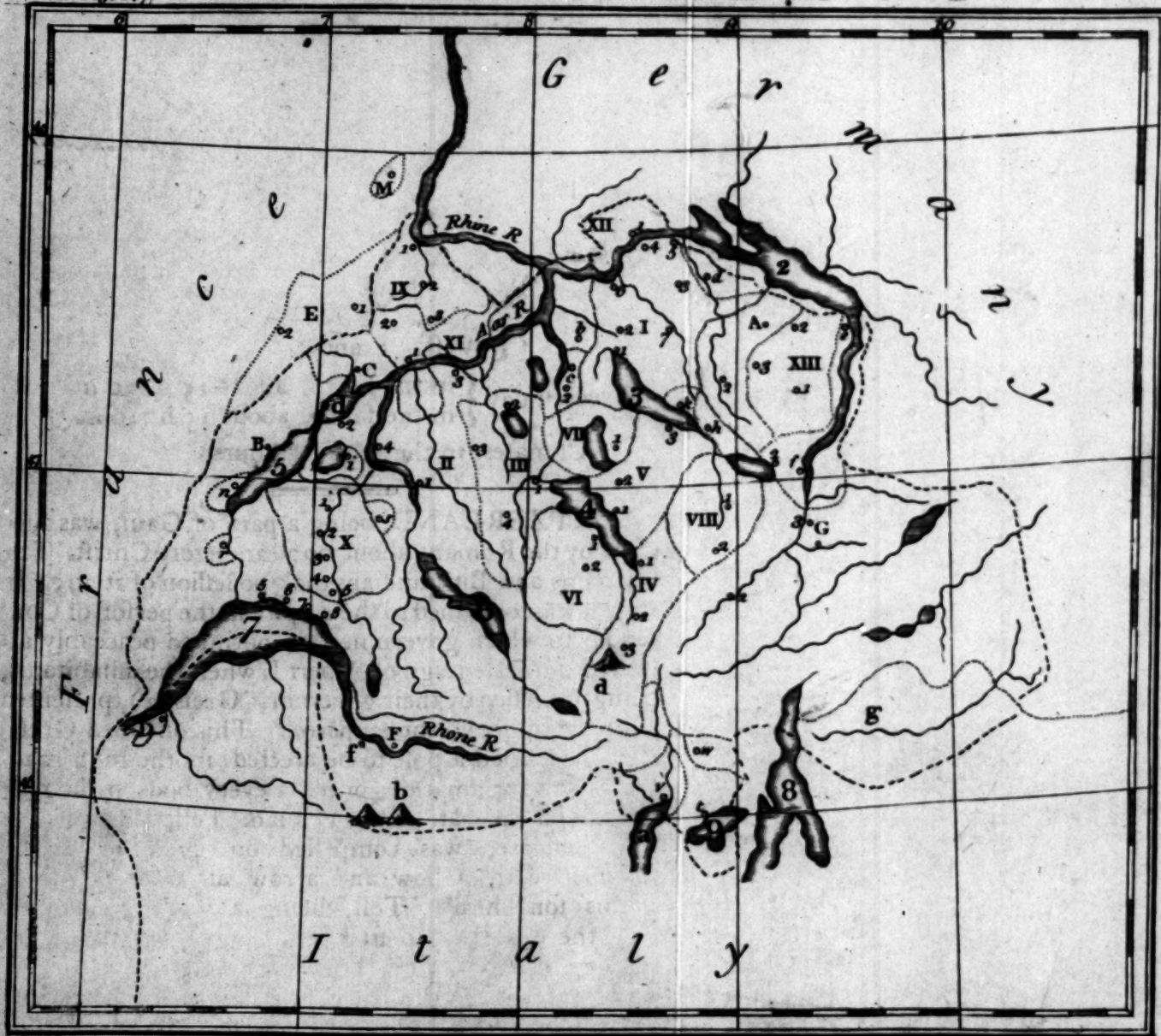
4. Gallia Narbonensis, the south, bordering on the Mediterranean sea.

Inhabitants, Tectosages, Volcæ, Arecomici, Helvii, Allobroges, Centrones, Caturiges, Segusiani, Vocontii.

SWIT.

(To face Page 247)

S W I T Z E R L A N D



SWITZERLAND,

(Ancient HELVETIA.)

Length 260 miles. Lat. between 45° and 48° N.
Breadth 100 Long. between 6° and 11° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Germany.
East. D^y
South. Italy.
West. France.

Longest day { in the north, about 15 h. 30 m.
in the south, about 15 h. 10 m.

Climates, in the 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

SWITZERLAND, being a part of Gaul, was subdued by the Romans about 60 years before Christ. The Germans and Burgundians took possession of it 395. In 1032 it was confirmed to the empire in the person of Conrad II. to which government it continued peaceably attached until the reign of Albert I. when the inhabitants, being oppressed by their governor, (Gresler), presented a remonstrance to the emperor. This offended Gresler, who caused a pole to be erected in the high road, and by a proclamation, ordered every body passing by to take off his hat. One William Tell, disregarding this mandate, was compelled on pain of death, to shoot with a bow and arrow at an apple placed on his son's head. Tell, being a good marksman, had the dexterity to strike the apple without hurting the child. The governor observing another arrow in his belt, asked for what purpose it was there. Tell answered—"to have shot you to the heart if I had killed my son." Gresler ordered him immediately to prison. The town of Schwitz then flew to arms, and shortly after they were joined by Uri and Unterwald. In 1315 they gained a signal victory over the

the Germans: hence was laid 'the foundation of the present Helvetic confederacy. The other cantons joined them as follow :

Lucerne joined the confederacy in .	-1332
Zurich - - - - -	1351
Zug and Glaris - - - - -	1352
Berne - - - - -	1353
Friburg and Soleure - - - - -	1481
Basle and Schafousen - - - - -	1501
Appensel - - - - -	1513

And in 1648 they were all acknowledged free and independent by the treaty of Munster.

GOVERNMENT.] The government of Switzerland is partly aristocratical and partly democratical: some cantons having adopted the former, some the latter, others again partake of both forms of government; every canton is however independent within its own jurisdiction. The body politic of the commonwealth is subordinate to the regulations of the general assembly or diet holden at Frawenfeld. This assembly is composed of two members deputed from each canton: the abbey of St. Gallen, town of St. Gallen, and Bien, send one each. The senior of the members from Zurich is always president of the diet. There are two inferior assemblies: one meets at Arrow to consult on affairs concerning the protestant cantons: the other is holden at Lucerne, for the adjustment of the affairs of the catholic cantons. The members of these assemblies wear black cloaks at the time of sitting.

Title—The Swiss Louable Cantons: With their allies and subjects, the Louable corps Helvetic.

LAKES.] 2 Constance, 3 Zurich, 4 of the Cantons, 5 Newshatel or Yoerdun and Biel, 6 Thoun and Brinence, 7 Geneva (ancient Lemanus Lacus), 8 Como, 9 Lugan, a Locarne.

RIVERS.] Rhine, (ancient Rhenus,) Rhone, (Rhodanus,) Aar, Jun, Tessin, Sane, Rufs, Litter.

MOUNTAINS.] The Alps, the chief of which are, St. Gothard and Adula, d, St. Bernard and Mount Blanc, b.

SWIT-

SWITZERLAND is divided into 13 divisions called cantons.

<i>divisions.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>	<i>religion.</i>
I. Zurich	Zurich.	Protestants.
II. Berne.	Berne.	Protestants.
III. Lucerne.	Lucerne.	Papists.
IV. Uri.	Altorf.	Protestants.
V. Schweitz.	Schweitz.	Papists.
VI. Underwalden.	Stantz.	Papists.
VII. Zug.	Zug.	Papists.
VIII. Glaris.	Glaris.	Pap. & Prot.
IX. Basil.	Basil.	Protestants.
X. Fribourg.	Fribourg.	Papists.
XI. Solure, or Solothurn.	Solure.	Papists.
XII. Schaffhausen.	Schaffhausen.	Protestants.
XIII. Appenzel.	Appenzel.	Pap. & Prot.

They take precedency of each other in the above order.

I. ZURICH. 34 m. long, and 33 broad.

1. Zurich, (ancient Tigurum.) On the river Limat. A strong and populous town, divided into two parts by the river. The manufactures are crapes and silks. Here are 3 bridges over the river, one of which is so large as to admit the market to be held on it. 2. Clotten.

3. Winterthur. 4. Andelfingen.

5. Stein, Stenium. Near the lake Constance.

6. Eglisaw. 7. Tossék.

II. BERNE. 111 m. long, and 87 broad.

The largest of the Swiss cantons, governed by 2 councils, superior and inferior.

1. Berne, Berna. On the Aar. Is considered as the chief town in Switzerland. It is built for the most part of free stone. Here is a very grand temple, with a most superb terrace 100 feet high, planted with several rows of trees. In the arsenal is the statue of William Tell.

2. Cerlier, or Erlach. On lake Biel.

3. Arau or Arvängen, Arovia or Auraugia. On the Aar.

Aar. Noted for the congress held here in 1712 to conclude peace between the protestant and papist cantons.

4. Arburg, Arolæ Burgus. At the conflux of the Wiger and Aar. A strong place.

5. Lausane, Lausanna. Univ. N of lake Geneva. A fine town, with 8 churches and a cathedral. This town is noted for Porcelaine. The country round about is very fertile in wines. 6. Lustri. 7. Culli. 8. Vivay.

III. LUCERNE. 35 m. long and 33 broad.

1. Lucerne, Lucerna. On the Rufs. A large town of good trade. In the town hall is a human skeleton, which measures nineteen feet. 2. Sursee. 3. Willisaw.

4. Woolhousen.

IV. URI. 48 m. long and 21 broad.

Nearly surrounded by the Alps.

1. Altorf. Near lake Lucerne. Famous for the birth of William Tell; it is noted also for the best polished chrystals in Europe. 2. Wasen. 3. Urforen.

V. SCHWEITZ, or SWISSE. 27 m. long and 13 broad.

Fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle. Surrounded by mountains.

1. Schwitz, or Switz Suitium. At the east of Lucerne. In a pleasant country.

2. Einsidlen. Noted for its abbey of Benedictines. The abbey is prince of the empire.

3. Zachen. Near lake Zurich.

VI. UNDERWALDEN. 23 m. long and 16 broad.

1. Stantz, Statio. West of lake Lucerne. 2. Sarnan.

VII. ZUG. The smallest of the 13 cantons.

1. Zug, Tugium. A handsome town, with a noble stadthouse. The Swiss obtained a signal victory over the Austrians near here in 1351.

VIII. GLARIS. 24 m. long and 18 broad.

Fertile in pastures and cattle, has quarries of marble and slate.

1. Glaris. A large and handsome town. The catholics and protestants perform divine service by turns in the same church. 2. Elm.

IX. BASIL, (*French*, BALE.) 21 m. long and 18 broad.

1. Basil or Basle, Eneas Sylvius. On the Rhine. An university, founded in 1460 by Pope Pie II. It is the most considerable town in Switzerland, divided into two parts by the river, over which is a noble bridge of wood and stone. Basil contains 230 streets, 6 spacious squares, 46 fountains, 5 gates, and 4 churches besides the cathedral, which is superb. Here was a council held in 1431. 2. Liechthal. 3. Walburg.

X. FRIBURG. 24 m. long and 21 broad.

1. Friburg, Friburgum. On the side of a hill near the Sane. Bp. A large and fine town. The cathedral (St. Nicholas) is a noble building. Here are Jesuites, Augustins, Cordeliers, &c. 2. Altenry.

3. Wipens. 4. Griers. Noted for cheese. 5. Castel. About 3 m. N from Fribourg, is a hermitage cut in a high rock near the river Sane. It was the work of a hermit, assisted by one servant only, and was 25 years in completing: it contains a chapel, a kitchen, cellar, and other commodious apartments, particularly a parlour 28 paces in length, 12 in breadth, and 20 feet in height, has two flights of stairs, and a chimney perforated through the rock, which is 70 feet high. In the cave is a spring of excellent water. The hermit died in 1708.

XI. SOLEURE. 31 m. long and 24 broad.

The most fertile of the cantons.

1. Soleure, ancient Salodurum. On the Aara. A strong, fine, and pleasant town, with several fine public buildings. 2. Bienwell.

XII. SCHAFFHAUSEN. 23 m. long and 9 broad.

North of the Rhine is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits.

1. Schaffhausen, Seaphusia. On the Rhine. A large town. Has two superb temples. The townhall and arsenal are noble. 2 m from hence is a cascade of the Rhine over some rocks, the noise of which is heard for several miles.

XIII. APPEN-

XIII. APPENZEL. 23 m. long and 21 broad.

1. Appenzel, ancient *Abbatia Cella*. On the Sitter. A populous town. 2. Trajen. 3. Herisaw.

ALLIES OF THE SWISS.**THE ABBEY AND TOWN OF ST. GAL AT THE NE.**

A. St. Gal, *Fanum Sancti Galli Cap.* A large town. 3 le. from lake Constance. Noted for its manufactures of fine linen.

2. The abbey of St. Gal lies to the south, in the country of Tokkenburg.

It takes its name from a Scotch gentleman, who bought the territory and founded the abbey.

NEUFCHATEL AT THE WEST.

B. Neufchatel, *Neocomum*. On its own lake. A populous trading town. Belongs to the king of Prussia.

C. Bienne or Biel, ancient *Petinisca*. On its own lake. A pleasant town. The country is fertile in wines.

D. Geneva, a small territory, the ancient *Colonia Allobrogum*. Contains 11 parishes on the SW.

Geneva. On its own lake. A large and trading town. It is governed by a grand council and 4 chiefs called syndics, which are elected every 4 years. Inhabitants calvinists.

E. BISHOPRIC OF BASLE OR BASIL AT THE NW.

1. Delsperg or Delemont. 2. Pourentrui.

A. VALAIS AT THE SOUTH.

F. Sion or Sitter, *Sedunum*. On the Rhone. Bp. An ancient neat city, at the foot of two mountains, on which are two very strong castles. Inhabitants catholics.

f St. Maurice, ancient *Agaunum*. On the Rhone. At the bottom of a large mountain, from which is a prodigious bridge of one arch only, extending to another mountain on the other side of the river.

Grifons, part of ancient *Rætia*.

G. Coire, *Curia Rhætorum*. On the Rhine. Bp. Divided into two distinct towns, one inhabited by calvinists, the other by papists with their bishop, who is prince of the empire. It is governed by a senate consisting of 15 members chosen out of the grand council, which is composed of 70 members.

2. Ilanz,

a. Ilantz, Montium. On the Rhine. The country round is very fertile in corn and wine.

3. Meyenfeld. On the Rhine. Noted for a victory the Swiss obtained over the emperor Maximilien 1499.

g Valteline, with Chiavanna and Bornio, are subjects of the Grisons.

MULHAUSEN ON THE NORTH IN ALSACE.

M Mulhausen. On the Ill. A neat town, in a fertile country. Noted for a great number of mills.

SUBJECTS OF THE SWISS.

b Baden, Thermæ inferiores, W of Zurck. On the Limat. A rich and trading town. Noted for its hot waters, whence it takes its name.

c Millengen. S of Baden. **z Muri.** S of Millengen.

d Frawenfeld. A large and strong town. This town is noted for the meeting of the diet.

e Reineck, or Rheinthal. At the S of lake Constance.

f Sargans. **z Wallestat** N of Grisons.

h Rapersviller. S of St. Gal. **k Utznach.**

i Morate and j Schwarzenburg. W of Bern.

n Granson. W side of the lake of Neufchatel.

r Orbe. The town of the ancient Urbigeni of Cæsar.

s Lugano, at lake g. S of the Grisons.

w Locarne, at lake a. **w Bellinzone.**

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The face of this country is rugged and mountainous. Some of the mountains are very high and always covered with snow. The air is temperate and healthy in the valleys; the soil fertile, and produces tobacco, corn, pastures, hemp, flax, and fine fruits. In some parts there are good vignobles. Among the mountains are found a variety of medicinal simples, and some peculiar animals, such as white hares, foxes, &c.

COMMERCE.] Consists in cattle, cheese, cottons, linens, lace, stockings, gloves, toys, velvets, false diamonds, &c.

REVENUE.] About 1,800,000.

MONEY.] Basle, St Gall, Berne, and Geneva, have their own coin. The following is what is used in the canton of Bern.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 Denier	.	.	0	0	0 ¹ / ₁₀
4 Deniers	.	1 Cruitzer	0	0	0 ² / ₁₀
3 Cruitzers	.	1 Sol (imaginary)	0	0	1 ¹ / ₁₀
4 Cruitzers	.	1 Plapert	0	0	1 ² / ₁₀
5 Cruitzers	.	1 Gros	0	0	2
6 Cruitzers	.	1 Batzen	0	0	2 ³ / ₁₀
20 Sols	.	1 Livre (imaginary)	0	2	0
75 Cruitzers	.	1 Gulden	0	2	6
35 Cruitzers	.	1 Crown	0	4	6

STRENGTH.] About 10,000, which, on an emergency, can be raised to 300,000 in a short time.

POPULATION.] About 3,000,000.

The Swiss are a sober, honest, and industrious people: hardy and brave soldiers, many of whom engage in the service of other powers. They are free, sincere, and hospitable to strangers. They wear little round hats, coats and waistcoats of coarse black cloth, and their stockings and breeches of a coarse linen, the latter, like sailors trousers, are drawn together in plaits below the knees. Silks are prohibited. The women wear straw hats ornamented with black ribbands, and short jackets with a great number of buttons. Before marriage they wear their hair long, which hangs down their backs braided with ribbands. After marriage it is twisted round the head and fixed at the crown. In their diversions, dancing is forbid, except on a particular public festivity.

UNIVERSITIES.] Lausanne, Basil, Bern, Geneva, and Zurich.

RELIGION.] Papists in 7 cantons, protestants in the other six.

LANGUAGE.] German, French, and Italian, is spoken every where, but in few places with purity.

GERMANY

(To face Page 255)



GERMANY, or the ROMAN EMPIRE (GEMAN, TEUSCHAND.)

(ANCIENT GERMANIA.)

Length 600 miles; Lat. between 45° and 55° N.
Breadth 250 Long. between 5° and 15° E.

BOUNDARIES.

North, North Sea, Denmark, and Baltic Sea.
East, Prussia, Poland, and Hungary.
South, the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland.
West, Holland, Flanders, and France.
In the north, about 15° to 16° N.
In the south, about 45° to 46° N.
Climate, temperate, with cold winters and hot summers.

GERMANY, the country of the Teutons, was a part of the Roman Empire. Charlemagne, king of France, was the first emperor of the west: he united his country, with great part of Italy and Spain, to his kingdom. At his death, this extensive dominion was divided among his descendants, and Louis II. had Germany by the title of kingdom. It remained in his family from 840 to 919, when Louis III. dying without issue, the government became elective, and Conrad was the first elected emperor of Germany. The dignity of emperor was possessed by the house of Austria for several centuries, until the death of Charles VI. in 1439, when Charles Albert of Bavaria was elected. He was succeeded by Francis Stephen of Austria, who having married Maria-Theresa of Austria, was elected emperor in 1745. At his death in 1780, his son Joseph succeeded him: he dying without issue in 1790, the throne of Austria, his brother, was crowned emperor, and the title of Leopold II.

Government, Elective and despotic. It consists of the general assembly or diet, at which the emperor presides.

GERMANY, or the ROMAN EMPIRE, (*German*, TEUSCHAND.)

(Ancient GERMANIA.)

Length 600 miles. Lat. between 45° and 55° N.
Breadth 520 Long. between 5° and 19° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. North sea, Denmark, and Baltic sea.
East. Prussia, Poland, and Hungary.
Sth Gulf of Venice G, Italy, and Switzerland.
West. H. Holland, F. Flanders, and France.

Longest day { in the north, about 16 h. 40 m.
in the south, about 14 h. 20 m.

Climates, between the 5th and 10th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

GERMANY, the country of the Teutons, was a part of the Roman Empire. Charlemagne, king of France, was the first emperor of the west: he united this country, with great part of Italy and Spain, to his kingdom. At his death, these extensive dominions were divided among his descendants, and Louis II. had Germany by the title of kingdom. It remained in his family from 840 to 911; when Louis III. dying without issue, the government became elective, and Conrad was the first elected emperor of Germany. The dignity of emperor was possessed by the house of Austria for several centuries, until the death of Charles VI. in 1740, when Charles Albert of Bavaria was elected: He was succeeded by Francis Steven of Lorrain, who, having married Maria-Therese of Austria, was elected emperor in 1745. At his death in 1765 his son Joseph succeeded to the throne: he dying without issue in 1790, the Archduke of Tuscany, his brother, was crowned emperor under the title of Leopold II.

GOVERNMENT.] Elective and despotic. It consists of the general assembly or diet, at which the emperor presides

presides either in person or by deputy. The deliberations of this assembly must be sanctioned by the emperor, as chief of the empire, before they have the force of law. The diet consists of the electors, the princes of the empire, and deputies from the imperial and free cities, which are 51 in number. The place where the diet is generally held is Ratisbon. There are also two inferior diets or tribunals of the empire, viz. the Imperial Chamber of Spires holden at Weslar in Upper Rhine, and the Aulic Counsel, which is held at Vienna. The emperor is elected at Frankfort, on the Maine, by 9 electors, viz.

Archbishop of Mentz.	King of Bohemia.
Archbishop of Cologne.	Electors of Saxony.
Electors of Bavaria.	Electors of Palatine.
Electors of Brandenburg.	Electors of Hanover.
Archbishop of Treves.	

ROYAL STYLE—Always Augustus Cæsar, king of the Romans, Emperor, Holy Majesty, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Duke of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Milan, Mantua, Carinthia, Carniola, and Stiria, Marquis of Antwerp and Burgaw, Earl of Tyrol, Hainault, Namur, Gortz, Baron of Swabia, Lord of Mecklin, Pofnaw, and Sclavonia.

TITLES—Dukes, Margraves or Marquises, Counts, Burgraves, Landgraves, &c.

Margraves, at their institution, were officers appointed to defend the frontiers of a country.

Burgraves, were the governors of forts or towns.

Landgraves, was a dignity somewhat similar to a Lord Lientenant of a county in England, and to which were attached several fiefs.

These offices, in process of time, became hereditary. Hence it is that the empire is composed of upwards of 300 ecclesiastical and secular sovereignties, besides a number of free and imperial cities, which form as it were so many distinct commonwealths.

ORDERS.

1. Of the Golden Fleece. Motto—*Pretium non vile laborum.* 2. Of the Red Eagle. Motto—*Unis pour jamais.*

jamais. 3. Of the Death's Head. Motto—*Memento mori*. 4. Of the Chase. Motto—*Amicitia Virtutisque Fœdus*. 5. Order of Merit. Motto—*Pro Virtute et Fidelitate*. 6. Of the Noble Passion. 7. Of St. Hubert. 8. Of St. Rupert. 9. Of St. George the defender of the Immaculate Conception. 10. Of the Golden Lion.

SEAS.] Baltic and North sea, at the north ; Gulf of Venice G, at the south.

RIVERS.] Danube (ancient Danubius or Ister), Rhine (Rhenus), Elbe (Albis), Moselle (Mosella), Maine (Meduana), Oder (Odera), Viadrus, Weser, Visurgis.

LAKES.] Constance in Swabia, lake of Bavaria, Bregentz, Czinitz in Carniola.

MOUNTAINS.] The Alps, which divide Germany from Italy ; the Giants, between Bohemia and Silesia ; the Harts, in Saxony.

GRAND DIVISIONS.

CHIEF TOWNS.

I. Austria.	Vienna.
II. Bavaria.	Munich.
III. Franconia.	Wurtzburg.
IV. Swabia.	Stutgard.
V. Lower Rhine.	Heidelberg.
VI. Upper Rhine.	Cassel.
VII. Westphalia.	Osnaburg.
VIII. Lower Saxony.	Lunenburg.
IX. Upper Saxony.	Berlin.
B. Bohemia.	Prague.

Moravia C, and Silesia A.

AUSTRIA (I.) Archduchy, with part of Bavaria, was the ancient Noricum.

Contains Austria Proper, the Dukedoms of Stiria and Cilley S, Carinthia D, Carniola and Goritia N, the county of Tyrol or Brixen T.

TOWNS.

1. Vienna, (*German*, Wienn) ancient Juliobona, or Vindum, or Vindobona. On the Danube. Lat 48° 22' long.

ong. 16° 22' 600 m. SE from London. Archbishop's see, univ. and residence of the emperor. It is a very strong city. The streets are narrow, except in the suburbs, in which the houses are fine and the streets well paved. Here are 3 imperial palaces, 2 of which are in the suburbs. Inhabitants 280,000. Longest day 15 h. 20' shortest day 8h. 40'

2. Caunergdork. 3. Neustat (ancient Celeusium.) On the Draßin. Bp. A strong city. The castle here is the state prison. 4. Stain.

5. Ips. On the Danube. 6. Ottensheim.

7. Lintz, Lentia. On the Danube. A strong and fine town, defended by two castles. This is the chief town in Upper Austria.

8. Steyr. 9. Altenmark. 10. Halset.

Austria contains 2,500,000 inhabitants.

STIRIA (S). Dutchy.

1. Gratz, Graniacum. On the Muer. 28 m. SbW from Vienna. Bp. and univ. Here are two noble palaces, a magazine, and arsenal. It is strongly fortified, and has a good castle. Inhabitants about 30,000.

2. Fridberg. 3. Ernhäusen. 4. Knitterfeld.

5. Muckraw. 6. Cilley. On the Saan. A neat and populous town, defended by a castle on a mountain.

CARINTHIA (D). Dutchy.

1. Clagenfurt, Claudia. On the Glan. 36 m. SW from Vienna. A strong town. 2. Villack.

3. Lavamun. Near the conflux of the Lavant and Drave. A bishop's see.

CARNIOLA (N). Dutchy.

1. Goritz or Goertz, (ancient Goritia.) 45 m. SW from Vienna. On the Lizonzo. Archbp. A strong town, and the most considerable of the district.

2. Trieste, Tergeste. A port on the Adriatic sea. Bp. A small but flourishing city. Has a superb cathedral, 7 convents, and a strong citadel.

3. Terknitz, or Czirnitz. Near a lake of the same name, which is 4 miles long and 2 broad, surrounded by high mountains. About the end of July the water begins to sink, and by the middle of August it is quite dry, when the rushes and grass are

cut

down and made into hay ; it remains dry till November, when the water returns and brings with it abundance of fish, water fowl, &c. 4. Lauback.

BRIXEN and TYROL (T).

1. Inspruck, Enipons. On the Inn. 54 m. WbS from Vienna. Here is a noble town-hall and hotel. This is the chief town in the county of Tyrol.

2. Brixen. Near the conflux of the Rientz and the Eisock. Bp. A fine city, situated in a pleasant country, which produces excellent wines. 3. Tyrol.

4. Trent, Tridentum. On the Adige, near the Alps. Bp. celebrated for the general council which commenced 1545 and ended 1563. It was held in the church (St. Marie Majeure), which is a superb building, being of white marble within and red without.

5. Kuestein. NE from Inspruck. The strongest fortified place in Tyrol country.

II. BAVARIA. Dukedom.

Contains 1 palatinate, 1 dutchy, 1 archbishopric, and 2 bishop's sees.

1. Munich, Monachium. On the Iser. 49 m. WbS. A fine and strong town, and the residence of the Duke, whose palace contains 11 courts, 20 halls, 19 galleries, 2660 windows, 6 chapels, 6 kitchens, 12 large cellars, 40 apartments as out buildings, 300 large chambers, richly furnished and adorned with fine paintings, and near 400 busts of the Grecian and Roman emperors and other illustrious men : they are of jasper, porphery, marble, and brass, of different colours. One of the principal chambers in this palace is 118 feet long and 52 wide. Inhabitants about 35,000.

2. Starnberg. 3. Lauffen.

4. Saltsberg, Salisburgum. On the Saltzack. Archbp. and univ. An ancient fine city strongly fortified. The episcopal palace and cathedral are very noble buildings : the latter is a model of St. Peter's at Rome.

5. Braunau. 6. Passaw. Bp. On the conflux of the Danube, Inn, and Iltz, which divides it into 3 distinct towns, viz. Passaw, Instat, and Ilstat. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is reckoned the finest

finest in Germany. Near this city, in the river Iltz, is a pearl fishery.

7. Freisingen. On a mount, near the Iser. Bp. A neat city, in a fertile country. The bishop is a sovereign prince.

8. Ratisbon, Reginapolis, (*German*, Regensburg). On the Danube, near the Regen. Archbp. A large, fine imperial city, where the diet and general assembly of the empire is holden. The town hall and several of the churches are noble buildings.

9. Ingolstadt, Ingolstadium. On the Danube. Univ. A very strong city, with a good arsenal.

10. Newburg. On the Danube. Dukedom. A neat and populous town, strongly fortified: has a good castle, which belongs to the elector palatine.

11. Amburg. On the Wills. A neat town, surrounded with ramparts and a deep ditch, and defended by a strong castle.

Bavaria contains 2,250,000 inhabitants. Revenue 2,000,000*l*.

III. FRANCONIA.

Is divided into 1 principality, 2 dutchies, 2 marquises, 3 bishoprics, and 8 counties.

1. Wurtzburg. On the Mien. 68 m. WbN. Bp. A large and populous city, with a strong castle. South of this city lie the territories of the grand master of the Teutonic Order.

2. Cassel. Capital of its own county.

3. Bamberg. Near the conflux of the Mein and Rednitz. Bp. The episcopal palace and cathedral are noble buildings.

4. Cullenback. On the Mein. Marquisate. A neat town, defended by a strong fort called Plassenburg.

5. Schweinfurt. On the Mein. An imperial town. The country is fertile in pasture, corn; and wine.

6. Henneburg principality. A small town. Smalken, famous for its iron and steel works, consisting of 500 forges, lies to the north of this town.

7. Nuremberg, Noremberga. On the Pregnitz. An imperial city, with a noble castle and town hall.

The

The church (St. Esprit) is superb : in this church are kept the imperial regalia of Charlemagne, which are used at the coronation, viz. the crown, globe, sceptre, and golden cloak, &c. The trade consists in stuffs, watches, and copper works. Inhabitants mostly protestants.

8. Anspach. On the Anspach. Marquisate. Famous for porcelaine.

9. Mergentheim, or Meriental. On the Tauber. A small town, whose counts have a seat in the general diet : with a good castle belonging to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

10. Schawback. A populous and trading town. Famous for the birth of Phillip Baratier, who (it is said) at the age of six years was well skilled in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, at 11 he published several works : he died 1740, aged 19.

IV. SWABIA.

Contains 1 dukedom, 2 marquisates, 3 principalities, 3 counties, and 2 baronies.

1. Stutgard, Stoutgard, (Studgardia). Between hills. 75 m. W from Vienna. Near the Necker. A fine and populous town. The Duke's palace is superb. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans.

2. Tubingen. On the Necker. Univ. A neat and strong city, with a noble castle.

3. Zell, (Cella). Near the Rhine. Defended by a castle, which stands on a hill.

Ft Kiel. On an isle in the Danube. Opposite to Straßburg. Belongs to the Marquis of Baden.

4. Baden, Thermae Inferiores. Among hills. Marquisate. Noted for its mineral baths, most of them smother and boil as if they were furnaces : they are said to be good against the cramp and gout.

5. Hailbron, Alistum. Near the Necker. The country round produces good wine.

6. Blenheim, near Hochstedt. On the Danube. Famous for the victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French, August 1704.

7. Ulm, Ulma. On the Danube. (Imperial.) A large, rich, and populous city : has a good trade in linen, woollen, cloth, fustians, and iron.

8. Augsbu^{rg}, (Augusta Vindelicorum.) On the Leck. Bp and imperial city, well fortified. The town gates, by means of a machine, open and shut of themselves. Trade, clocks and goldsmiths work. Inhabitants about 34,000.

9. Mindelheim. Capital of its own principality.

10. Konigsek. Capital of its own country.

11. Lindaw.

12. Constance, Constantia. On the south of Lake Constance. Bp. The cathedral (St. Stevens) is a magnificent building, and is famous for a council holden there in 1414, when John Hus and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burnt for adopting the doctrine of Wickliff: * they ordered the bones of Wickliff to be dug up and burnt, although he had been dead 27 years. The sentence against these two men was put in execution, notwithstanding they were promised protection from the Emperor Sigismund. In order to justify his conduct it was enacted that faith was not to be kept with heretics. 13. Furstenburg.

V. LOWER RHINE.

Contains the palatinate of the Rhine, 1 dutchy, 3 archbishoprics, 1 bishopric, and 6 counties.

1. Heidelberg, Heidelburga. On the Neckar, at the bottom of a mountain. 80 m W from Vienna. Univ. This city has suffered greatly by wars. In the castle is a noted cask, which contains near 600 hogsheds, and is always filled with renish wine. In the front of the cask are the arms of the elector, over which is represented Bacchus, with several German inscriptions. On one side are a flight of stairs to the top.

2. Philipsburg. On the Rhine. Strongly fortified.

3. Mannheim. At the conflux of the Rhine. A fine town.

4. Worms, (Augusta Vangionum or Borbetemagus.) On the Rhine. Bp. and Imperial. A very ancient and strong city. The French took it in 1689, and demolished the works. Worms is famous for a general assembly held

held there in 1541, at which Martin Luther attended. The inhabitants are protestants.

5. Mentz, or Mayence, (ancient Nogatium and Magontiacum of Tacitus.) On the Rhine. Archbp. This was the chief city of the Romans in Upper Germany.

6. Simeren, or Zumeren. A dukedom. A small but strong town.

7. Treves or Triers, (Augusta Trevirorum.) On the Moselle. Archbp. A large city, said to be the most ancient of the empire. It was famous in the time of the Romans.

8. Bonn, or Bone. On the Rhine. A strong place. The residence of the elector of Cologne, who has a superb palace here.

9. Cologne or Coln, (Colonia Agripinæ.) On the Rhine. Archbp. univ. imperial, and free. A large and trading city. Was founded 48 years before Christ. The archbishop can reside here no longer than 3 days at a time, without permission from the chief magistrate. This city contains 17 parishes, 37 monasteries, and about 80 churches. They keep their accounts in rix dollars, albus, and trellers. Cologne is the birth place of Rubens a celebrated painter, and of Swartz who invented gunpowder in 1400.

10. Meurs. On the Rhine. Belongs to the king of Prussia.

11. Deuxponts or Zweybrucken, Bipontium. On the Erback. Dukedom. In a mountainous country.

12. Spire or Speyer, (Nemetum Civitas of Cæsar.) On the Rhine. Bp. and imperial. Was almost ruined in 1689 by the French. It is noted for a diet in 1529, where the followers of Luther protested against the Pope: hence arose the name protestants.

The two last are sovereign states, belonging to Upper Rhine circle.

VI. UPPER RHINE.

Contains 6 landgravates, 22 counties, 1 dutchy and 1 bishopric.

1. Cassel, (Cassella) On the Flude. 84 m. NW. from Vienna. Landgravate. It is divided into old and new, and has a superb palace, the residence of the

the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, to whom the five following towns belong. Inhabitants about 32,000.

2. Waldie. 3. Marpurgh, or Marpug. On the Lohn, near a mountain. Univ. Here is a noble strong castle.

4. Hirschfeld. On the Fulde, near which are some noted mineral springs.

5. Fulde, Fulda. Famous for its abbey.

6. Hanau. On the Maine. A fine and populous town.

7. Frankfort, Francofurtum ad Manum. On the Maine. Imperial, large, rich, and populous town, divided into two parts, called Frankfort and Saxenhaugen. Famous for the golden bull, which Charles VI. gave in 1357, so called, because it was sealed with gold. Most of the inhabitants are protestants. It is at this town the emperors are elected. They keep their accounts in rix dollars, kreutzers, and pfenning.

8. Darmstat. A fine town, with a noble castle, the residence of the Landgrave.

9. Nassau, (Nassovia.) On the Lhon. A small town, with a good castle. Gives title of Count to the Stadtholder of Holland, more generally known by the title of Prince of Orange.

10. Solms, or Hohen Solms.

VII. WESTPHALIA.

Contains 5 dutchies, 4 bishoprics, and 9 counties.

1. Osnaburg, or Osnabruck. On the Hase. 104 m. NW from Vienna. Bp. A rich city, with a strong castle, which is the residence of the prince bishop. The present reigning bishop is the Duke of York, second son of his Britannic majesty. It is alternately held by a protestant and papist prince. The protestant bishop must be one of the family of the crown of England or elector of Hanover. Revenue about 30,000 sterling.

2. Ravensburg. A small town.

3. Minden. A principality. On the Weser. A strong town: has a fine stone bridge. This town is famous for a signal victory which 7000 English obtained in 1759 over the French army consisting of 80,000.

4. Paderborn. On the Padera. Bp. and univ. A large and strong city. The bishop is prince of the empire.

pire. Near here are two springs 20 inches distance from each other; one is warm water of a clear blue colour, and is reckoned good against the falling sickness: the other is as cold as ice, and of a whitish colour. The birds that drink of the latter die of convulsions: being mixed with common water, it destroys worms.

5. Arensburg. On the Roer. Here is a strong castle.

6. Dusseldorf. On the Dussel. A strong town in an extensive plain.

7. Munster. On the Aa. Bp. A very strong town. It is famous for a treaty of peace in 1648.

8. Bentheim.

9. Lingen. On the Enis.

10. Verden, or Ferden. On the Aller. An imperial city: it is divided into two parts, old and new: belongs to the elector of Hanover.

11. Embden, Emetha. A port strongly fortified. Belongs to the king of Prussia. Here is an African company, to whom Fredericksburgh in Upper Guinea belongs.

Oldenburg. About 15 German miles SE from Embden. On the Hont. Belongs to the king of Denmark, to whom it gives title of Count. Near this place is a spring which disappears twice in 24 hours, and then returns with such violence as to drive 3 mills. This town is famous for horses.

c. Cleves. On the side of a hill, about 2 m. from the Rhine. Belongs to the king of Prussia.

b. Juliers. A large town, with a good citadel.

L. Liege. r Spa. m Maastricht. z Limburg.

a Aix la Chapelle. Huy, Dinant, Tongres, (*see page 220.*)

VIII. LOWER SAXONY.

Contains the sovereignty of Hamburg, 14 dutchies; 1 bishopric, and 2 counties.

1. Lunenburg. On the Elmenow. An ancient and strong town. Noted for its salt springs.

2. Zell. On the Aller. A strong town, with a noble castle.

Z

3. Hanover.

3. Hanover. On the Leine. Dukedom. A strong town. Belongs to the elector the king of Great Britain. Here are 4 noted annual fairs.

4. Brunswick, (Brunopolis). On the Ocker. Dukedom. It is defended by a noble, ancient castle, built by Othon I. Here is a great annual fair. Accounts are kept here in rix dollars, mariens, groschens, and pfennings.

5. Wolfenbittel, (Guelpherbitum.) On the Ocker. A principality belonging to the Duke of Brunswick. A large and strong town. The ducal palace is a fine building, and has a rich library.

6. Magdeburg, (Parthenopolis.) On the Elbe. A strong town. Here is a very ancient cathedral, in which is a large altar-piece of great value, being of one piece of jasper only.

7. Hildersheim, (Hildefia.) On the Innerst. Bp. Imperial city : strongly fortified.

8. Hamelen. On the Weser. An ancient town, with a strong citadel.

9. Carlstat. At the mouth of the Weser. A strong town of good trade.

10. Bremen, or Breme. On the Weser. Imperial and anseatic town, large and populous. They keep their accounts here in rix dollars (equal to 4s. 6d. sterling), grots, and schwars.

11. Hamburg, Hamonta. On the Elbe. A free, imperial, and anseatic town. 33 m. from Berlin. The most flourishing and commercial town in Germany. The town-hall, exchange, and churches, are noble buildings. They keep their accounts in marks (equal to 16s. 6d.) shillings, and pfennings.

12. Glucstat, or Gluckstad Tychopolis. A port, built by Christiern IV. of Denmark.

13. Meldorp, or Meldorf. The two last towns belong to Denmark.

14. Kiel, Kehler-Schantz. Univ. A strong city. Was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein.

15. Lubec, Lubecim. Free and imperial. Was the first of the anseatic towns. It is strongly fortified and has a great trade. They keep their accounts here as at Hamburg. Lubec is noted for the birth of Henry Heine.

Heinechen, who (it is said) at 10 months old could speak, and at 2 years and a half understood geography and history, ancient and modern, and could express himself with ease in Latin or French: he died in 1725 at the age of four years and some months.

16. Lawenburg. On the Elbe. With a strong castle.
17. Nieußat. 18. Wismar. On the Baltic. A large and fine town, ceded to Sweden 1648.

19. Rostock. A port, univ. and anseatic town.

20. Gustrów, (Gustrovium.)

21. Strelitz. The residence of the Duke.

22. Danneburg, (Danorum Mons.) E from Lunenburg.

IX. UPPER SAXONY. Dutchy.

Contains Pomerania and Brandenburg, the principality of Anhalt, the dutchies of Saxe Gotha, Weimar, Zeitz, Altenburg, Meinungen, Eifnach, Saalfeldt, Naumburg, Mersburg, the marquisesates of Lusatia, Misnia, Voigtland, and 5 counties.

1. Berlin, (Berolinum.) On the Spree. 33 miles from Hamburg, and 72 m. N from Vienna. The chief town in Brandenburg, and indeed of all the king of Prussia's dominions. A large and commercial town; is divided into two parts by the river: that on the south side is called Coln. The streets are wide and paved, and many of them are planted with rows of trees. Here are several canals, over which are some handsome bridges, on one of which is an equestrian statue of Frederic-William. The royal palace is a superb building, and has a valuable library and museum. Here is an academy of sciences, and an observatory. Inhabitants about 160,000.

2. Potzdam, or Potztein. On the Havel. A large town, famous for several manufactures and its royal palace. Inhabitants 30,000.

3. Brandenburg. On the Havel. Divided into new and old. A commercial town.

4. Frankfort. On the Oder. Francofurtum ad Oderam. Univ. A large and rich city. Near here is a canal which unites the Spree with the Oder.

5. Euben. On the Spree. The principal town in lower Lusatia. It is entirely surrounded by water.
6. Bautzen, or Budissen. On the Spree. Capital of upper Lusatia.
7. Dresden, or Dresde. On the Elbe. A large and fine city, and the residence of the elector of Saxony. It is divided into new and old by the river, over which is a fine bridge. Dresden is famous for its manufactures of porcelaine, which are in high esteem. Inhabitants 70,000.
8. Freyburg. An ancient town. Near this place are some silver mines.
9. Meissen. On the Elbe. Between Dresden and Leipfic.
10. Wittenburg. On the Elbe. Univ. Here Martin Luther preached his first sermon against the Pope's indulgencies in 1517. It is the capital of the dutchy.
11. Zerbst. 12. Leipfic, Lipsia. On the Pleifs. Univ. of great repute. The inhabitants of this town are said to speak the best German of any in the empire. Population about 30,000.
13. Naumburg. On the Sala.
14. Weimar. On the Ilm. With a noble castle, the residence of the Duke of Saxe Weimar.
15. Erfurt. On the Gera. With about 70 villages under its jurisdiction, belonging to the elector of Mentz.
16. Gotha. On the Nessa. A large and strong town, the residence of the Duke of Sax Gotha.
17. Eifnach. On the Nessa. Belongs to the Duke of Saxe Gotha.
18. Stolburg.
19. Mansfeldt. On a mountain, near the Wipper.
20. Eisleben. Noted for being the birth and burial place of Martin Luther.
21. Rhinon.
22. Havelburg. On the Havel. A considerable town.
23. Rokentin.
24. Zednick.
25. Stetin. On the Oder. The chief town in Prussia-Pomerania. Carries on a good trade.
26. Landsburg.
27. Stargart. On the Ihne. Noted for its manufactures of cloth and stuffs.
28. Camin.
29. Wolgats.
30. Stralfund. In Swedish Pomerania. A good port. Was taken by the Russians and Danes in 1715, but restored to the Swedes, to whom it now belongs.
31. Bergen.

30. Bergen. In the isle of Rugen. Belongs to Sweden.

SILESIA A.

Was united to Bohemia in the 14th century. In 1742 the greater part was ceded to the king of Prussia.

1. Breslaw, (Vratislavia.) On the Oder. Bp. and univ. A large populous city. The town-hall is the finest in Germany. Here is a clock which makes a curious concert with trumpets. The senate of the duchy, which consists of 11 peers and 4 citizens, is holden here. This was the birth place of Peter Kerstenius Phisium, who was conversant in 26 languages. Manufactures fine linen. Here are two noted annual fairs. Inhabitants about 60,000.

2. Schweidnitz. A large town. The streets are wide, and the houses well built.

3. Neissen. At the Neisse. Has a strong citadel, called Prussia.

4. Ratiboz. On the Oder. A well built town, in a flat country, defended by a very strong castle.

5. Tropan. 6. Lignitz. The most ancient town in Silesia, with an academy established 1708.

7. Glogaw. On the Oder. Strongly fortified.

8. Wolau. 9. Crossen. On the Oder. 10. Teschen.

All through Silesia they keep their accounts in six dollars, silver groschens, and pfennings.

BOHEMIA, B. Kingdom.

Was rendered hereditary in the house of Austria by the treaty of Westphalia 1648. The king, although an elector, does not sit in the diet, nor does he contribute to the exigencies of the empire. This kingdom is divided into two parts, viz. Bohemia Proper B, and Moravia C.

TOWNS.

1. Prague. On the Muldaw. Archbp. and univ. 37 m. NW from Vienna. A large and populous city, divided into three parts, viz. old and new, on the east side of the river, and little Prague on the west. The east is chiefly inhabited by Jews. Here is a bridge consist-

ing of 18 arches, which is 185 feet long and 34 broad, with several fine statues on each side, among which is that of St. John Nepomucene, whom king Vincellas caused to be thrown into the river, because he would not reveal the confession of the queen. The university is in the old guildhall. The cathedral is very fine. Here is, in a tower in the square, a curious clock with 12 dials. Prague contains 32 churches, many convents, and 80,000 inhabitants.

2. Glatz. On the confines of Silesia. The capital of its county, which belongs to the king of Prussia, with the towns Newrade, Reinertz, Habellswerd, Mittelwalde, and Viefenberg.

3. Koningsgratz. On the Elbe. Bp. 4. Melink.

5. Leitmeritz, or Letombritz. On the Elbe. Bp. A populous city, noted for good wine. 6. Satz.

7. Egra. A strong town. Was taken by the French 1742. This is the birth-place of Gaspard Bruschius, a celebrated poet.

8. Pilsen. A strong town. The birth-place of John Dubrant, bishop of Olmutz, who wrote the history of Bohemia.

9. Piseck. Near which are gold mines.

MORAVIA C. Incorporated with Bohemia 1048.

TOWNS.

1. Olmutz, Olomutium. On the Morave. Bp. 24 m. N from Vienna. The streets are wide and strait, and the houses neat, most of which are painted on the outside. The episcopal palace is magnificent.

2. Schomberg. 3. Brinn. At the conflux of the Swarta and Zuita. The states assemble alternately here and at Olmutz.

4. Iglaw, or Igla. Among mountains. Noted for excellent beer and good cloth.

This kingdom contains about 3,500,000 inhabitants. Revenue about 650,000l.

PRINCIPAL SEA PORTS IN GERMANY.] Lubec, in the Baltic; Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, in the north sea; Treiste, in the Adriatic sea.

The principal imperial cities are Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, Ratibon, Ulm, Hailbron, Augsburg, Altorf, Nuremburg, Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Spire, Worms, Francfort.

Francfort. The fix anseatic towns are Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, Cologne, Rostock, Dantzick. The emperors dominions are Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Hungary with part of little Poland and Red Russia, states of Brabant, Tyrol, bishoprics of Brixen and Trent, part of Silesia, Moravia, Bavaria, and Swabia.

AIR, SOIL, and PRODUCE.] Germany is in general a level country. The air in the north is cold, but temperate in the middle and south. The soil is fertile, and produces good corn, cattle, fruits, and wines, which are chiefly gathered on the borders of the Moselle, Necker, and Rhine. Germany contains mines of silver, copper, iron, salt, coals, and quarries of marble. Jasper, agate, and rubies are found in many parts. The forests abound in bears, wolves, wild boars, game of all kinds, and wild fowl.

COMMERCE.] The exports are corn, tobacco, butter, cheese, honey, wax, Moselle and Rhenish wines, linen, worsted, stuffs, silk, turnery wares, toys, skins, timber, bombs, steel and iron stoves, salt, jasper, agate, printer's ink, &c. The English take thither cloth, tin, pewter, sugar, and East India commodities.

REVENUE of the Emperor's dominions about 10,000,000l. sterling.

MONEY.] Almost every state has a coin of its own. The table subjoined is that belonging to Hamburg, Lubec, &c. being the most commercial places.

			l.	s.	d.
1 Tryling	.	.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
2 Trylings	.	1 Saxling	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Sexlings	.	1 Fening	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 Fenings	.	1 Shilling (Lubec)	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
16 Shillings	.	1 Marc	0	1	6
2 Marcs	.	1 Sletch Dollar	0	3	0
3 Marcs	.	1 Rix Dollar	0	4	6
4 Marcs	.	1 Silver Ducatton	0	6	0
120 Shillings	.	1 Pound Flem.	0	11	3

STRENGTH of the whole empire about 453,500.

POPULATION.] About 26,000,000.

The Germans are well made, of a robust constitution, and make good soldiers: they are ostentatious of their ancestry and titles, and fond of military parade; they are in general an honest and hospitable people, free from artifice,

artifice: they are ingenious and expert in the arts and sciences, and famous for many mechanic inventions, particularly of that fatal instrument the gun.

RELIGION.] Papists. Under 7 archbishops, viz. Saltzburg, Magdeburg, Cologne, Triers, Mentz, Vienna, Bremen, and 36 suffragant bishops. Some states are protestants.

LANGUAGE.] Is the high Dutch, and is a close derivation of the Teutonic. Their pater noster runs thus: Unser Vater der du bist im Himmel, geheiligt werd dein Name: Zukomme dein Reich: Dein wille geschehe, wie im Himmel: Unser taglich brodt gib uns heute. Und vergib uns unser Schuld, als wir vergeben unsern Schuldigen, under fuhre uns nicht in Versuchung: sondern erlose uns von dem bosen. Den dein is das reich und die krafft, und die herrlichkeit en ewigkeit, Amen.

GERMANIA, ancient GERMANY.

1. Germania (Transmarina) or Scandinavia, consisted of the Cimbrica Chersonesus, viz. Jutland, Norway, and Sweden, with the islands in the Baltic. The inhabitants were the Ingaevones, which were divided into the Cimbrii, Suiones, Vandals, Sitones, Angli, and Teutones.

2. Inter-Rhenum. Between the Rhine and Elbe. Inhabitants Saxones, Istaevones, Frisii, Marfi, Usipii, Tencteri, and Mattiaci.

Inter-Albim and Vistulam, between the Elbe and Vistula.

3. Batavia, part of Holland.

4. Australis Germania Magna, north of the Danube: Inhabitants Hermiones, divided into the Alemanni, east of the Rhine and Suabia, the Marcomannia and Boii, in Bohemia.

5. Transvissulana, beyond the Vistula or Weiffel. Inhabitants the Gothi, in Prussia, and the Burgundi.

6. Helvetia (in part.) Inhabitants Helvetii.

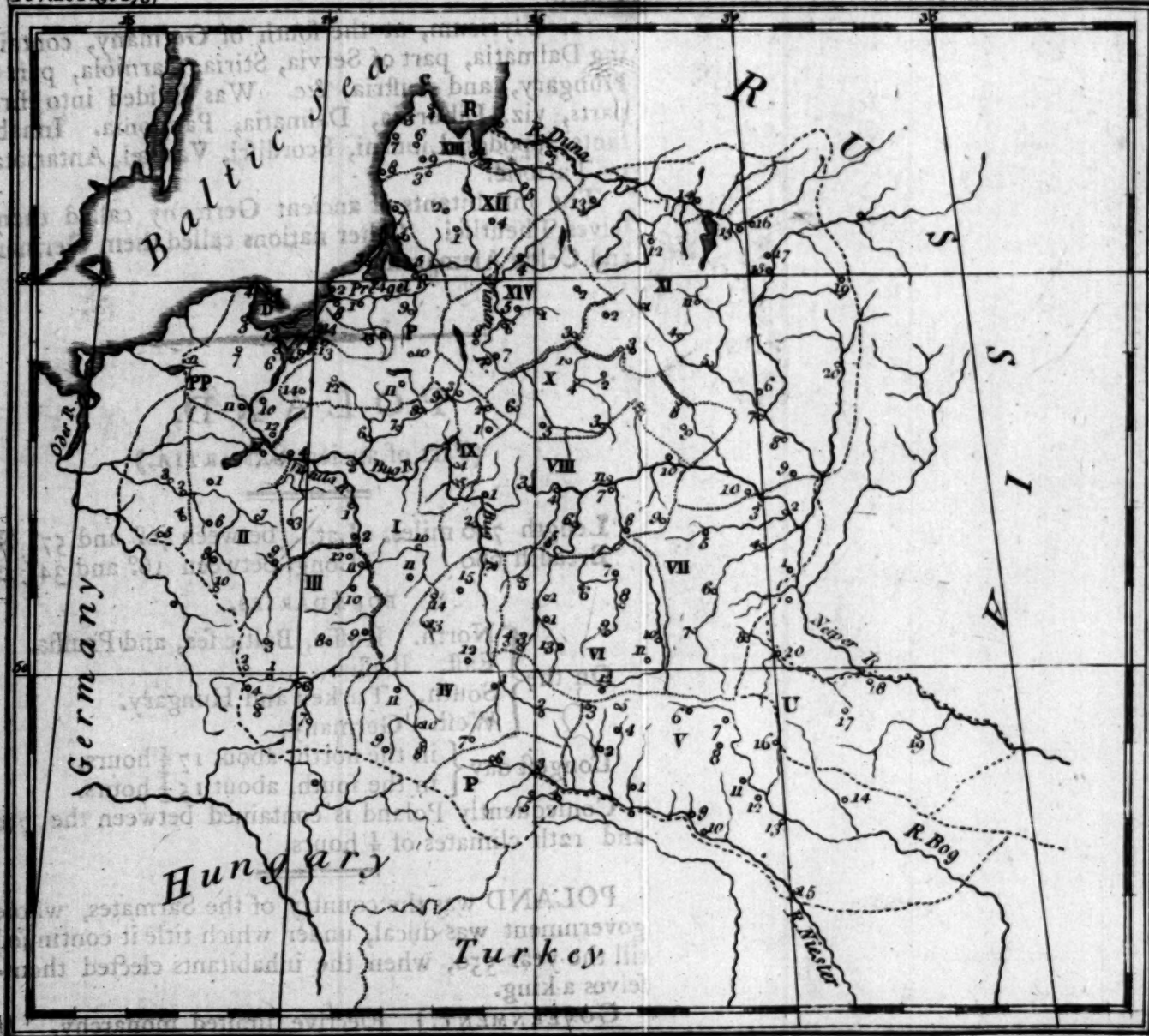
7. Rhætia, Tyrol, Brixen, and Trent, north of Italy. Inhabitants the Rhæti, and the Tulingi.

8. Vindelicia, Bavaria, and Swabia. Inhabitants the Brigantii, Estiones, Lecates, Isarci, and Boii.

9. Noricum,

(To face Page 278)

POLAND and PRUSSIA



9. Noricum. Inhabitants the Ambisontii, in Carinthia, the Norici, Taurisci, Ambidrani, Ambilici, and Alauni.

10. Ulyricum, at the south of Germany, containing Dalmatia, part of Servia, Stiria, Carniola, part of Hungary, and Austria, &c. Was divided into three parts, viz. Liburnia, Dalmatia, Pannonia. Inhabitants Japodes, Liburni, Scordisci, Vardæi, Antariatæ, or Tariotæ.

The inhabitants of ancient Germany called themselves Theutisci. Other nations called them Germani and Celtæ Alemannia.

P O L A N D,

(Part of ancient SAMARTIA.)

Length 700 miles. Lat. between 46° and 57° N.
Breadth 680 Long. between 16° and 34° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Russia, Baltic sea, and Prussia.
East. Russia.
South. Turkey and Hungary.
West. Germany.

Longest day { in the north, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
in the south, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Consequently Poland is contained between the 7th and 12th climates of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

POLAND was the country of the Sarmates, whose government was ducal, under which title it continued till the year 550, when the inhabitants elected themselves a king.

GOVERNMENT.] Elective limited monarchy. It consists of the king, senate, and diet. The senate is composed of the king, the archbishop of Gnesna, who is primate of the kingdom, the archbishop of Lemburg, the bishops, the officers of state, and governors of provinces.

provinces, &c. in all amounting to 147 members: it is holden once in two years. The diet is composed of the senate and nobility: the king, as the head of the commonwealth, presides at both: his prerogatives are so limited, that he can do nothing of public concern without the authority and concurrence of the diet, whose deliberations must pass unanimously. He has however the disposal of all posts, civil and military, but cannot make peace or war, or form alliances. The king is elected on horseback in the plains near Warsaw: he immediately after his election signs the *pacta conventa* of the kingdom. By the late revolution, the elections are to be confined in the family of the elector of Saxony. The present reigning monarch, Stanislaus Augustus, was born 1732, elected 1764.

ROYAL STYLE.] King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Duke of Russia, Prussia, Warsovia, Samogitia, Czeremckow, &c.

ORDERS.] White Eagle, and St. Stanislaus, with a cypher of S.A.R. Motto—*PREMIANDO INCITAT.*

SEAS.] Baltic sea, at the north.

GULFS, BAYS, &c.] Gulf of Riga R, gulf of Dantzic D, at the north.

CAPES.] Courland cape c, Olha and Gopto.

MOUNTAINS.] Carpathian mounts, which divide Poland from Hungary.

RIVERS.] Vistula or Weyfel, Neister (ancient Tyra,) Neiper (ancient Boristhenes), Bog (Axiaces), Duna.

LAKES.] Gopto, Birals, the latter is noted for making whoever bathes in it of a swarthy complexion.

POLAND is divided into 14 provinces or governments, viz.

	<i>chief towns.</i>
I. Masovia,	Warsaw.
II. Great Poland,	Gnesna.
III. Little Poland,	Cracow.
IV. Red Russia,	Lemberg.
V. Podolia,	Camernick.
VI. Volhinia,	Lucko.
	VII. Ukrain,

VII. Ukrain,	Dimer.
VIII. Polefia,	Bressici.
IX. Polachia,	Bielsk.
X. Black Ruffia,	Novogorod.
XI. White Ruffia,	Minsk.
XII. Samogotia,	Rosienie.
XIII. Courland,	Mittaw.
XIV. Lithuania,	Wilna.

I. MAZOVIA.

1. Warsaw, or Varsovia. Lat. $52^{\circ} 15'$ long. $21^{\circ} 10' E$. On the river Weisel or Vistula. Seat of government. In a flat country. 760 m. E from London. The houses are of brick, the streets wide and paved, especially in the suburbs, where the nobility reside. There is a large square, in which center 6 streets. The palace is a large brick building. Inhabitants about 80,000.

2. Czersko. 3. Rava. On the Rava. Palatine. The houses are of wood. Defended by a strong castle, which formerly was the state prison.

4. Ploczko. On an eminence, near the Vistula. Bp. and Palatine.

5. Sierock. N from Warsaw. On the Bog.

6. Makow. 7. Ostrolenka. 8. Novogorod.

9. Wisna. 10. Lulow.

11. Lublin. Near the Vistula. A rich and trading town, noted for three annual fairs, which continue a month each. 12. Wladislaw.

II. GREAT POLAND.

1. Gnesna. WbN from Warsaw. Archbp. primate of the kingdom. The archbishop is regent during an interregnum, and performs the ceremony of the king's and queen's coronation. This city was once the capital of the kingdom. In 550 Leck I. Duke of Poland, found near this place an eagle's nest, since which time an eagle has been the principal ensign in the arms of Poland.

2. Pofnan. On the Warta. Bp. and palatine. A large city. Has a strong castle, surrendered to Charles XII. of Sweden 1703. 3. Oborniki. 4. Stroda.

5. Lesno,

5. Lesno, or Lissa. On the borders of Silesia. The birth place of Stanislas Lesczinski, elected king in 1704 and 1733.

6. Kalish. In a marshy country. Palatine.

7. Lencicia. On the Warta or Naste. A palatine. In a very marshy country.

8. Sirad. On the Warta. A palatine. A neat town, with a strong castle. 9. Wolborz.

10. Boleslaw. S from Sirad.

III. LITTLE POLAND,

Part of which belongs to the emperor, since the treaty of partition of Poland.

1. Cracow, Cracovie. SbW from Warsaw. On the river Weisel. Bp. and univ. It is divided into 4 parts, viz. Cracow, Cosimirai, Stradomiria, and Cleparia. Here is a fine palace, built on a rock. The churches are very noble, among which is that of Notre Dame, a vast edifice. Cracow was the birth-place of Cardinal Stanilas Hosius, who was one of the presidents at the council of Trent. About 12 m SE from this city lies Weilitfia, noted for its salt mine, which produces a great revenue. It is 750 feet deep, and 11,000 long. In these works is a considerable town, with a market place, church, &c. A large pillar of salt stands in the center called Lot's wife, by the dryness or moisture of which they judge of the weather above ground. This mine has been wrought since the year 1237. Near here is a spring which encreases and decreases with the moon, and which will take fire like spirits of wine if a candle or torch be put to it.

2. Mordzew. 3. Micchow. 4. Zator

5. Wadowiez. 6. Wisnitz. 7. Lubould.

8. Rakow.

9. Sandomir. On the Vistula. A strong place.

10. Ilza. 11. Kasmiers. 12. Radom.

IV. RED RUSSIA with POKUTIA P,

Most of which is subject to the emperor.

1. Lemberg, or Leopold, or Leopoldis. SSE from Warsaw. Archbp. A large and rich city. The Armenians

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2. Brzesh, or Bressici. On the Bog. A large and strong

strong town. Here is the greatest Jewish synagogue in Europe, though it is not so fine as that at Amsterdam.

2. Laniashyn. 3. Chomsk.

4. Pinisk, or Pinsk. On the Pina. Situate among marshes. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks.

5. Noble. 6. Pohost. 7. Orby. 8. Wisoac.

9. Zablowka. 10. Holne. 11. Hozan.

IX. POLACHIA.

1. Bielsk. Palatine. A large town, in a very fertile country. The houses are of wood

2. Surras. 3. Gonins. 4. Drogiesyn. 5. Mielik,

X. BLACK RUSSIA.

1. Novogrodeck. Palatine. A large town. The houses are of stone. The sovereign council of Lithuania assembles here in the summer, and at Wilna in the winter.

2. Nieswiez. 3. Ostro. 4. Miffa. 5. Razan.

6. Novidvor. 7. Sluczk. 8. Dorohy. 9. Petricze.

XI. WHITE RUSSIA.

1. Minsk. A strong town, with two noble castles.

2. Zodziski. 3. Koidanow. 4. Oczyca.

5. Swislacz. 6. Rohaczow. 7. Rzeczyca.

8. Rezizi. 9. Bragin. 10. Moyir. 11. Lefsnica.

12. Berefina. 13. Bresslaw.

14. Polock. Near the conflux of the Duna and Polata. Defended by 2 strong castles. 15. Ula.

16. Witepsk. On the Duna. Palatine. A very strong town. 17. Orsa. 18. Kopisk.

19. Mseislaw. On the borders of Russia. Palatine. A large and strong town. The country round abounds in good pastures and noble forests. 20. Czerikow.

XII. SAMAGOTIA.

1. Rosienie, or Rasem. On the Dubissa.

2. Midnik, or Midniki. 3. Schwnde.

4. Poniewiez.

5. Birze, Dukedom. Has a noble castle.

XIII. COUR.

XIII. COURLAND. Subject to Russia.

1. Mittaw. On the Bolderaw. A well built populous town, with a noble castle.
2. Bush, or Bauske. 3. Selburg. 4. Plenen.
5. Angermund. 6. Piltin.
7. Windaw. A port on the Baltic. 8. Libau.
9. Goldingen. On the Wede or Wetu, with a strong castle.

XIV. LITHUANIA. Dukedom.

1. Wilna. On the Wilia. Bp. univ. and palatine. A large city, built with wood. The palace is of brick. In the cathedral (St. Stanislas) lies St. Casimir, Prince of Poland: his tomb is of solid silver. King Sigismund III. had a silver altar erected in this church.
2. Pileka. 3. Ofzmiana. 4. Wilkomitz.
5. Konna. 6. Merez.
7. Grodno. On the Niemen. The diets assemble at this town once in three years. Here is the finest bridge in Poland. 8. Berniki.

P R U S S I A.

Length 372 miles. Lat. between 52° and 56° W.
 Breadth 216 Long. between 16° and 23° E.

BOUNDARIES:

On the { North. Baltic sea.
 East and South. Poland.
 West. Germany.

It is divided into West or Polish Prussia PP, and East or Royal Prussia P, and did formerly belong to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1283 they made war upon the Poles. In 1266 peace was concluded, and it was agreed that the knights should hold

the eastern part of the country as a fief of the crown of Poland, and that the grand master should do homage for the same, in person, at the court of Poland. In 1525 the grand master (Albert), a prince of the house of Brandenburg, having embraced the protestant faith, rendered the country a secular principality, and hereditary in his family: he was therefore called Duke of Prussia. In 1656 the Duke Frederic William obtained an exemption from the homage, and in 1701 his successor was created king of Prussia by the style of Frederic I. which title was confirmed in 1731 by the treaty of Utrecht, and by Poland in 1764.

SEAS.] Baltic sea, gulf of Riga R, gulf of Dantzic D.

RIVERS.] Vistula, Pregel, and Niemen.

POLISH or WESTERN PRUSSIA PP.

Is divided into 4 parts, viz. Little Pomerania, Ermland or Wermeland, the county of Culm, the county of Marienburg.

1. Dantzick, Gedanum Daniscum. A trading port, and free anseatic town. The buildings are very noble. The commerce consists chiefly in corn. Being a republic it is governed by a senate called the regence. The inhabitants are in general protestants.

2. Hamerstein 3. Heile. 4. Lebe.

5. Pantzho. 6. Dirschow. 7. Schoneck.

8. Elbing. A trading port.

9. Marienburg. A strong place. Was the chief residence of the ancient grand masters of the Teutonic Order. 10. Culm. On the Vistula. Bp.

11. Bedgoski. 12. Thorne, Torunium. On the Vistula. Was taken 1703 by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. It is noted for the birth of Nicholas Copernicus, the famous astronomer.

13. Heitsburg. 14. Fravenburg. Noted for the tomb of Copernicus in the cathedral here: he died in 1543.

SEA PORTS IN POLISH PRUSSIA.] Dantzic, Elbing, Marienburg, Culm, Thorne.

CON.

COMMERCE.] Exports timber, corn, hemp, &c. The English take thither broad cloth, hardware, lead, tin, tobacco, and coals.

EASTERN or ROYAL PRUSSIA P.

Contains 3 provinces, viz. Sameland at the north, Natangen at the east, Hockerland at the south.

Length 260 miles, breadth 112 miles.

1. **Konigsburg, Regiomons.** On the Pregel. 940 m. E from London, and 84 German m. from Berlin. Capital and univ. A large and well built town, divided into 3 parts, surrounded by ramparts, defended by 3 half moon batteries. The public buildings are fine. In the palace is a rich library, and a hall which is 274 feet long and 50 wide.

2. **Pillaw.** A strong port. Has a good trade, and is famous for lace.

3. **Sarkaw.** On the neck of land called Carich-Nerimg.

4. **Libiau.** On the Church-Haf (Bay). Here are two canals, which communicate with Konigsburg.

5. **Tilfit.** 6. **Winsberg.**

7. **Memel.** 34 German miles from Konigsburg. A port strongly fortified. Has a great trade in corn, timber, &c.

8. **Brandenburg.** A port, with a good castle. This is the principal town of Natangie. 9. **Nimersdorf.**

10. **Lick.** The principal town of Sudavie.

11. **Johannesburg.** 12. **Saalfeld.** 13. **Holland.**

14. **Eylan.**

SEA PORTS.] Konigsburg, Tilfit, Brandenburg, Pillaw, Memel.

Reigning monarch. Frederic William III. Elector of Brandenburg, born September 1744, crowned August 1786. Royal style—King of Prussia, Marquis of Brandenburg, of the holy empire, Arch-chamberlain and Elector, Supreme Sovereign of Silesia, &c.

COMMERCE.] Consists in corn, timber, amber, hemp, and flax.

REVENUE of all the Prussian Dominions.] About 2,000,000l.

STRENGTH.] 180,000 soldiers.

PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS in GERMANY, &c.

	<i>length</i>	<i>breadth</i>
Electorate of Brandenburg	215	110
Brandenburg, or Lower Pomerania	150	63
Part of Swedish, or Upper Pomerania	90	48
Embsen, or East Frisland	46	32
Minden	42	26
Gulich	44	24
Duchy of Magdeburg	63	53
County of Hohenstein	15	10
County of Rheinstein	10	5
County of Tecklenburg	12	6
Principality of Halberstadt	42	17
Duchy of Cleves	43	21
County of Mark	52	43
County of Ravensburg	38	34
The larger part of Guelderland, with the town of Gueldres	34	23
Principality of Meurs	10	10
County of Eingen	15	11
Principality of Neufchatel and Valengin in Switzerland	32	20

Lordships of Lavenburg and Butan, in Poland; Cöbus and five other towns, in Lower Lusatia; the city and territory of Halle in Saxony, and Lipstadt in Westphalia; the patronage of the two protestant nunneries of Hervorden and Quidlinberg, with some lordships and lands in the counties of Weissenfels, Merzburg and Naumburg; the district of Glatz and dukedoms of Crossen and Jagendorf. The whole containing about 565 towns, and 1,700,000 inhabitants. Protestants in general.

Air, soil, AND PRODUCE.] Poland and Prussia are level countries. The air is settled and healthy. The soil is very fertile in corn and pastures. Here are mines of silver, copper, iron, salt, and coals, oker, amber, amethysts, topazes, garnets, and yellow amber. The forests abound in buffaloes, horses, wolves, gluttons, lynx, elks, wild oxen, bears, &c. Of the birds, the remiz is the most curious: its nest, which is in shape like

like a long purse, is built at the extremity of the slender branches of trees which hang down near the surface of the water. In the forests is a race of human beings, who live among the wild beasts, and are thought to be carried thither by unnatural parents in their infancy; they are brought up and nourished by the bears: those who have been taken went on all fours and had not the use of speech.

ROYAL REVENUE.]		About 500,000 <i>l</i> .	MONEY.		
				<i>l</i> .	<i>s</i> .
1 Shelon	-	-		0	0
3 Shelons	-	-	1 Gross	0	0
5 Groschen	-	-	1 Coustic	0	0
3 Coustics	-	-	1 Tine	0	0
18 Groschen	-	-	1 Ort	0	0
30 Groschen	-	-	1 Florin	0	1
90 Groschen	-	-	1 Rix Dollar (im.)	3	6
8 Florins	-	-	1 Ducat	0	9
5 Rix-dollars	-	-	1 Fredric d'Or	0	17

STRENGTH.] Of Poland about 20,000 soldiers.

POPULATION.] About 14,000,000.

The Poles are well made, and of a fair complexion; honest, hospitable, and hardy of fatigue. Their diversions are hunting, dancing, skating, bull and bear baiting. They leave whiskers on their upper lip, and wear a long gown girded with a sash, their breeches and stockings are of one piece, and their shirts have neither collar nor wristband. Instead of shoes, they wear Turkey leather boots, with thin soles and high iron heels. They wear a fur cap or bonnet, and when on horseback a short cloak. The mothers are very watchful over their daughters, and in some provinces they make them wear a bell behind and another before in order to give notice where they are. The peasantry, before the late revolution, were the most abject slaves in Europe: they now enjoy more freedom.

RELIGION.] Papists and protestants. Under two archbishops, viz. Gnesna and Lemburg, and a great number of bishops.

UNIVERSITIES.] Cracow, Wilna, and Posna.

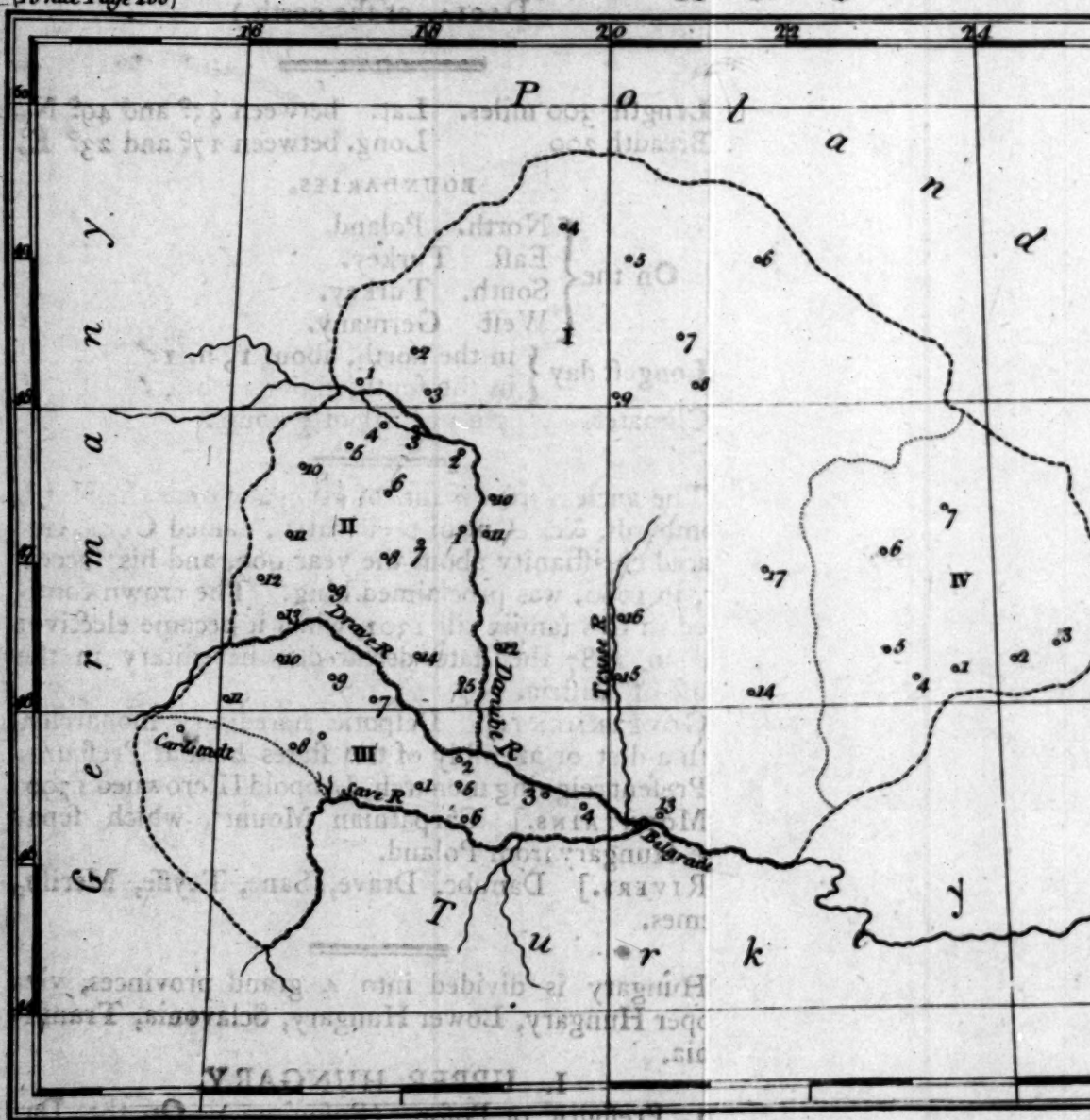
LANGUAGE.] A dialect of the Slavonic. Their paternoster runs thus: Oyzcza naz kt ry testes wniehifsch

sich sweitzszie imie twoie: Pryzdz krol slow twoie, badz
wola twa jake won bie, tak y waziemi. Chleba nazego
pows reduie day nam dz fziay. Vedpasc nam naz-
wieby, jackoymy odpofzozamy nazym winowayzom.
Ynie iowontz nas nai na pokuszenie; a le nas zabw
ode zlego, Amen.

HUN-

(To face Page 286)

HUNGARY





HUNGARY,

(Part of ancient PANNONIA, at the south; and DACIA, at the north.)

Length 300 miles. Lat. between 45° and 49° N.
 Breadth 200 Long. between 17° and 23° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Poland.
 East. Turkey.
 South. Turkey.
 West. Germany.

Longest day { in the north, about 15 h. 15'
 { in the south, about 15 h. 40'

Climates, 7th and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The ancient inhabitants of Hungary were the Huns, Lombards, &c. One of their chiefs, named Geisa, embraced christianity about the year 960, and his successor, in 1000, was proclaimed king. The crown continued in this family till 1301, when it became elective; and in 1687 the states declared it hereditary in the house of Austria.

GOVERNMENT.] Despotic hereditary monarchy, with a diet or assembly of the states held at Presburg.

Present reigning monarch, Leopold II. crowned 1790.

MOUNTAINS.] Carpathian Mounts, which separate Hungary from Poland.

RIVERS.] Danube, Drave, Sane, Teyse, Merish,

Temes.

Hungary is divided into 4 grand provinces, viz. Upper Hungary, Lower Hungary, Sclavonia, Transylvania.

I. UPPER HUNGARY.

1. Presburg, or Poson, (Posonium.) On the Danube. Archbp 800 m. E from London. Capital and seat of government. Defended by a strong castle on a hill. This town contains 3 churches, 3 gates, and 2 public

2 public fountains. Here is a fine palace. Inhabitants about 35,000.

2. Leopoldstat (Leopoldstadium.)

3. Neuhausel (Neoselium). A strong town.

4. Arrava. 5. Eperies. 6. Ungwar (Ungaria.)

7. Calschaw, or Cassovia. A considerable town.

8. Tokay. At the conflux of the Bodrog and Teyfle. Famous for excellent wines.

9. Agria, or Erlaw. Bp. A very strong place: it was taken by Mahomed III. 1596, with the loss of 60,000 men. The imperialists retook it 1687, after a three years siege. 10. Waitzen.

11. Pest. On the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats.

12. Colocza. On the Danube. Archbp.

13. Pankson. A strong place. Near here are several springs, good against the epilepsy.

14. Temesvar. On the Temer. Was in possession of the Turks from 1552 till 1716, when Prince Eugene took it. 15. Petrovofelo.

16. Zegedin. On the Tesse. A strong place.

17. Waraden.

II. LOWER HUNGARY.

1. Buda, Bude, or Offen Aquincum. On the Danube. Formerly the residence of the kings. A large town strongly fortified. The churches are very fine. The Turks possessed it from 1540 till 1686. Buda is noted for its wines and hot baths. Inhabitants about 30,000.

2. Gran, or Strigonie. On the Danube. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom.

3. Komorn. A strong town, on the ile of Schut, formed by the Danube.

4. Javarin, or Raab. At the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz.

5. Sarwar, or Skopawar. At the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz. The inhabitants pretend to have found in 1508 the tomb of the poet Ovid with his epitaph. 6. Agod.

7. Abbe

7. Abbe-Royale. On the Sarvite. A strong place. The ancient kings of Hungary were entombed here.

8. Vefprin. 9. Canischa. Strongly fortified.

10. Guntz.

11. Koffing. 12. Sambot. 13. Czakthum.

14. Finnfkirch, or Five Churches. Bp. 15. Mahacz.

III. SCLAVONIA, (*French*, ESCLAVONIE).

1. Bosoga, Basiana. A large town, strongly fortified.

2. Essek, Mursa. On the Drave. With a fine bridge. A very strong place.

3. Carlowitz. On the Danube. Famous for a truce of 25 years, signed here 1699 between the emperor and the Turks.

4. Peter-Warradin. Near the Danube. Strongly fortified.

5. Walpo. A strong town. Taken from the Turks 1687.

6. Sermich, or Szerem. Near the Save. Bp. Noted for the birth of the emperors Probus, Mark-Aurele, and Valere-Maximien.

7. Vilivo. 8. Velika. 9. Copreiniz.

10. Warasdin. On the Drave.

11. Angram, or Zagrabia. On the Save.

IV. TRANSILVANIA.

Among woods and mountains, as its name implies. Produces corn and wine, some mines of gold, silver, iron, and salt.

1. Hermanstadt. On the Ceben. A large fine town. The residence of the governor of the province.

2. Fogaras. 3. Cronstadt, or Brassaw. A large populous town strongly fortified. 4. Millenstadt.

5. Weissenburg, or Abbe-Jule. On the Ompay. Bp. and ancient univ. Was a considerable place in the time of the Romans.

6. Clausenburg, (*Zeugma* or *Coloswar*.) A considerable town, populous and commercial. 7. Bistritz.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is reckoned not altogether so salubrious as in the neighbouring countries.

tries. The soil however is rich, and produces good pastures, abundance of corn, the most delicious fruits, especially grapes. The wines, known by the name of Tokai, are considered the best in the world. Here are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, and precious stones. Game is in great abundance, and all persons are allowed to sport. The Hungarian horses are highly esteemed.

COMMERCE.] Consists in metals, drugs, salt, wines, &c.

MONEY.				l. s. d.		
1 Fenings	-	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{10}$
2 Fenings	-	1 Dreyer	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{10}$
3 Fenings	-	1 Grosh	-	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{10}$
4 Fenings	-	1 Cruitzer	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{10}$
2 Cruitzers	-	1 White Grosh	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{10}$
60 D ^o	-	1 Gould	-	0	2	4
90 D ^o	-	1 Rix-dollar (imag.)	-	0	3	6
2 Goulds	-	1 Hard Dollar	-	0	4	8
4 Goulds	-	1 Ducat	-	0	9	4

STRENGTH.] About 50,000.

POPULATION.] About 3,600,000.

The Hungarians are well made, active horsemen, and good soldiers: they wear fur caps, close bodied coats, with a cloak or mantle buckled under the right arm. They preserve whiskers on their upper lip. Their usual arms are a broad sword, a pole ax, and fire arms. The ladies wear sleeves strait to their arms, and their stays are fastened before with small gold or diamond buttons. The inns on the road are miserable huts. The hogs, which yield the chief animal food among the peasants, and the poultry, live in the same apartment with their owners.

RELIGION.] The established religion is the Roman Catholic: under 3 archbishops, viz. Presburg, Gran, Colocza, and 5 bishops. Protestants are tolerated, and are thought to be more numerous than the Catholics.

LANGUAGE.] The German is spoken by the better and middling ranks, and Latin by almost every body. In some provinces they have a dialect of the Slavonic and Hebrew.

POR.

(To face Page 289)

SPAIN and PORTUGAL



P O R T U G A L,

(Ancient LUSITANIA.)

Length 300 miles. Lat. between 37° and 42° N.
 Breadth 100 Long. between 7° and 10° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Spain.
 { East. Spain.
 { South. Atlantic ocean.
 { West. Atlantic ocean.

Longest day { in the north, about 14h. 45'.
 { in the south, about 14h. 15'.

Climates, . 5th and 6th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

PORTUGAL, being a part of Spain, partook of the vicissitudes which followed the decline of the Roman empire.* In 1139 Alphonse VI. gave that part of Portugal which he possessed, with his daughter in marriage to Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Robert king of France. The crown continued in this family till 1580, when Philip II. of Spain reunited it to his kingdom. In 1640 the Portuguese rendered themselves independent of the Spanish crown, and placed the Duke of Bragança on the throne by the title of John IV.

GOVERNMENT.] Absolute hereditary monarchy. The cortes or states pretend to a right to be consulted on every new regulation with respect to the succession, &c.

Reigning Queen, Maria Frances Isabella. Royal style—Most faithful Majesty, King, &c. of Portugal and the Algraves, Lord of Guinea, and of the navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, Brazil, &c.

Eldest son's title—Prince of the Brazils.

ORDERS AND TITLES.] See Spain.

SEAS.] Atlantic ocean, west and south.

CAPES.] Mondego M, at the mouth of the river

B b

of

* See Spain, page 294.

of that name; Raxent or Roca R, and Espichel S, at the mouth of the Tagus; St. Vineent V, at the south. Rivers.] Minho, Douro, Mondego, Tagus, Tajo or Tage, Zadao.

Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, viz.

<i>provinces.</i>	<i>capitals.</i>
1. Estramadura,	Lisbon.
2. Beira,	Coimbra.
3. Entre Douro and Minho,	Braga.
4. Tras-los Montes,	Bragança.
5. Alentejo,	Evora.
6. Algrave,	Lagos.

1. ESTRAMADURA.

1. Lisbon, (ancient Olyfippo & Felicitas Julia.) On the Tajo, stands on 7 hills. Patriarchate and archbishop's see. The seat of government. A large trading city. Its port is one of the best in Europe. The streets are in general narrow and dirty. The public buildings are grand, and the squares spacious. The royal palace, called Paca de Rebeira, is a noble structure; it stands on the side of the square where the bull feasts are held. A dreadful earthquake, in November 1755, destroyed a great part of this city, but it is since rebuilt and beautified: the same shock was felt from the north to the south of Spain, and in Africa, where it did great damage. Inhabitants about 180,000.

2. Alenquer. Marquisate. The neighbouring country produces abundance of wine.

3. Torres Vedras. In a fertile country. 4. Alcobaco.

5. Leira. Bp. A strong place. Near which is a forest of pine trees. 6. Dornes.

7. Tomar. Near a mountain. It is noted for the castle belonging to the order of Christ, and for the great abundance of olives produced in the neighbourhood. 8. Punhete. 9. Mugem. 10. Abrantes.

11. Setubal or St. Ubes, (ancient Cætabrix.) On the Zadan. A port of good trade.

12. Alcaccer-do-Sal. With a strong castle. Noted for white salt. 13. St. Jago de Cacem. 14. Sines.

2. BEIRA.

2. BEIRA.

1. Coimbra. On the Mondego. Bp. and univ. Was formerly the capital of the kingdom. Here is a curious bridge built by the Romans in the reign of Trajan; it has two rows of arches, one over the other.
2. Buarcos. 3. Aveiro. A port noted for salt.
4. Feira. 5. Lamego. Near the Douro. Bp. Has a strong citadel. It is noted for excellent wine.
6. Viseu. Bp. 7. Almeida.
8. Guarda. On the Mondego. A strong place.
9. Salyatierra. A strong place.
10. Castel Branco. On the Seyra.

3. ENTRE DOURO and MINHO.

1. Braga or Brague. Archbp. On the Cavado. A large and ancient city.
2. Ponte de Lima. On the Lima. Has a noble palace.
3. Viana. A port on the Lima. Here is an academy of sciences. 4. Villa de Conde.
5. Porto or Oporto. A noted port. Has a great trade in wines known by the name of Port: it is chiefly carried on by the English, who are said to export 20,000 pipes yearly. Inhabitants about 35,000.

4. TRASLOS MONTES.

1. Bragança. On the Sabar. Dukedom.
2. Miranda. On the Douro. Bp. A strong city.
3. Alva. 4. Arciaens.
5. Villa Real. At the conflux of the Corgo and Ribera. Marquisate. 6. Mirandella.
7. Chaves. On the Tamaga.

5. ALENTEJO.

1. Evora. Archbp.
2. Portalegre. Near a mountain. Bp. A neat town.
3. Elvas. Near the Guadiana. Bp. A large and strong city. Here is a grand aqueduc 3 miles long, and a reservoir so large as to contain water sufficient to supply the inhabitants for 6 months.

B b 2

4. Estremoz.

4. Estremos. Divided into high and low towns.
5. Beja. An ancient town, with a strong citadel.
6. Mourão. 7. Serpa. Near the Guadiana.
8. Mortola. 9. Urique. Noted for the victory obtained by Alphonse I. over the Moors 1139, whereupon he was crowned king.
10. Villanovade.

6. ALGARVA.

1. Lagos. A port.
2. Villa Nova de Portimão.
3. Silves. In a pleasant country.
4. Faro, (ancient Ossonoba.) Bp. and port.
5. Tavira. A good port, strongly fortified.
6. Castro Marino. Near the mouth of the Guadiana.
7. Seixa.
8. St. Vincent. Which gives name to the cape.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

IN ASIA.] Goa, Bassilore, Dundee, Shoule, Bassaim, St. Thomas, Diu, Damon, and the isle of Macao near China.

IN AFRICA.] Loango, Zanguebar, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Morocco, the islands of Madeira, cape Verde, Azores or Terceres or Western Isles.

IN AMERICA.] Brazil.

SEA PORTS.] Lisbon, Porto, Buarcos, St. Ubes, and Lagos, at the south.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The face of this country is rocky, the air temperate and mild, the soil rich in pastures, but does not yield corn. It produces abundance of oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, and wine, some rubies, emeralds, hyacinthus, &c. Here are mines of alabaster, tin, lead, iron, allum, gold and silver: Near Lisbon is a mine of saltpetre. Their American possessions are very rich, and yield gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, tobacco, copper, indigo, gums, drugs, &c.

COMMERCE.] Exports are wine, oil, fruits, bullion, and diamonds. The English take thither corn, fish, broadcloth, leather, tin, lead, iron, and brass manufactures.

REVENUE.] 3,000,000*l*.

MONEY.

		MONEY.	l. s. d.		
1	Re		0	0	0 ²⁷ / ₄₀
10	Rez	1 Half Vintin	0	0	0 ²⁷ / ₄₀
20	D ^o	1 Vintin	0	0	1 ⁷ / ₂₀
5	Vintins	1 Testoon	0	0	6 ³ / ₄
4	Testoons	1 Crusade of Ex	0	2	3
24	Vintins	1 New Crusade	0	2	8 ³ / ₄
18	Testoons	1 Milre (imaginary)	0	5	7 ¹ / ₂
48	D ^o	1 Moidore	1	7	0
84	D ^o	1 Joaneso	1	16	0
STRENGTH.]		15,000 regulars, 40 ships.			
POPULATION.]		2,300,000.			

The Portuguese are represented as an ungrateful, treacherous, and revengeful people. The nobility live in great splendor, but the lower class are wretched; and having but little furniture in their houses, they commonly sit cross-legged on the ground. Portugal at present is little better than a kingdom of priests, monks, and nuns, who altogether are said to amount to upwards of 250,000. Their diversions are dancing and bull-fighting.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholics. Under 1 patriarch, and 3 archbishops, viz. Lisbon, Braga, and Evora.

LANGUAGE.] The Portuguese language is a dialect of the Spanish. Their paternoster runs thus: Padre nosso que estas nos Ceos, sanctificado seio o tu nome; venha a nos tua reyno, seia feita a tua votade, assi nos ceos commo na terra. O paoneffa de cadadia, dano lo oei nestro dia. E perdoa nos senhor, as nossas dividas, assi como nos perdoamos a nos nossos devedores. E nao nos dexes cahir om tentatio, mas libra nos do mal, Amen.

Bb3

SPAIN,

SPAIN,

(Ancient IBERIA, HESPERIA, HISPANIA.)

Length 700 miles. Lat. between 36° and 44° N.
 Breadth 500 Long. between 3° E and 10° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. France and Bay of Biscay.
 East Mediterranean sea.
 South. Strait of Gibraltar, which separates
 it from Africa.
 West. Atlantic ocean and Portugal.
 Longest day { in the north, about 15 hours.
 in the south, about 14 hours.
 Climates, . 5th and 6th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Romans conquered Spain upon the Carthagenians about 200 years before Christ. At the fall of their empire, the country was overrun by the Suevii, Alani, and Goths. In a short time the Goths became sole possessors. In 712 the Saracens or Moors (Mauri), who inhabited the coast of Africa, established themselves in the southern provinces, which they held about 700 years. The Christians being driven by these invaders, separated into 4 states, viz. Castile, Arragon, Navarre, and Leon: they took refuge among the mountains, and each elected a king of their own. In 1479 the states of Arragon and Castile became united by marriage, and after various struggles, they finally extirpated the Moors towards the end of the 16th century. Charles II. having no issue, named Philip Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France for his successor, and died 1069: this gave rise to a bloody war, in which almost all Europe was engaged. Philip however succeeded, and ascended the throne in 1701 by the name of Philip V.

GOVERNMENT.] Absolute monarchy, hereditary to male and female.

Reigning monarch, Charles IV. ascended the throne 1788. Royal style—His Catholic Majesty.

Eldest son's title—Prince of the Asturias.

The younger branches of the royal family are called infants or infantas.

TITLES.] Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, and Grandees.

ORDERS.] The Golden Fleece. St. James or St. Jago de Compestella of Calatrava. Alcantara Lady of Mercy-Montesa of Charles III. Motto—*VIRTUTI MERITO.*

SEAS.] Atlantic ocean, on the west ; Mediterranean, on the east.

GULFS AND BAYS.] Bay of Biscay, Ferrol and Corrunna or Groyne a, Vigo b, Cadiz c, Gibraltar, Carthagen a e, Alicant g, Valencia i, Rosers k.

ISLANDS.] Minorca N, Majorca M, Yvica I.

CAPES.] de Penas A, Ortegal or Ortiguero B, Finister or Finisterra C, Trafalgar D, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, Gates E, Palos F, St. Martin G, Creuse H.

MOUNTAINS.] The Pyrenees and Cantabrian, at the north ; Sierra Molina, in Andalusia ; Sierra de Urbion, in Old Castile ; Sierra Navada, in Granada ; Calpe, or hill of Gibraltar, formerly one of the pillars of Hercules, and Mountferrat, famous for its convent, where strangers who visit it may live gratis for 3 days.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Duero or Durius, Tajo or Tagus (*French* Tage), Guadiana (Anas), Guadalquivir, Bætis, Ebro (Eberius), Segura, and the Tinto, the water of which is yellow, it hardens the sand in a most surprising manner, and if two stones are put into this river one on the other, they will soon become perfectly united : neither trees nor herbs can grow on its banks.

SPAIN is divided into 14 provinces, viz.

	<i>chief towns.</i>
I. New Castile. Kingdom.	Madrid.
II. Old Castile. Kingdom.	Burgos.
III. Leon. Kingdom.	Leon.
IV. Galicia. Kingdom.	St. Jago de Compestella.
V. Asturias. Principality.	Oviedo.
VI. Biscay and Ipuscan.	Bilboa.
VII. Navarre. Kingdom.	Pampelona:
VIII. Arragon. Kingdom.	Saragosa.
IX. Catalonia. Principality.	Barcelona.
X. Valencia. Kingdom.	Valencia.

XI. Murcia.

chief towns.

XI. Murcia. Kingdom. Murcia.

XII. Granada. Kingdom. Granada.

XIII. Andalusia. Kingdom. Seville.

XIV. Estramadura. Badajos.

I. NEW CASTILE.

Produces corn and wine.

1. Madrid, (ancient Mantua Carpetanorum.) Lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$. long. $3^{\circ} 20'$ E. 800 m. SSW from London. On the Mançaranes, among mountains. Archbp. and seat of government. The royal palace is 470 feet square and 100 high: it stands on an eminence at the west end of the city. The streets of Madrid are dirty, and in general narrow. The houses are of brick, with iron bars before the windows, which give them the appearance of prisons. Here is a noble square, ornamented with statues, fountains, &c. Neither coffee-houses or taverns are permitted, nor any newspaper to be found in the city but the Madrid Gazette. Of the churches St. Isidore, built by Philip IV. is the most superb. In 1790 several thousand houses were destroyed by fire. Inhabitants about 300,000. Longest day about 15 h. 30', shortest day 9h. 30'.

2. Alcala-de-Henarez, (ancient Complutum.) On the Henares. Univ.

3. Guadalaxara. 4. Escorial. A royal palace, built by Philip II. to commemorate the victory he obtained near St. Quenton 1557 on St. Laurence's day. It is the largest and most costly palace in Europe, though not the most beautiful: it is in the form of a gridiron, contains 11,000 windows, 14,000 doors, 800 columbs, and several thousand apartments, some of which are very large: it was 22 years in building.

5. Aranjuez. On the Tagus. A royal palace.

6. Ocana. Near the Tagus.

7. Toledo. On the Tagus. Archbp. and univ. The ancient capital in the time of the Goths. It is a large city, contains 27 churches, 38 convents, and several hospitals. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom,

dom, grand chancellor of Castile, and counsellor of state: his palace is superb, and his income immense. Manufactures are stuffs and swords.

8. Escalona. On the Alberche. Dukedom. Noted for wines, oil, and fruits.

9. Talavera de la Reyna. At the conflux of the Alberche and the Tagus. Was an apanage to the queen of Castile. Mariana, a noted historian, was born here.

10. Talaverade la Veja. 11. Guadalupe.

12. Calatrava. On the Guadiana. The chief place belonging to the knights of that order.

13. Ciudad-real. In a plain near the Guadiana. The finest town in Castile. The country round is famous for wine, and good honey.

14. Allamillo. 15. Alcares.

16. Minaya. Famous for the victory of the Marechal of Berwick over the archduke Charles 1707, and whereby Philippe V. obtained the crown.

17. St. Clemente. Near the Zancoran. Philippe V. dignified this town with the titles of most noble, royal, and faithful. 18. Alarcon.

19. Cuenza. On the Xucar. Bishop's see.

20. Huete, or Guete. A neat town, with a strong castle.

21. Consuegra. Belongs to the knights of Malta. Here is a strong castle. 22. Molina.

II. OLD CASTILE.

Produces wool.

1. Burgos (ancient Bravum Burgi.) On the Arlançon? Archbp. A large city, with a spacious square, surrounded with piazzas. The cathedral is beautiful, and the chapel of the Augustines is covered with silver, and the altar is enriched with a scoty and crofs of pure gold, set with diamonds, at each side are sixty silver candlesticks six feet high. The famous Abbez las Hueglas is near here.

2. Aguilar. 3. Miranda-de-Ebro. With a strong castle. Noted for wines. 4. Vitoria.

5. Logrono. On the Ebro. An ancient town, noted for wine and fruit.

6. Calahora. Near the Ebro. Bp. Famous for being

ing the birth-place of Quintilien, and for a victory the Christians obtained over the Moors 825.

7. Soria. On the Duero. A small place, built out of the ruins of the ancient Numance, which Scipio Africanus destroyed 130 years before Christ.

8. Osma. On the Duero. Bp. and univ. A very ancient city, now in ruins. 9. Aranda.

10. Lerma. On the Arlanca. Dukedom. With a noble castle. 11. Roa. On the Duero.

12. Panafiel. Near the Duero. Marquisate. With a strong castle. It is famous for cheese.

13. Valadolíd. On the Pisverga. Bp. and univ. A fine, large, and populous city. The houses are near, and the square, where the markets are kept, is very spacious. Here is an ancient royal palace, where the kings of Spain resided till the reign of Charles Quint.

14. Segovia. Bp. A fine, rich, and populous city. Here is a royal palace, well fortified and richly furnished. The mint is very curious: the coinage is performed by a mill, which melts, weighs, files, and marks the money, all which is performed in an instant. Here is a remarkable aqueduc over a valley, built by the Emperor Trajan: it is 3000 yards in length.

15. Pedraça de la Sieria. Famous for its strong castle, where the two sons of Frances I. king of France were kept prisoners during four years. In this castle the Emperor Trajan was born.

16. Avila. On the Adaja. Bp. Noted for fine cloths.

III. LEON. Kingdom. United to Castile 1037.

1. Leon, Legio. Near the Elza. Bp. An ancient city. Was the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. The cathedral is a superb building.

2. Astorga. On the Tuerta. An ancient town.

3. Carrion. On the Carion.

4. Palencia. On the Carion. Bp.

5. Benavente. On the Eglá. Has a noble castle.

6. Medina-de-Rio-Seco. In a plain, fertile in pasturage.

7. Medina-del-Campo. An ancient, rich, and trading

ding town. The country round is noted for excellent wine. Ferdinand I. king of Arragon, was born here.

8. Toro. On the side of a hill, near the Duero. Noted for wine.

9. Zamora, (ancient Senticia.) On the Duero. Bp.

10. Salamanca. On the Tormes. Bp. and univ. The most noted in Spain. The cathedral is a noble building. Among the convents that of St. Barnard is the most remarkable, having a curious stair case of 100 steps, adorned with statues, &c. Here is the tomb of Michael Veim, who at the age of 14 published several distichs and comments on the Greek and Roman authors, and on the book of Solomon: he died before the age of 18.

11. Alva de-Tormes. On the Tormes. Dukedom. Here is a fine palace. 12. Sangrada.

13. Ciudad Rodrigo. Bp. A strong place. Noted for its trade in copper.

IV. GALACIA.

1. St. Jago de Compestella. Archbp. and univ. Famous for the order of Chevaliers of St. James. The metropolitan church, in which it is said this saint was interred, is very noble. 2. Muros.

3. Corunna or Corogne. A good port and arsenal, defended by two strong castles. 4. Betancos.

5. Ferrol. A royal port and arsenal.

6. Mondonedo. Bp.

7. Lugo. On the Minho. Bp. Noted for its hot springs.

8. Orenza. On the Minho. Bp. Here are mineral springs. 9. Viana. 10. Minho.

11. Tui. On the Minho. Bp. A neat city.

12. Bayona. 13. Ponte-Vedra. On the Loritz. Noted for its fishery of sardines and anchovies.

V. ASTURIES.

Appendage to the eldest son of the crown.

Mountainous. Produces excellent horses, mines of gold, azure, and vermillion, some wine, corn, and fruits.

1. Oviedo. In a plain between the Deva and Ove. Bp. and univ. All the streets center in the market place.

2. Castropol.

2. Castropol. 3. Aviles. A port of good trade.
4. Sanfon. 5. Villa-viciosa.
6. Santillana. Marquisate.
7. St. Andero. On an eminence. Defended by two strong castles. The country round produces excellent wines.

VI. BISCAY, ancient CANTABRIA.

Produces abundance of fine fruits, wool, saffron, iron, rosin, and hemp.

1. Bilboa, (ancient Bilbaum or Flaviobriga.) A port, near the mouth of the Nervio. Bp. The most considerable city on this coast. The inhabitants of this province enjoy greater privileges than any other in Spain.
2. Laredo. A port built by the Goths.
3. St. Sebastien. On the Gurumea. A strong place. The streets are long, strait, and wide, paved with white stones. The inhabitants of this town have a peculiar honour at court: the king takes off his hat in their presence. Here are famous iron works, especially sword blades, and a great trade in wool.
4. Fontarabie. On the Bidassæ. A strong place. Near here is the isle of Faison or Conference, so named because the treaty of peace, called the treaty of the Pyrenees, was concluded here between France and Spain 1659. This island is independent of both crowns.
5. Segura.
6. Durango. A small but populous town. Noted for its iron manufactures.

VII. NAVARRE. Divided into north and south.

1. Pampelune, or Pampelona. On the Arga. Bp. An ancient city, supposed to have been founded by Pompey. It is a barrier town to Spain, defended by two strong castles, one in the city, the other at a small distance out.
2. Sanguesa. On the Arragon.
3. Estella. In a plain near the Ega.
4. Viana. Near the Ebre. Principality. Apper- tain to the eldest son of the kings of Navarre.
5. Tafalla. The ancient residence of the kings of Navarre.
6. Olite or Olito. With an ancient royal palace.
7. Tudella. On the Ebro. Noted for wine.

VIII. ARRA-

VIII. ARRAGON.

1. Saragoce or Saragosa, ancient Cæsar Augusta. On the Ebro. Archbp. and univ. One of the largest cities in Spain. The streets are strait, long, and well paved, with two bridges over the river, one of stone, the other wood, the last of which is very curious. Here are 14 monasteries and 17 churches, among which is Notre Dame, famous for the visits of pilgrims: the Virgin Mary is placed on a marble pedestal in a dark place, where there is always a great number of tapers and lamps burning: she is bedecked all over with diamonds, and surrounded with angels of solid silver, holding torches in their hands.

2. Huesca. On the Yssuela. Bp. and univ. It is famous for wines.

3. Jaca. On the Arragon. Bp. A very strong place.

4. Venasque. Near the Eßera. Here is a strong castle. 5. Ainsa. At the conflux of the Cinca and Ava.

6. Balbastro (ancient Balbastrum.) On the Vero. Bp. The country round is famous for oil and wine.

7. Monçon. On the Cinca. A strong place.

8. Fraga. Noted for the victory of the Maurs over Alphonse VII. king of Arragon 1134, wherein the latter was slain.

9. Mequinenca. At the conflux of the Ebro and Segre. Strongly fortified. 10. Caspe 11. Tervel.

12. Albarazin. On the Guadalaviar. Bp. One of the most ancient and strongest cities in Spain. It is noted for fine wool. 13. Daroca.

14. Calalajud. At the conflux of Xicola and Xalon.

15. Taraçona. On the Quilles. Divided into high and low towns.

IX. CATALONIA.

1. Barcelona. Bp. and univ. At the mouth of the Lobregat. A fine, large, and populous city of great trade. The port is defended by a strong citadel.

2. Palamos. A small but very strong town.

3. Girona. On the Ter. Bp. and univ. A strong city. The cathedral has a fine altar, which is enriched with gold and diamonds.

4. Rosés. A strong port.
5. Combredon. At the foot of the Pyrenees. A small town, with a very strong citadel.
6. Pucerdà. On the border of Roussillon. Noted for its mineral waters.
7. Urgel. On the Serge. Bp.
8. Stolsóna. Near the Urgel. Bp.
9. Cordonà. Dukedom. Noted for its salt mines.
10. Vique (ancient Aufa.) Bp. In a fertile plain.
11. Monferrat. A celebrated monastery, on a mountain, the resort of pilgrims. Here is an altar piece which cost 7000*l.* it is gilt and enriched with precious stones: a figure of the Virgin Mary in massive silver stands on the right; it is illuminated with 90 silver lamps. The mountain, which is very high, has several hermitages, caverns, &c.
12. Villa-Franca de Panadèz. A neat town.
13. Mount Blanc.
14. Terragona. A port, archbp. and univ. founded 1532.
15. Tortosa, or Tortosè. Bp. On the Ebro, over which is a bridge of boats. It is defended by two bastions. The cathedral, college, and convent are of fine black marble.
16. Lerida. Near the conflux of the Neguera and Segre. Bp. and univ. A strong city, famous for the victory of Cæsar over Pompey.
17. Balaguer (ancient Bergusia.) On the Segre, near a mountain.

X. VALENCE, or VALENCIA.

Produces wine, oil, sugar, rice, hemp, and flax.

1. Valence, or Valencia. On the Guadalaviar. Archbp. and univ. A large city, not paved, which renders it very dirty in winter and dusty in summer.
2. Liria. A dukedom to the family of Fitz-James Berwick.
3. Murviedro or Morvedre (ancient Murri Veteres.) On a river of that name. It was built out of the ruins of Sagonte, a famous town in the time of the Romans.
4. Segorbe. Bp. An ancient city. Has a good trade in wine and fine marble. Here is a noted spring which petrifies wood.
5. Villa Hermosa. Dukedom. At a little distance

NE

NE is a spring, the water of which is remarkable for stopping blood. 6 Peníscola. On a high rock.

7 St. Mateo. 8 Siete Aguas.

9 Montefa. A very strong town.

10 Xantiva, or St. Philippe, (ancient Setabis.) Formerly famous for cloths. 11 Gandia. Dukedom.

12 Denia. One of the most ancient towns in Spain.

13 Altea. A place of great trade in honey and glass.

14 Alicante. A port defended by several strong bastions. The English, Dutch, and French have consuls here. The trade consists in wine and fruit.

15 Orihuela. On the Segura. Bp. and univ.

XI. MURCIA.

Produces abundance of oranges, lemons, olives, almonds, raisins, figs, sugar, honey, and silk, also mines of amethysts.*

1 Murcia. On the Segura. Bp. A large and populous city. The steeple of the cathedral is very remarkable.

2 Carthagená. A port, built by the Carthaginians about 200 years before Christ. Near here are mines of amethysts. The trade of this port consists in silk, oil, fruit, &c.

3 Almorçaron. A strong place. Noted for allum.

4 Larca. 5 Hornillo. 6 Ziezar. 7 Villena.

8 Chinchilla. 9 Almanza.

XII. GRANADA.

Produces abundance of oranges, lemons, figs, capres, wine, oil, flax, hemp, and silk.

1 Granada. On the Xenel, at the foot of a high mountain. The largest city in Spain, but is not populous in proportion. Here is a noble palace, built by Charles V. The trade consists chiefly in silk. In 1755 was discovered a subterraneous town near this city, which is supposed to be the ancient Eliberis.

2 Guadix. Bp. 3 Cazorla.

4 Huescar, or Guescar. In a plain. Dukedom.

C c 2

5 Baca.

* *The amethyst is a precious stone, next to the emerald in quality.*

- 5 Baca. 6 Vera. 7 Almeria. Bp. and port.
 8 Adra. A port, with a strong castle. 9 Motril,
 10 Salobrena. A port. Has a great trade in sugar.
 Defended by a very strong castle.
 11 Santa-Fé. Near the Xenil. 12 Almunecar.
 13 Antequera. On a mountain. A fine town, di-
 vided into two parts. It is famous for a spring which
 cures the gravel. They make a great quantity of salt
 here. 14 Morda. Noted for the victory of Cæsar
 over Pompey's sons.
 15 Alhama. A neat town. Celebrated for its baths.
 16 Malaga, or Malgue. Bp. and good port. Car-
 ries on a great trade in oil, olives, raisins, figs, and
 wine, well known by the name of Mountain.
 17 Setenil. The houses are cut in the rock.
 18 Ronda. On a hill. 19 Estepona.

XIII. ANDALUSIA.

Called the stable, cellar, and granary of Spain. It produces the most delicious fruits, wine, oil, and excel-
 lent horses, mines of loadstone, lead, tin, quicksilver,
 and antimony.*

1 Seville. On the Guadalquivir. Archbp. and univ.
 The second city in Spain. It is divided into old and
 new. The streets are strait and wide, but not paved.
 The churches are very rich, particularly the cathed-
 ral, formerly a mosque, as is also the royal palace,
 which was built in part by the Saracens and fi-
 nished by the Spaniards. The city is surrounded
 by a strong wall, has 15 gates and 166 towers,
 one of which, called the golden tower, commands
 the river. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkably
 high, and has 24 bells in it. Seville contains 120 hos-
 pitals and about 100,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are
 employed in manufacturing of snuff, called Spanish
 snuff.

* *Antimony is a mineral of great use in medicine. The
 name is said to have been given it from a singular circum-
 stance. The superior of a convent gave some of it to some
 hogs, which after having purged considerably became very
 fat: he was induced to try the experiment on some of the
 monks (moines), whom it caused to vomit till they died:
 hence it was called anti-moine.*

snuff. The trade consists in oranges, lemons, snuff, wine, oil, nuts, silk, &c. The Spaniards have so high an idea of this city, that it is a common saying in Spain that whoever has not seen Seville has seen nothing wonderful.

2 Palos. A port. Near the mouth of the Tinto. Famous for the departure of Christopher Columbus when he set sail in search of America.

3 St. Lucar-de Barrameda. A good port at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is the chief port for Seville.

4 Port St. Marie. A good port on the Guadalete. Famous for salt. 5 Xeres. Famous for good wines, and remarkable for the victory the Moors obtained over the Goths in 713, by which they established themselves in the southern provinces of Spain.

6 Arcos. Has a strong citadel, on a very steep hill. c Cadix (ancient Gades and Augusta Julia Gaditana.) On a narrow peninsula. Bp. The most noted port in Spain. It is the chief arsenal and dock for the royal navy, strongly fortified, and carries on a great trade, especially with America. The cathedral is a noble building, and it is said to have been 70 years in building. Inhabitants about 100,000.

7 Tariffa. On the straits of Gibraltar. Near here the Saracens were defeated with great slaughter by the Christians 1340.

8 Gibraltar. On a very rocky peninsula, forming a fine bay. The strongest fortress in the world. It was taken by the English 1704, and will be ever famous for the fatal discomfiture of the united forces of France and Spain in 1782, after a close siege of 3 years. It was defended by General Elliot, afterwards Baron Heathfield, that being the name of the general's country seat, situate at a small distance from the town.

9 Zahara. A small town, with a strong castle.

10 Lebrixa. An ancient town in a pleasant country. Famous for corn, wine, olives, and the best oil in Spain.

11 Moron. Dukedom. Near here are mines of precious stones. 12 Ossuna. 13 Carmona. On a hill.

14 Alcala-la-Real. On a high mountain, noted for fine fruits. 15 Nieblar 16 Aroche. 17 Lora.

18 Exija. On the Xenil. Noted for wool.

19 Montilla. 20 Vaena.

21 Cordova or Cordoue On the Guadalquivir. Bp.

A very ancient city. Was the capital of the kingdom of the Moors or Saracens. The cathedral is large and richly ornamented: has 24 doors, and is supported by 365 pillars of alabaster: It was formerly a mosque. The country round is famous for oranges, lemons, and choice wines. The two Senecas, Lucain the poet, and Ferdinand of Cordova, were born here. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather called Cordovan.

22 Anduxar, or Illiturg. On the Guadalquivir. A large town: has a great trade in silk.

23 Ubeda. A populous town. The inhabitants are exempt from most public taxes.

XIV. EXTRAMADURA.

1 Badajoz. On the Guadiana. Bp. A small but fine city, defended by a strong citadel called St. Michel. The churches are very superb. An isle near here is famous for an interview between the kings of Spain and Portugal to sign a contract of marriage for their two daughters, one to espouse the Prince of the Asturias, the other the Prince of the Bresils.

2 Feria. Dukedom.

3 Xeres delos Cavalleros. On the Ardilla. Did formerly belong to the knights templars. It is the birth place of Vasques Nunne de Balboa, the first who sailed to the South Seas in 1513. 4 Ellerenia.

5 Zuagar. 6 Medellin. On the Guadiana. A strong town. Noted for the birth of Termandez Cortez, who conquered Mexico 1521.

7 Merida, Emerita. On the Guadiana. A strong town. Noted for wines.

8 Albuquerque. Has a great trade in wool, &c.

9 Valencia d'Alcantara. A strong town, near the frontiers of Portugal.

10 Alcantara. On the Tagus, over which is a fine bridge built by the emperor Trajan: it is 670 feet long, 200 high, and 28 broad, and has only 6 arches.

11 Coria. On the Alagon. Bp. and marquifate.

12 Plazencia. Bp. With a noble castle.

13 Granadillo. 14 Truxillo. On the Almonte. With a strong citadel. This is the birth place of Francis Pizarro, who conquered Peru 1533.

SPANISH

SPANISH ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

YVICA, I. 30 m. long and 12 broad.

Produces abundance of corn, wine, and fruits. No venomous creatures can live on this island, notwithstanding that on the small isle of Formentara, near its coast, they are so numerous that it is rendered almost uninhabitable.

1 Yvica, 2 Hillario.

MAYORQUE, MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, M.

60 m. long and 40 broad.

Produces corn, wine, olives, and excellent honey.

1 Majorca. Bp. and univ. A strong and rich city.

2 Alcudia. 3 Calolonga. 4 Palomera.

MINORCA, N. 30 m. long and 12 broad.

Mountainous. Produces corn, wine, and fruits.

This island was taken by the English 1708, but was ceded to Spain by the treaty of Paris 1783.

1. Port Mahon (ancient Portus Magonis.) A good port, built by the Carthaginians 200 years before Christ.

2 Citadella. The residence of the governor.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Philippines and Marianne islands, in Asia; Mexico, and California, in North America; the greater part of South America, and the islands of Cuba, Porto-Rico, and Domingo, with many lesser isles, near the coast of South America; the Canary isles, and the towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, Pignon de Velez, in Africa.

SEA PORTS IN SPAIN.] Bilboa, Ferrol, Corunna, at the north; Vigo, at the west; Cadiz, at the south; Malaga, Carthagena, Alicant, Valencia, and Barcelona, at the east.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north is sharp, in the south it is hot; and except at spring and autumn, it is generally very dry. The soil is naturally fertile, and produces good corn, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, lemons, almonds, raisins, figs, prunes, sugar, silk, fine wool, flax, cotton, saffron, various drugs: Here are quarries of fine marble, quicksilver, alabaster, allum,

allum, copper, iron, and lead. The Spanish wines, especially sherry, sack, and Malaga or Mountain, are in high esteem.

COMMERCE.] Spain exports to America silk and woollen manufactures; and brings from thence silver, gold, cochineal, indigo, &c. England takes to Spain iron and brass manufactures, haberdashery wares, leather, tin, lead, fish, and corn, and brings back oranges, raisins, wine, gold, silver, cochineal, indigo, jalap, anchovies, &c.

REVENUE of all the Spanish Dominions.] About 18,000,000*l*.

MONEY.				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Maravedie	-	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
2 Maravedies	-	1 Quartil	-	0	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
34 D ^o	-	1 Rial	-	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Rials	-	1 Pistarine	-	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 D ^o	-	1 Piastre of Ex (im.)	0	3	7	
10 D ^o	-	1 Dollar	-	0	4	6
375 Maravedies	-	1 Ducat of Ex. (im.)	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
32 Rials	-	1 Pistole of Ex. (im.)	0	14	4	
36 Rials	-	1 Pistole	-	0	16	9

STRENGTH.] 90,000 troops, 90 ships of the line, and 10 of inferior rate.

POPULATION.] About 10,500,000.

The Spaniards in general are of a swarthy or olive complexion, with glossy black hair and sparkling eyes; they are men of an elevated but uncultivated genius; and are admired for their constancy, and patience in adversity: They are proud, haughty, and indolent; slow in determining, but true to their word; and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. The Spanish ladies are short and slender, and their indiscriminate use of paint, not only upon their faces, but also on their necks and arms, soon makes them appear old. The men wear little round hats, waistcoats with sleeves, and a large mantle. The grand diversions in Spain are the bull feasts; and there is in almost every town in the kingdom a large square for the purpose of exhibiting them.

RELIGION.] Papists: under 8 archbishops, and subordinate to a dreadful court of inquisition.

LANGUAGE.] The Spanish language is a close derivation

(To face Page 309)

I T A L Y



tion from the Latin, with some Arabic terminations introduced by the Moors: it is the most majestic and melodious language in Europe. The paternoster runs thus: Padre nuestra, que estas en el cielo, sanctificado se el tu nombre; venga a nos el tu reyno; hagase tu voluntad, asien la tierra como en el cielo; el pan nuestro de cada dia da nos le oy; y perdona nos nuestras deudas assi como nos otros perdonamos a nuestros deudores; no nos dexes cair en la tentacion mas libra nos de mal porque tao es reyno; y la potencia; y la gloria per los figlos, Amen.

Ancient SPAIN, HISPANIA, IBERIA, and CELTIBERIA, was divided into Ulterior and Citerior, or Superior and Inferior.

Hispania Ulterior comprehended Lusitania, (Portugal), and Bætica (Andalusia and Granada, with part of the provinces of New and Old Castile.) The inhabitants were the Lusitani, Vettones, Celtici, Turdetani, and Pæni or Bastuli.

Hispania Citerior comprehended Tarraconensis, Galæcia, Carthagensis, including the rest of Spain. The inhabitants were the Astures, Cantabri, Carpetani, Oretani, Vaccæi, Celtiberi, Vascones, Illergetes, Ceretani, Castellani, and Indigetes.

I T A L Y,

(Ancient ITALIA.)

Length 600 miles. Lat. between 38° and 47° N.
Breadth 400 Long. between 7° and 19° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Switzerland and Germany, from
which it is separated by the Alps.
East. Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice.
South & West. Mediterranean sea and France.

Longest day { in the north, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
in the south, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Climates, between the 5th and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

ITALY after having reigned mistress of the world during 700 years, became a prey to the Ostrogoths and Lombards. It next made a part of the dominions of Charlemagne, who gave a considerable extent of territory to the popes. At his death, which happened 814, it was dismembered from the empire, and given to Bernard, grandson to Charlemagne. The frequent disputes which succeeded between the emperors and the popes, gave rise to the numerous principalities and states which at present exist in Italy.

SEAS.] Mediterranean and Tuscan sea, on the west; Ionian sea *IS*, on the south; Adriatic sea, on the east.

GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] Gulf of Genoa *gg*, gulf of Gaeta *a*, gulf of Naples *b*, on the west; gulf of Tarento *T*, at the south; gulf of Manfredonia *c*, on the east; straits of Bonifacio *S, b*, between Corsica and Sardinia; straits of Messina *S*, between Italy and Sicily, famous for the dangerous rocks of Sylla.

ISLANDS.] Corsica *C*, (to France;) Sardinia *A*, (to its own king;) Capraia *c*, Elba *e*, Lipari isles *L, i*, in the Tuscan sea, (to Sicily;) Vegia *e*, Osero *i*, Arbe *c*, Pago *a*, Luibo *b*, Scarda *n*, Grande *g*, Lefina *d*, Corfu *1*, St. Maure *2*, Cephalonia *3*, Zante *4*, (to Venice;) Malta *m*, (to its own knights.)

CAPIES.] Cape St. Leuca *SL*, Cape Spartivento *CS*, at the south; C Palmuro, at the west. In Sicily—Cape Passaro *n*, Cape di Gallo *z*. In Sardinia—Cape Tavolara *ct*, and Carbanaro *cr*, at the south; Cape Comin *cc*, at the west; Corso *Sb*, at the north of Corsica.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Po (ancient Padus), Adige (Athesis), Arno (Arnus), Tiber (Tiberis), and the famous rubicon.

MOUNTAINS.] The Alps, at the north; the Appenines, which run from north to south; Vesuvius Volcano, *M^t*; Etna, in Sicily, Volcano, *.

LAKES.] Majeur, *m*, Como, *n*, and Garde, *e*, at the north.

Present reigning sovereigns in Italy. Pope Pius VI. elected Pope 1775. Of the two Sicilies—Ferdinand IV. ascended the throne 1759. Of Parma—Duke Ferdinand Marie Louis. Of Tuscany—Archduke Ferdinand

rand, son to the emperor Leopold II. Of Modena—
Duke Hercules Renaud. Of Sardinia, Savoy, and
Piedmont—Victor, Amadeus-Marie. Of Mantua,
Milan, and Mirandola—the emperor.

DIVISIONS.	CAPITALS.
I. States of the Church,	Rome.
II. Naples,	Naples.
III. Tuscany,	Florence.
IV. Modena,	Modena.
V. Mantua,	Mantua.
VI. Venice,	Venice.
VII. Milanese,	Milan.
VIII. Savoy,	Chamberry.
IX. Piedmont,	Turin.
X. Montferrat,	Casal.
XI. Genoa,	Genoa.
XII. Parma,	Parma.

The small republic of St. Marino.

I. PATRIARCHATE, or States of the CHURCH.

1. Rome. Lat. $41^{\circ} 53'$ long. $12^{\circ} 34'$. 820 m. SE from London. On the Tiber. Univ. founded 753 years before Christ. The residence of the popes, and is one of the finest cities in Enrope. The public buildings are numerous and the squares spacious and ornamented with public fountains, obelisks, &c. Here are many remains of antiquities, particularly the triumphal arches of the emperor Titus and Constantine. Among the 300 magnificent churches, that of St. Peter's (the papal,) St. Mary Major (the patriarchal,) and St. John de Latran (the episcopal,) are the most noble. St. Peter's is very magnificent: it is built with the best polished marble, and covered with lead and copper gilded; the inside is decorated with statues, paintings, &c. with a grand cupola; the alter-piece is beyond every thing of the kind. It is said the building of this church cost near two millions sterling, and was during the reign of 23 popes in building. The palace of Vatrican, the residence of the pope, is very stately: it is provided with a choice library, as well in books as in manuscripts, and is enriched with the paintings

paintings of the celebrated Raphael, who died 1520, and of Jules, Romain, Barocci, Innocention, Da Immola, Dominica, Pierre de Cortonne, and Solimene, who were all natives of this city. Rome contains 92 parishes, and about 180,000 inhabitants. St. Paul resided here when he wrote his epistle to the Philippians.

2. Tivoli, (ancient Tibu.) Bp.

3. Ostia. A famous port, built by Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome: he reigned from 115 to 138.

4. Viterba. Bp. Several popes lie interred in the cathedral. 5. Vechia.

6. Castro, ancient Castrum-Minerva. A dukedom.

7. Orvieto, ancient Herbanum, or Urbs-Vetus. Bp. On a rock.

8. Terni, ancient Interanna. 'On the Nera. The birth place of Tacitus.

9. Spoleto. Bp. Was a famous city of the Umbrians. Here is a remarkable bridge over a valley, between this town and mount Luco; the length of which is 350 fathoms and height 630 feet, and is of gothic architecture. The city is defended by a strong castle.

10. Orbino, Urbino. Archbp. and dukedom. A considerable city, with a fine palace. Famous for the birth of Raphael the celebrated painter.

11. St. Marino. An independent aristocratical republic, under the protection of the pope: it consists of the town, which is seated on the top of a high craggy mountain, and seven villages. This republic is upwards of 1000 years old, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

12. Corvia. 13. Ravenna. Archbp. Was a famous port in the time of the Romans. It is now near three miles from the coast; has a very noble cathedral. The country round produces excellent wines.

14. Loiano. 15. Bolona

16. Ancona. On the Adriatic sea. Bp. An ancient large city, defended by a strong citadel. This was the principal city of the Samnites. Here is a triumphal arch, erected by the senate in honour of the Emperor Trajan. 17 Loretto.

II. NAPLES

II. NAPLES. Kingdom. With the island of SICILY.

Produces abundance of manna and silk.

1. Naples (ancient Neapolis & Parthenope.) A port, archbp. and univ. One of the most beautiful cities in the world: it rises like an amphitheatre from the sea, has 7 boroughs, contains 36 parishes, upwards of 200 churches, 120 convents, and 380,000 inhabitants. It is defended by 3 strong castles. The trade consists in soap, oil, silk stockings, caps, &c. Innocent XII. was born here. About 11 miles from Naples is Mount Vesuvius, a noted volcano: It sometimes flames and throws out dreadful torrents of fire, which destroys the towns and villages round about: the cinders being of a nitrous substance, are said to enrich the land exceedingly. The wines which are gathered round it are delicious. Between mount Vesuvius and Naples is the ancient Herculea or Herculaneum, mentioned by Pliny and Seneca. This town was greatly damaged by an earthquake in the reign of Nero about the year of Christ 63. Another in the reign of Titus entirely buried it. The king of Naples, having a house near here, in 1737 employed men to dig; at the depth of about 80 feet they discovered a subterraneous town: There were found in the houses and public buildings a variety of rich antiquities, among which were the temple of Jupiter, a number of statues of gold, silver, brass, and marble, and about 400 admirable paintings, which, with many medals, and some Greek and Egyptian manuscripts, are preserved in the king's museum at Naples.

2. Capua, or Capoue. On the Volturne. Archbp. A strong city, in a pleasant country.

3. Salerno. In a plain. Archbp. and univ. famous for the study of physic. It is an appendage to the eldest son of the crown.

4. Venoza, Venusia. Bp. and principality. Noted for being the birth place of Horace.

5. Acerenza, or Cirenza. Formerly an archbishopric. 6. Cappaccio.

7. Policastro. Bp. 8. Belvidere, (ancient Elis.)

D d

7. Cozenza.

7. Cozenza. Archbp. The birth-place of Tileo, who first opposed Aristotle's philosophy.

9. Reggio. On the straits of Messina. Archbp. Famous for its manufactures of camisoles, stockings, and gloves.

10. Squilace. Bp. Belongs to the princes of Monaco.

11. St. Severino. 12. Rossano. On the gulf of Tarento.

13. Tarentum. Archbp. On its own gulf. The country round here is noted for a species of large spider called Tarentula: its bite, although very slight in appearance, is said to be mortal if not prevented by music, which causes the patient to dance till he is well. This is the only remedy yet discovered.

14. Otrant (ancient Hydruntum.) Archbp. A good port, with a strong castle.

15. Lecce (ancient Aletium.) Bp. A well built city. Brindisi, or Brindes. Bp. Has a strong fort. The poet Virgil died here.

16. Barry. Archbp. and port. A fine, strong, and rich city. The kings of Naples were formerly crowned in this city.

17. Manfredonia. Archbp. Noted for salt.

18. Viesti. 19. Molise.

20. Chieti, or Teatæa. On the Aterno. Archbp.

21. Aquila. On the Aterno. Bp. and strong place, noted for the birth of Juvenal.

22. Gaeta. Bp. A strong city. NW from Naples. Was the birth place of Pope Gelase II.

III. TUSCANY. Grand Duchy. Belongs to the house of Austria.

Very fertile in wine, oil, and delicious fruits: has mines of fine marble, allum, iron, and silver.

1. Florence, Florentia. On the Arno. Archbp. and univ. A large and fine city, the residence of the Grand Duke, whose palace and library is the richest in Italy. The gallery is enriched with the most admirable ancient paintings. The pavement is of different coloured marble, and the walls are covered with crimson velvet. Among the rich curiosities here, is the famous Venus of Medicis, and a celestial globe, the stars on which are repre

represented by diamonds. Florence contains 152 churches, most of which are very fine, particularly the cathedral (Holy Virgin), 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 7 public fountains, 4 bridges, and 17 squares, ornamented with a great number of statues. Florence is the birth place of Americus Vespusius, who gave name to the continent of America, and also of Maso Tiniguerra, who in 1440 invented engraving, and of Galilea a famous astronomer. The trade consists chiefly in sattins, silks, &c. known by the name of Florentines.

2. Arezza. On a mountain. Bp The birth place of Guy Aretin, inwenter of notes for music.

3. Sienna, (ancient Sena Colonia & Sena Julia.) Archbp. and univ. Noted for its springs. The cathedral, which is of gothic structure, is built of fine polished marble inside and out, enriched with a great number of statues, among which are the 12 apostles. The pavement is of black and white marble, and represents the history of the Old Testament.

4. Leghorn, (*French*, Livourne), ancient Herculis Labronis Portus. A large trading free port. The commerce consists chiefly of silk, cotton, allum, and coffee from Arabia. The Grand Duke has a palace here, in which the governor resides.

5. Pifa, (*French*, Pise.) On the Arno. Archbp. and univ. A large and fine city. Marble is so common here, that the common bridges are built with it. Pifa is noted for a council in 1409, when Benoit XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed, and Alexander V. was elected: also for the birth of Eugene III.

6. Chiusi. Bp. 7. Orbitello. A strong port.

T Lucca, (*French*, Luque.) A republic, tributary to the emperor. The chief magistrate is called Gonfalonier, who is changed every 2 months. A strong and fine town, (called the Industrius:) no beggars are permitted in the streets. Here was the first triumph-rate between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. In the cathedral is a very fine crucifix of cedar, called il Santo Volto; the face of which (it is said) was made by an angel; it is covered with a rich robe, and has a crown of diamonds on its head. The palace is a noble building. The trade consists in silk, olives, &c.

Tuscany was the subject of long contention between the popes and the emperors of Germany. The partizans of the popes were called Guelphs: those who were in the emperor's interest were called Gibellines.

IV. MODENA. Dukedom.

Produces excellent wine, corn, and fruits.

1. Modena, (ancient Mutina.) Bp. A large, strong, and populous city, the residence of the Duke. The streets are straight and clean: here are several fine fountains. 2. Mirandola. A small but strong town.

3. Massa. The capital of a small principality.

4. Rege or Regio, (ancient Forum Lepidi or Regium Lepidi.) Bp. A populous city.

V. MANTUA. Dukedom to the emperor.

Produces corn, pastures, fruits, and wines.

1. Mantua, or Mantoue. Bp. A strong place. It is famous for the birth of the celebrated poet Virgil. It contains 18 churches and 40 convents.

2. Ferrara. 3. Comachio.

VI. VENICE. Republic. The most ancient in Europe; and was once very powerful. Its government is aristocratical, consisting of 3 principal councils, viz. The grand council, which has the legislative authority, is composed of the nobility who are not under 30 years of age: these elect the officers of state. The senate consists of 120 members, who decide on peace, war, alliances, &c. The council of the 24 nobles, who give audience to ambassadors, and give an account thereof to the senate. The decrees, &c. are signed by the Duke or Doge, who is the head of the government: this title and office was created in 709.

TOWNS.

1. Venice, Venetiæ. Archbp. A populous and commercial city, stands on 72 islands, which communicate by 500 bridges, one of which named the Rialto is built with fine polished marble; it has only one arch, which is very wide and high. Here are 150 palaces. Most of the buildings

buildings stand on piles. They have small neat boats called gondoles, which convey the inhabitants to any part of the city. Here are 65 convents, 53 squares, 115 towers, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral, library, and squares, are grand. The manufactures and trade consist in silks, scarlet cloth, looking glasses, &c. The arsenal is a large building, well provided, and defended by 12 towers. Venice is the birth place of Giorgion and Titian, two famous painters. Inhabitants 200,000

2. Padua, Patavium. Bp. and univ. Formerly a fine and large city. In 1756 an earthquake destroyed the greatest part of it. It is noted for the birth of Tite Live the Roman historian. 3. Rovigo.

4. Veronia, (*French, Verone.*) On the Adige. Bp. A large city, with several very noble palaces. In the town-hall are the statues of Pline, and Cornelius Nepos, who were born in this town. Here is an ancient amphitheatre.

5. Vicenza, ancient Vecetia, (*French, Vicence.*) Bp. In a fertile country called the garden of Venice. It is a fine and populous city: has many noble churches, palaces, and squares.

6. Treviso. Bp. A large, fine, and strong city, full of nobility. Was formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. Benoit XI. was born here.

7. Feltre. Bp. 8. Bellune. On the Piave. Bp. A small, fine, and strong city.

9. Bergamo. Bp. Has a strong castle.

10. Crema, (ancient Forum-Duiguntorum.) On the Serio. Bp.

h Istria, whose chief town is Pola, and D Dalmatia in Turkey, belong to Venice.

POPULATION in the Venetian dominions.] 2,600,000.

REVENUE.] 1,125,000l.

VII. MILANESE. Dukedom to the emperor.

Produces corn, wine, and silk.

1. Milan, (ancient Miodolanum.) Between the D d 3 Adda

Adda and Tesin. A large city, containing 71 parishes, 230 churches, 66 convents, 10 hospitals, 32 colleges, and 22 gates. The churches and the ducal palace are magnificent buildings. The metropolitan, though considerably less, is by some accounted superior to that of St. Peter's at Rome. The trade consists in gold and silver, embroidery, chrystals, &c.

2. **Pavia.** On the Tesin, (ancient Ticinum.) Bp. and univ. Was the chief city of the Lombards. Here is a noble castle.

3. **Vigevano.** Bp. A strong city.

4. **Arona.** At the S of lake Majeur.

5. **Novaro.** Bp. A strong place, capital of its own district.

6. **Como, or Come.** A fine and rich town, noted for the birth of Pliny the younger and of Pope Innocent XI.

7. **Lodi,** (ancient Laus-Pompeia.) On the Adda. Noted for cheese called Parmesan, so called from its being first introduced by a princess of Parma.

8. **Cremona.** On the Po. Bp. A large and strong city, defended by a strong castle. The tower of the cathedral is reckoned the highest in Europe. This city is noted for the birth of Vatican, the author of the lives of the popes, and for Anthony Del Campo, a famous painter.

9. **Bobio, or Bobbio.** Bp.

10. **Alexandria.** Bp. The birth-place of Pius V. Belongs to the king of Sardinia.

VIII. SAVOY. Dukedom to the king of Sardinia. Was the country of the Allobroges

Very mountainous and cold. Produces cattle, corn, and pasture.

1. **Chamberry, Camberiacum.** Capital. A well built town, with a strong castle and noble college. Was taken by the French and Spaniards 1742.

2. **Monstiers,** (ancient Forum Claudii & Tarentasia.) On the Isere. Archbp. A small but populous city.

3. **Annecy.** Bp. On its own lake.

4. **St. Jean.** On the Arve. Bp.

IX. PIED-

IX. PIEDMONT. Principality to the king of Sardinia.

Mountainous. Produces corn, wine, and fruits.

1. Turin, (ancient Taurinum or Augusta Taurinorum & Colonia Taurina.) On the Po. Archbp. and univ. The residence of the king of Sardinia. A fine city, containing 10 parish churches and several convents. The royal palace is very noble. Here is an academy of sciences.

2. Susa, (*French*, Suse.) On the Doria Riparia. Marquisate. Strongly fortified.

3. Pignerol. Was strongly fortified till Louis XIV. demolished it.

4. Yvree, (ancient Eporedia.) On the Doria-Baltea. Bp. Famous for cheese.

5. Verceil, or Vercelli. On the Sesia. Bp. A strong and fine city. In the church, St. Mary Majeur, are still preserved the manuscripts of St. Matthew and Mark.

6. Aost, or Aouste, (Augusta Prætoria.) On the Doria-Baltea, near the Alps. Dukedom. A large but straggling city, having fields and large gardens about the houses. Here are several monuments and triumphal archs, &c. This is the birth-place of Anselme, who in 1078 was elected abbe of Bec in Normandy, and afterwards was archbishop of Canterbury (in England.)

7. Monaco, (ancient Herculis Monæci Portus.) Principality. A good port. Defended by a strong castle.

8. Nice, (ancient Nicæa Massiliensium.) A port. On a steep rock. Bp.

9. Vintimiglia, (ancient Albium Intemelum, or Albintemelium.) Bp. A populous city.

X. MONFERAT. Marquisate to the king of Sardinia.

Very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits.

1. Cassal, or Cassel. On the Po. Bp. The king of Sardinia keeps a strong garrison here.

2. Asti or Acqui, (ancient Aquæ Statiolorum.) Famous for its hot springs.

XI. GENOA, (ancient Liguria.) Republic. Aristocratical government. Consists of the grand council of 400 nobles,

400 nobles, and 12 commoners, the chief officer of state is named Doge: he is elected every 2 years.

This country is very mountainous, but produces excellent wine, oil, and fruits, especially olives.

1. Genoa, called the proud. Archbp. and strong port. A fine city, with many noble edifices. It was bombarded by the French 1684. This city is noted for being the birth-place of Columbus, who discovered America. The trade consists in fine velvets, damasks, &c. Inhabitants about 150,000. Their laws forbid the use of gold either on their clothes, carriages, or liveries.

2. Savona. A strong port. Bp. A large and trading city. The birth-place of Pope Sixte IV. and Jules II. 3. Finale. Marquisate. A strong town.

4. Albenga, (ancient Albium Ingonum. Bp. The air of this city is reckoned very unhealthy.

5. Oneglia, or Oneille. Principality. Belongs to the king of Sardinia. A good port. Carries on a good trade in oils, &c.

XII. PARMA. Dukedom.

Produces corn, cattle, wine, and silk in great abundance.

1. Parma, (ancient Colonia Julia Augusta-Parma.) On the Parma. Bp. and univ. A fine and populous city. Famous for the number of choice paintings of Corrigé. Amongst the many fine edifices in this city is the theatre, which is reckoned the finest in the world.

2. Placentia, or Plaifance. At the conflux of the Po and Trebia. Bp. univ. and dukedom. Larger but not so populous as Parma. It is the birth-place of Gregory X. 3. Rossiena.

OF THE ITALIAN ISLANDS.

SICILY, S. Kingdom with NAPLES. Length 210 miles, breadth 130. Separated from Italy by the strait of Messina. The air is healthy but hot. The soil is so fertile, that it is called the granary of Italy. It produces abundance of corn, wine, oil, fruits of all kinds, saffron, silk, cotton, honey, mines of gold, silver, iron, &c. This island was many years in the possession of the French till 1282, when they were all
massa-

massacred by the natives. This event is known by the name of the Sicilian massacre. The island is divided into three districts, viz. Domona at the north east, Noto at the south, Mazara at the west. On this island is Mount Gibel or Etna *, remarkable for emitting fire from its top. In 1669 a dreadful eruption happened, which destroyed 14 towns and villages; another, in 1693, destroyed a great part of the town of Catama and about 18,000 people. This mountain is 60 m. round at the bottom, and 6 at the top. It is feigned by the poets to be Vulcan's shop, where he and his men (the Cyclops) made the thunderbolts for the gods. On the declivity of Mount Etna grows a chestnut tree, the branches of which spread so wide as to be capable of sheltering 100 horses under them: it is called Caslagno di cento Cavalli.

OTHER MOUNTS.] Eri, Madonia, Bufamar, and Peloro.

RIVERS.] Gearretta, Tiume, Salso, Belici.

CAVES.] n Passaro, z Gallo.

TOWNS.

1. Palermo, (ancient Panormus.) Archbp. A very strong city and port. The streets are long and straight. The public buildings and fountains are grand, and built of the finest marble. Inhabitants 120,000. The trade is chiefly in silk gloves. 2. Tosa.

3. Messina, (ancient Messana or Zanele.) Archbp. On its own strait. It is one of the best ports in Italy, and is noted for its fare. Anthony of Messina, a famous painter, who first taught the art of painting in oil in Italy, was born in this town. The trade consists in raw and wrought silks. A dreadful earthquake in 1783 destroyed a great part of this city and the country for several miles round, with 40,000 people.

4. Catania. Bp. 5. Syracuse, or Saragoça, Syracusa. Bp. and port. Was very renowned in the time of the Romans, who, 214 years before Christ, laid siege to it. It is famous for being the birth-place of Archimedes, the famous mathematician. 6. Alicata.

7. Gergenti, or Agrigento. On a hill. Near the ruins of Gergenti Vecchio, which was in possession of the Carthagenians 407 years before Christ.

8. Trepano. A strong port. Noted for coral.

The Lipary Isles *L i*, at the north of Sicily; 7 in number, viz. Lipary, Stramboli, Panari, Salines, Vulcano, Telicur, Alicur, some of which had formerly vulcanos: they are called by the poets *Domus Æolia*, the dwelling of the god of the winds. The trade consists in figs, raisins, and fish.

SARDINIA, *A.* 140 m. long and 60 broad.

Is fertile in olives, oranges, lemons, mines of gold and silver. This island was taken in 1706 by the English for the emperor Charles.

CAVES.] Tavolaro *et*, Carbanaro *et*, Comin *et*.

TOWNS.

1. Cagliari, (ancient Caliaris.) On a hill. Archbp. and univ. Divided into high and low towns. The high town is surrounded by a wall. 2. Quira.

3. Ogliastro. 4. Otani. 5. Algeri, (ancient Corap.) Bp.

6. Oristagni (ancient Ufellis Collonia. Archbp.)

MALTA, *m*, (ancient Melita.) At the south of Sicily. This island was given in 1530 by the emperor Charles Quint to the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, after the Turks had dispossessed them of the island of Rhodes. The order of Malta is composed of seven knights, viz. one for France, Provence, Auvergne, Arragon, Castile, Italy, and Germany. They are obliged to prove their nobility from father and mother before they can be admitted. The chief of the order is styled grand master. The number of the knights is 1000, 500 of whom must reside in the island. This island is 24 m. long and 16 broad, and contains about 50,000 inhabitants. It is famous for the shipwreck of St. Paul on the coast, and it is said that no venomous creature could ever live here after he threw the viper which fastened on his hand into the fire. Malta is very strongly fortified, and in 1565 held out a siege against the Turks above 4 months. The city of Medina, or Citta Vecchia, bp. stands in the center of the island.

There are several other small islands belonging to the order, the chief of which are St. Michael, and Gozo.

Corfica, *C*, (*see France*)

ISLANDS,

ISLANDS, &c. belonging to the states of Venice.
IN THE ADRIATIC SEA, ON THE COAST OF TURKEY.

5 Vegia e, 55 m. in circumference. Ofera i.

Arbe c, 15 m. long and 8 broad.

Pago a, Luibo b, Scarda n.

Grande or Grassa g, 30 m. long and 6 broad.

Lefina d, 50 m. long and 10 broad.

1. Corfu, (ancient Corcyra,) 50 m. long and 15 broad. Contains 2 cities and upwards of 100 villages. It is noted for honey, wax, oil, and delicious fruits. The city of Corfu is an archbishopric.

2. St. Maura. 22 m. long and 15 broad. A very strong and populous island.

3. Cephalonia. 50 m. long and 28 broad. Populous and rich. Produces abundance of honey, wax, oil, wine, and silk. It is defended by a very strong fortress on the top of a mountain.

4. Zant. 23 m. long and 20 broad. Contains about 40 villages. It is a bishopric under Corfu. Produces abundance of olives and grapes, which are called raisins of Zant or Corinth.

The Venetians have still two fortresses on the island of Candia, besides the island of Tenos or Tino, near Negropont, famous for figs and silk.

PRINCIPAL SEA PORTS IN THE ITALIAN STATES.

Venice, Loretto, in the Adriatic sea; Tarento, at the south; Naples, Rome, Leghorn, Lucca, Genoa, Oneglia, and Nice, on the west.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is pure, healthful, and mild, except in the north, where among the mountains, and Glaciers of Savoy and Piedmont, it is very sharp. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and produces all the comforts and luxuries of life in great abundance. Each state possesses some peculiar excellency. The general produce however consists in wine, oil, olives, and all kinds of the most delicious fruits, and silk, which is the staple of the Italian manufactures.

COMMERCE.] Consists in raw and wrought silks, velvets, oil, fruits, and wine.

MONEY.] Every state has its own coin. The subjoined is the money current at Leghorn and Florence.

1 Denari

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Denari	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{12}$
4 Denari	-	1 Quatrini	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{30}$
12 Denari	-	1 Soldi	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{12}$
5 Quatrini	-	1 Craco	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{30}$
8 Cracas	-	1 Quilo	0	0	5 $\frac{8}{30}$
20 Soldi	-	1 Lire	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
6 Lires	-	1 Piaſtre of Ex.	0	4	2
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires	-	1 Ducat	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 Lires	-	1 Piſtole	0	15	6

STRENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES.

Of the Pope—5000 troops. Of Sardinia—24,000 troops and 34 ſhips. Of Venice—28,000 troops and 60 ſhips. Of the two Sicilies—27,000 troops and 32 veſſels.

POPULATION.] Of Italy about 16,000,000.

The Italians are well made, ſober, and moderate in their living, but dirty and diſgusting in their houſes. They are famous for vocal and inſtrumental muſic, painting, ſculpture, architecture, &c. They are reckoned vindictive, ſuperſtitious, and revengeful. The marriage tie is little regarded in Italy, particularly among the higher ranks in the ſtates of Venice: every wife has her gallant, with whom ſhe keeps company with little ceremony, and without offence on either ſide. The accommodations in travelling are diſagreeable; the beds are coarſe and the linen dirty; men, not women, make the beds, and, if permitted, do all the offices of a chambermaid: they never ſcower their pewter, and wiping is the only cleaning their knives and forks have.

RELIGION.] Roman Catholic: under 38 arch-biſhops, and many biſhops, with the pope as the ſupreme head of the church.

UNIVERSITIES.] Rome, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Parma, Milan, Verona, Pavia, Bologna, Piſa, Naples, Salerno, Perugia, and Venice.

LANGUAGE.] A corrupt Latin, very harmonious and pleaſant, and therefore well adapted to muſic: it is ſpoken beſt at Rome, and moſt cultivated at Florence. Their paterniſter is: Padre noſtro, che ſei nel cielo, ſia ſanctificato ill tuo nome; ill tuo regno venga; la tua volunta

volunta sia fatta Sic come in ciel : così anche in terra
dacci oggi ill nostro pane cotidiano : e rimettici i nostri
debita, sic come noi ancora rimettiamo a, nostri debitori ;
enon inducici in tentatione, ma liberaci dal maligno ;
perioche tuo e il regno e l'a pòtenza, e la Gloria in
sempiterno Amen.

ITALY, ancient ITALIA.

Called also Hesperia, Saturnia, Latium, Tyrrhena,
Magna Græcia, Ausonia, Oenotria, and was divided
into north and south. The northern part contained
Gallia Cisalpina or Citerior, Circumpadana or Togata,
Gallia and Italia Subalpina, Etruria or Thuscia, Um-
bria, Sabinia, and Latium.

Gallia Cisalpina contained 5 provinces, viz.

1. Venetia : chief town Patavium Concordia. In-
habitants the Histri and Veneti.

2. Pars Rhætia : chief town Tridentum.

3. Gallia Transpadana : towns Mantua, Cremora,
Verona, Comum, Mediolanum, Ticinum, Taurinum.
Inhabitants Euganei, Vennonnes, Triumphini, Camuni,
Stæni, Ragusci, Suanetes, Insubres, Brixentes, Calucones,
Cenomani, Orobii, Acerræ, Lævi, Libicii, Lepontii,
Salassi, Taurini, Segusmi.

4. Gallia Cispadana, chief towns Parma, Ravenna,
Mutina. Inhabitants the Anamani, Boii, Lingones,
Senones.

5. Liguria : chief towns Genua, Clastidum. Inha-
bitants the Ligures, Vediantii, Intemelii, Ingauni,
Vagienni, Statielli, Vechelii.

Etruria was divided into Trans Arnium and Cis Ar-
nium.

Etruria Trans Arnium : chief town Lucca.

Etruria cis Arnium : chief towns Volaterræ, Rusellæ,
Colonia Julia, Tarquinii, Cerete, Veii, Sutrium, Fe-
rentinum, Clusium, Arretium, Cortona, Perusia. In-
habitants the Rusellani, Vetulonii, Tarquinii, Cera-
tani, Vientes, Volsinii, Falisci, Clusini, Arretini, Cor-
tonenses, Perusini.

Umbria was divided into Trans Apenninum and Cis
Apenninum : chief towns Ariminum, Pisaurum, Ca-
merinum, Sarsina and Tifernum Tiberinum, Iguvium,

E e

Fulginium,

Fulginium, Ameria, Interamna. Inhabitants the **Velumbri** and **Olumbri**.

Sabina was divided into **Cis Velinum** and **Trans Velinum** : towns **Reate, Nursia, Palanteum, Amiternum, Cures.**

Latium : chief towns **Roma, Ostia, Laurentum, Lavinium, Aricia, Tusculum, Tusculanum-Ciceronis, Præneste, Antium, Astura**, where **Cicero** was assassinated, **Arpium**, the birth place of **Cicero** and **Marius**. Inhabitants the **Rutuli, Volsci, Aurunci, Henrici**, and **Æqui**.

Southern Italy contained 3 provinces, viz. **Samnium, Campania, and Magna-Græcia**. Chief towns : **Ancona, Cingulum, Larinum, Corfinum, Sulmo, Beneventum, Caudium, Æcæ, Rufæ, Aquilonia, Compsa, Picentia, Tarentum, Manduria, Salentia, Brundisium, Hydrus, Castrum-Minervæ.**

Samnium was inhabited by the **Picentes, Vestini, Marucini, Frentani, Piligni, Marfi, Samnites, Hirpini.**

Campania contained the **Campani, Picentini.**

Magna Græcia was divided into **Apulia** and **Oenotria**. Inhabitants the **Salentini, Calabri, Lucani**, and **Bruttii**.

TURKEY.

Length 1000 miles. Lat. between 36° and 49°
 Breadth 900 Long. between 17° and 40°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Hungary, Poland, and Russia.
 { East. Black sea, straits of Bosphorus, sea of
 { Marmora, and Archipelago, which separate
 { it from Asia.
 { West. Gulf of Venice or Adriatic sea.
 { South. Mediterranean sea.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours 40 m.
 { in the south, 13 hours 50 m.

Climates, between the 5th and 9th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Turkey, or the Ottoman empire, was the ancient country of the Scythes or Tartars and Greeks, so famous for their wisdom, learning, and valour. In the 14th century, the successors of Othoman or Osman, passed over from Natolia or Asia-Minor, and made themselves masters of Constantinople. Mahomet II. took it from Constantine Pæleologue XV. the last of the Roman Greeks.

GOVERNMENT.] Despotic. The Grand Signor is absolute master of the life and property of his subjects, who are all born his slaves. The prime minister of state is stiled Grand Visir, who is Lieutenant General of the empire. The second is stiled Caimacan, who is governor of Constantinople. The captain Pacha is High Admiral of the fleet. Beglerbeys, hospodars, &c. are the governors general of provinces and sangiacs. The under governors are called Beys.

Royal style—The Grand Signor, Grand Turk, Sultan or Highness. By the Turks—The shadow of God, a god on earth, brother to the sun and moon, disposer of all earthly crowns.

The court is sometimes called the Sublime Port.

Present reigning Sultan—Selim III. he ascended the throne 1789.

SEAS.] Black sea, Marmora sea, and Archipelago, on the east; Mediterranean sea, on the south; Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, on the west.

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS.] Gulf of Lepanto, a, Gulf of Coran, b, Gulf of Niapolidi Romania, c, Gulf of Athens, d, Gulf of Salonichi, e.

STRAITS.] Gallipoli, or Helespont i. So named from Helle, who, in her flight from her stepmother, fell from the golden ram and was drowned in it. Bosphorus of Thrace, h.

CAPES.] Matapan, C m, St Anzolo, 2, Schilli, 3, Colone, 4, Mantello, 5, Canistra, 6, Ninfeo, 7.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.] Parnassus and Helicon, in Achaia; Athos, Pindus, Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion, in Thessalonica; Argentum, in Bulgaria.

RIVERS.] Nieper, Bog, Neister, Danube, Maruz, Veralase.

TURKEY is divided into 13 divisions.

<i>provinces.</i>		<i>capitals.</i>
I. Romania,	- -	Constantinople.
II. Bulgaria,	- -	Scopio.
III. Bessarabia,	- -	Bender.
IV. Budziac Tartary,	-	Oczakow.
V. Moldavia,	- -	Jassy.
VI. Walachia,	- -	Tergowisc.
VII. Servia,	- -	Belgrade.
VIII. Bosnia,	- -	Seraio.
IX. Albania,	- -	Chimæra.
X. Macedonia,	- -	Salonichi.
XI. Thessalia,	- -	Larissa.
XII. Achaia,	- -	Larta.
M, Morea,	- -	Corinth.

I. ROMANIA, part of ancient Thracia, called Hellepontica or Urbana Provincia and Pallene.

1. Constantinople, (ancient Bisantium.) By the Turks Stambol. Grecian Patriarchate. Lat. 41° long. 29° On the west side of the Bosphorus. 1320 m. SE from London. The seat of the Ottoman government. It is one of the largest cities in the world, divided into 5 parts, viz. the city of Constantinople, Pera, Tophana, Pacha, and Galata. The city, which is of a trian-

a triangular form, with the seraglio or palace in one of the angles, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the coast of Lesser Asia, is inhabited by merchants and tradesmen, mostly Jews. Pera is inhabited by the foreign ambassadors and other foreigners, who are not permitted to reside in the city. The public buildings are grand, especially the mosque of St. Sophia, which in some respects is said to exceed St. Peter's at Rome. The seraglio is the largest and perhaps the most sumptuous palace in the world: it is surrounded with a strong high wall, with 9 gates, and is defended by several towers, battlements, &c. This city suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1754. In 1784 a dreadful fire consumed near 10,000 houses. Inhabitants about 900,000.

2. Galatæ. The port of trade for Constantinople, where the customs are taken. 3. Ayade. On the Black sea.

4. Andrianople, (ancient Presta and Andrianopolis.) On the Maruz. Greek Archbp. A pleasant city, often visited by the Sultan. This is the general rendezvous of the Ottoman army. It was the seat of the Turkish government from the year 1362 till 1543.

5. Rouze. 6. Burgas.

7. Phillippopoli. On the Maruz. A large populous town. 8. Stalimaki.

9. Trojanopoli. On the Maruz. Greek archbp.

10. Enos 11. Gallipoli. On the straits. Bp. A large and rich city. The residence of the Grand Pacha or High Admiral of the Ottoman fleet. This strait is defended by two castles; one on the European side called Rumelia, the other on the Asiatic shore, Natoli. These were the ancient Sestos and Abidos.

12. Rodosto.

II. BULGARIA.

1. Scopia. In a plain. A Latin and Greek archbp. A large and populous town, in the road from Belgrade to Constantinople. In 347 a council was held here to give judgment between St. Athanese and the Ariens.

2. Nicpoki. On the Danube. Latin and Greek bp. A large city, noted for a victory that Bajazet

emperor of the Turks obtained over Sigismond king of Hungary 1396: in this battle the Turks lost 60,000 and the Christians 20,000.

3. Silistria. On the Danube. A strong town.
4. Mankalia, or Tomis-Wara. A very ancient town, to where Ovid was exiled. It was the only bp. of the Scythes in subjection to the Romans.
5. Provat. 6. Varna. A neat town and port, famous for a victory the Turks obtained over the Hungarians 1444.
7. Ternobo. 8. Rehova. 9. Widdin.

III. BESSARABIA.

1. Bender, or Tekin. On the Niefter. A very strong town. The residence of the pacha of the province. It is noted for the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden after his defeat at Pultava by the Russians 1709. This town was taken by the Russians 1789, but restored in 1791.
2. Belgorod, or Bialogrod, or Akerman. A large and strong town. 3. Kilia.
4. Ismail, or Ismailon. At the mouth of the Danube. A very strong and important town. It was taken by the Russians 1790, but restored in 1791. 5. Renii.

IV. BUDZIAC TARTARY.

1. Oczakow, the capital. Most of this province was ceded to Russia in 1791. (*see page 196.*)

V. MOLDAVIA.

1. Jassy. On the Pruth. A large town.
2. Chotzim, or Cotchim. On the Niefter. A very strong place. On the borders of Poland. Noted for a great victory obtained by the Poles over the Turks 1678. 3. Romanci. 4. Waslow. 5. Bacon.
6. Buzantia. 7. Falczim. 8. Tecuez.

VI. WALACHIA.

1. Tergovisc. On the Jalonitz. A large and populous town, but badly built and very dirty.
2. Buchoresti. A very strong town. Here is a Greek printing house. 3. Rusci. 4. Caracal.
5. Brancovam. 6. Czernez.

VII. SERVIA.

1. Belgrade, Alba Græca. At the conflux of the Save and Danube. A very strong place. Was taken by the Austrian army 1789, but restored in 1791.

2. Semendria, or Zenderew, i. e. St. Andrew. On the Danube. 3. Kutskein. 4. Jagodina.

5. Nissa. On the Nissava. A strong town, taken by the Austrians 1689 and 1717. 6. Pristin.

7. Saba. 8. Pechia. 9. Prisrend.

VIII. BOSNIA, part of ancient Illyricum.

1. Seraio, or Bosna-Serai. Bp. A trading town, burnt by the imperialists 1697. The bishop is suffragant to Collocza in Hungary.

2. Mostar. 3. Sale. n, Narenza.

q Ragusa. A port and archbp. Capital of its own republic. Its government is aristocratic, similar to that of Venice. The senate is composed of 60 members, and the Doge is chosen monthly. The Ragusans pay a tribute to the Turks whom they fear, to the Venetians whom they despise, and to the Emperor and Pope to keep them in a good humour.

t Cartaro. A strong place.

The states of ancient Greece are divided into 5 provinces, viz. Albania, Macedonia, Thessalia, Achaia, and Morea, and were founded by Javan or Ion, the fourth son of Japhat.

IX. ALBANIA, (ancient Epirus), by the Turks, Arnaut.

1. Chimæra. A good port.

2. Valona. A port and bishop's see.

3. Durazo, (ancient Epidamne.) Port and archbishop's see. 4. Beligrad. 5. Graja. 6. Diberi.

7. Scutari. On the Lenta. Bp.

X. MACEDONIA, (ancient Emathia,) by the Turks Comenolitari, was divided into 4 parts, viz. Emania, Edonia, Migdonia, Pelagonia.

1. Salonichi, or Salonica, (ancient Thessalonica.) On its own gulf. A Greek archbp. The Jews have almost

almost the whole commerce. The inhabitants of this city were the Thessalonians, to whom St. Paul wrote two epistles. Some miles west from Athens is the town of Pella, famous for the birth of Philip and of his son Alexander the Great.

2. Strymon. 3. Contessa. 4. Bolina.

5. Agios Laura. On Monte Sancto (Athos.) Famous for 23 Greek monasteries, out of which the bishops under the patriarch of Constantinople are chosen. This mount is so high that in the evening the shadow extends 60 miles. 6. Stobi. 7. Ilbib. 8. Bagni.

9. Philippi. The town of the Philippians; to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle from Rome. In the plains near this town Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Augustus and Mark Anthony 42 years before Christ. St. Paul resided here when he wrote his two epistles to the Corinthians.

XI. THESSALIA.

1. Larissa. On the Peneë. Archbp. This town is famous for the birth of Achilles the hero of Homer, and for being the residence for some time of Phillippe king of Macedonia. The Grand Seigneur has a palace here.

2. Volo, (ancient Pagas.) Was formerly a good port and arsenal, till the Venetians destroyed it.

3. Zuehria. 4. Veria. 5. Jamia.

6. Tarfa, or Pharfalia. Noted for the victory of Julius Cæsar over Pompey 48 years before Christ.

XII. ACHÆIA and LIVADIA.

1. Larta. A port on the ancient gulf of Ambracia. Archbp. Near here was the port of Actium, noted for the victory of Octavius or Augustus over Mark Anthony, 31 years before Christ.

2. Lepanto, (ancient Naupactus.) On its own gulph. A very strong place, taken from the Venetians in 1498 by Bajazet II.

3. Delphos, or Castri, or Salona. Famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo. It contains about 200 houses, chiefly inhabited by Christians. Mounts Parnassus and Helicon are near this town, the former of which has two tops.

4. Liva.

4. Livadia. A large town. Bp. suffragant to Athens. Has a great trade in wool, corn, and rice.

5. Athens, (ancient Atina, or Setines.) Archbp. On the bay of Engia. Was the most considerable city of Greece, and the seat of the celebrated republic of the Athenians. Here is an ancient Temple of Minerva still in good state, and many other remains of curious antiquities. Near Athens is a wood of olive trees 6 m. long. St. Paul resided here for some time.

6. Negropont, (ancient Chalcis.) On the Eubea, now Euripe; over which is a stone bridge and a draw-bridge. These straits are remarkable for the irregularity of the ebb and flow of the tide. Between the 9th and the 13th, and between the 21st and 26th of every month, it rises and falls 14 times a day.

M. MOREA, ancient PELOPONESUS.

1. Corinth, or Coranto, Corinthus. A small place, with a strong castle. This was the capital of the celebrated republic of the Corinthians. This town was destroyed by the Consul Minimius 143 years before Christ, but was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar. It is famous for the residence of St. Paul, when he wrote his epistle to the Romans.

2. Argos. Was the capital of a noted kingdom of the same name.

3. Vapolidi Romania, (ancient Nauplia.) Is defended by a strong citadel. Inhabitants about 60,000, mostly Greeks.

4. Mifitra, (ancient Lacedemon, or Sparta.) Defended by a strong castle on the top of mount Tagetus. Here are several fine mosques and churches built out of the ancient ruins.

5. Zarix. 6 Colokythia.

7. Coron. On its own gulph. A strong town.

8. Modon, (ancient Methone.) A good port defended by a strong castle.

9. Navarino. The best harbour in the Morea. It is strongly fortified. 10. Arcadia. 11. Chiarenza.

12. Patras, or Badra. On its own gulph. Archbp. A very

A very strong place. The country round is noted for oranges, lemons, and cedar trees. Near here is a cypress tree, said to be the biggest and oldest in the world: it measures 18 feet round.

13. Olimpia. Famous for the games which were formerly celebrated here: they were instituted by Hercules anno mundi 1308, (*see page 43*)

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS IN THE AGEAN SEA, OF ARCHIPELAGO and LEVANT.

a. Lemnos, or Stalimene. 25 m. in diameter. Produces corn and wine, and is famous for its mineral earth called *Terræ Lemna*. *b.* St. Estrale.

c. Mitelene, or Lesbos. 60 m long. Noted for the number of philosophers it produced formerly.

d. Tenedos, opposite to Old Troy. Famous for being mentioned by Virgil as the place to which the Greeks retired. *e.* Sciros.

f. Scio, or Chios. 100 m. in circumference. Produces excellent wine, oil, silk, and the mastic tree. Its manufactures are, silk, velvet, gold and silver stuffs, &c. It is famous for the birth of Homer. *g.* Nicaria.

h. Samos. 25 m. in diameter. Is famous for a wine called the muscadine sanian, wool, silk, oil, pomegranates, &c. Here are the ruins of the temple of Juno, who, as well as Pythagoras, was born here.

i. Naxia. Famous for its fine marble and several remains of antiquité.

k. Paros. Noted for its fine marble and ancient ruins.

l. Patmos. About 9 m. in diameter. Famous for its harbour, and for a cave wherein St. John is supposed to have written the Apocalypse.

m. Delos, or Ortygia. The chief of the Cyclades, which are 50 in number. Famous for the birth of Apollo and Diana, the ruins of whose temples are still visible.

n. Zia. *j.* Stampalia. *s.* Andros.

x. Santorin, (ancient Calista and Thera.) In 1707, near this island another arose from the bottom of the sea.

r. Cerigo,

r. Cerigo, (Cytherea). About 20 m. diameter. Rocky and mountainous. Noted for the residence of Venus.

P. Rhodes. 60 m. long and 25 broad. Abounds in wines and fruits. The town of Rhodes stands on the side of a hill, surrounded with fine gardens. This is the grand arsenal for the Ottoman fleet. Rhodes is famous for the brass Colossus, which formerly stood over the entrance of the port: it was so high as to admit ships to pass between its legs, and was one of the seven wonders of the world.

C. Candia, (antient Crete.) 200 m. long and 60 m. broad. Famous for its 100 cities, for the birth of Jupiter, and for being the seat of legislature of ancient Greece. This island was many years in possession of the Venetians, who held out a siege against the Turks from 1646 till 1670, when the garrison made an honourable capitulation. This siege cost the Turks 180,000 men and the Venetians 80,000. In this island is the famous mount Ida, and Lethe, the river of oblivion.

s. Zante. Produces abundance of currants, grapes, and wine. q. Cephalonia.

w. St. Maura and Isola del Campare, (ancient Ithaca.) The birth place and kingdom of Ulysses.

z. Corfu. The seat of the governor of the other Venetian islands.

Crim Tartary, T, (*see Russia, page 196.*)

SEA PORT TOWNS.] Constantinople, Contessa, Salonichi, Lepanto, Coron, Modon.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS. Besides the Turkey empire in Asia, Egypt, the kingdom of Barca (ancient Lybia), and the states of Barbary, most of which are tributary to the Sultan.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air is temperate, the soil every where rich, but agriculture is greatly neglected. The general produce is oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, excellent raisins, figs, almonds, olives, cotton, and various drugs. The horses are excellent, and the cattle large. Birds of prey and tame fowl are in great plenty. Turkey marble is reckoned the best in Europe.

COMMERCE.] (*See Asiatic Turkey.*)

REVE-

REVENUE.] About 40,000,000*l.* part of which arises from a capitation tax on those subjects who are not Mahometans: the rich pay 30*s.* tradesmen 15*s.* and the common labourers about 7*s.* per annum.

MONEY.				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 Mangar	-	-	-	0	0	0 ³ / ₁₀
4 Mangars	-	1 Asper	-	0	0	0 ³ / ₁₀
3 Aspers	-	1 Parac	-	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
5 Aspers	-	1 Bestic	-	0	0	3
10 Aspers	-	1 Ostic	-	0	0	6
20 Aspers	-	1 Solota	-	0	1	0
80 Aspers	-	1 Piastre (imaginary)	-	0	4	0
100 Aspers	-	1 Caragrouch	-	0	5	0
10 Solotas	-	1 Xeriff	-	0	10	0

STRENGTH] 400,000: of whom 20,000 are horse guards (called Spahis), and 40,000 are foot guards (called Janizaries. The Turkish standard consists of a certain number of horse tails, which are painted red and fastened to the end of a long staff, with a large gilt ball on the top. By the number of these tails the different grades in the army are distinguished. The Grand Seigneur has 7, the Grand Vizir 5, a Grand Beglerbey 3, a Pacha 2, and a Bey 1.

POPULATION in all the Turkish dominions. 40,000,000.

The Turks in general are tall, of a grave and solid turn of mind, proud, courageous, but unacquainted with the arts and sciences: they sit cross-legged upon mats. The use of gold or silver spoons and drinking wine is forbid; but they drink coffee, chew opium, and smoke tobacco: they count their days from sun rise to sun setting: they breakfast as soon as they rise in the morning, dine at eleven o'clock, and sup about six in the evening; they neither use knife nor fork, but eat with their fingers. Their salutation is by an inclination of the head, with the right hand on the breast. Their diversions are chess and draughts. The men wear their beards to a great length, shave their heads, and leave a lock on the crown: they wear a turban on their heads, which they never take off but when they wash themselves or retire to sleep. None but Mahometans are permitted to wear white turbans. Polygamy

gamy extends to four wives, their laws allow no more at a time, but they may keep as many concubines as they can maintain. Marriages in this country are chiefly negotiated by the ladies.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism. The head of which is the Grand Mufti, who resides in the palace of the Grand Seignior. The other orders of clergy are called Imans, Hodgiate, Muerins, and Dervizes. These are priests who live retired, and practise astrology and foretelling future events. The Mahometan sabbath is held on Friday.

LANGUAGE.] Is derived from the Sclavona and Greek, mixed with a dialect of the Arabic, Persic, and Syriac. The paternoster as used by the Christians is: Pater Hemas opiofiso ees tos ouranous: hagiofthito to onoma sou: na erti he basilia sou: to thelema sou na genetez itzon en te ges os is ton ouranon: to ptfomi hemas doze hemas femorem: kæ fi chorafe hemos ta crimata hemon itzone, kæ hemas fichorafomen ekinous opou: mas adikouunkæ men ternes hemais is to pirasmo, allafofop hemas apo to kaxo, Amen.

Ancient TURKEY

Comprehended a part of Illyricum, Dacia (on the north and west), and Greece on the south.

Illyricum contained Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, Croatia, Morlachia, Istria, Carniola, Carinthia, Stiria. Inhabitants the Japodes, Liburni, Autariatæ, Scordisci, and Vardæi.

Dacia was divided into Dacia Vera, Jazyges, Metanastæ, and Mæsia. Inhabitants the Dardani, Tricornesii, Timachi, Myfi, Scythæ, Triballi, Celigerri.

Greece, was divided into Regnum, Macedonicum, and Græcia Vera.

Macedonia contained Thessalia, Epirus, Thracia.

Græcia Vera was divided into three parts, viz. Achaia or Hellas, Peloponnesus, and Insulæ.

Achaia, Attica. The chief towns were Athenæ, Phalereus, Munichia, Piræus, Eleufis, Acharnæ, Marathon, Decelia, Panormus.

Megarîs. Town—Megara.

F f

Bæstia.

Bæstia. Towns—Thebæ, Plataæ, Leuctra, Afcra (noted for the birth of Hesiod,) Chæronea (the native place of Plutarch).

Phocis, now Livadia. Town—Delphi.

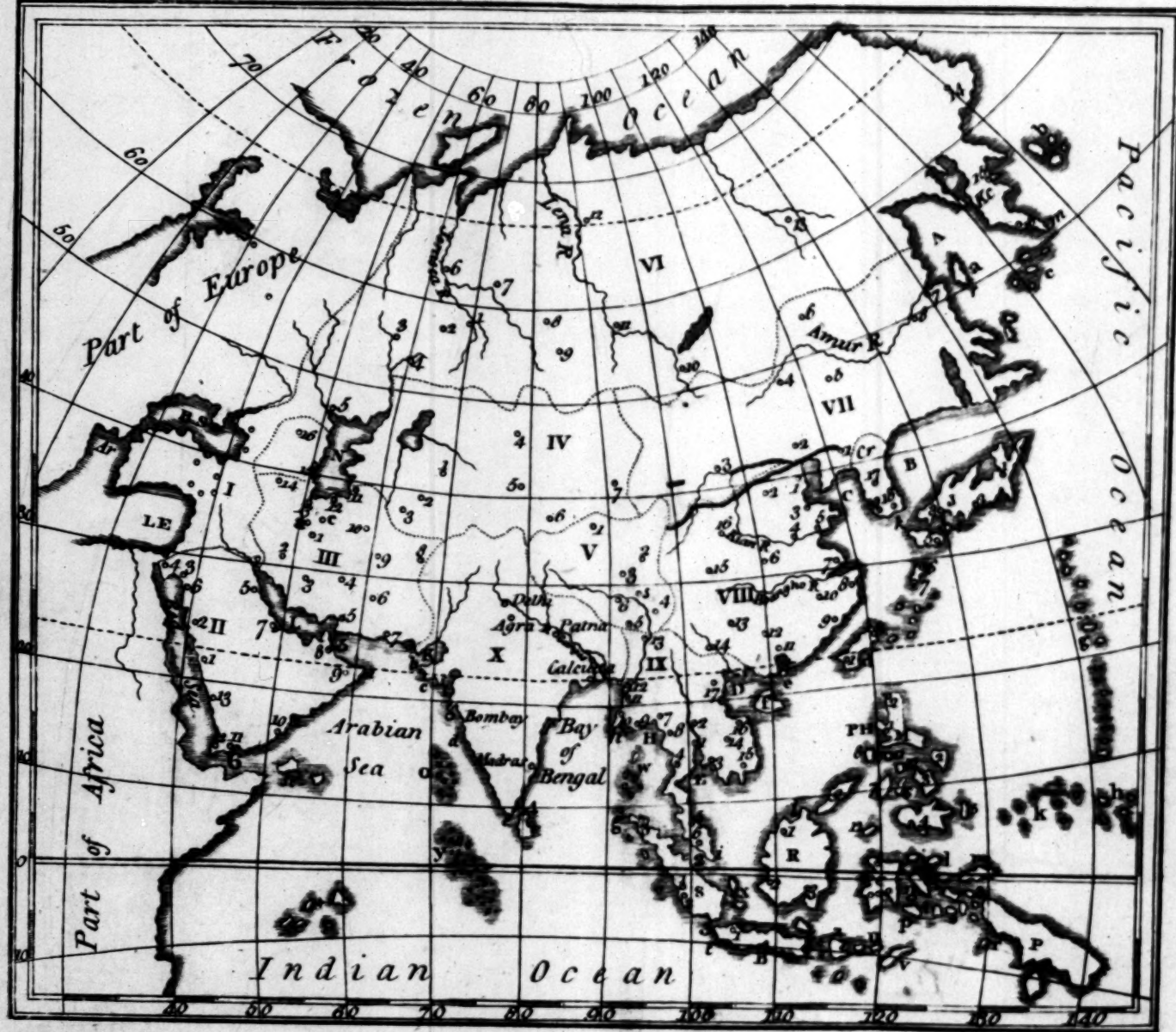
Tetrapolis, or Doris.

Locris. Famous for the pass of Thermopylæ, where Leonidas, with 400 Greeks, withstood the whole Persian army. Ætolia.

Peloponnesus contained part of Achaia (on the north), Argolis (on the north-east), Laconia (on the south), Elis (on the west), and Arcadia (in the middle.)

E. from London.

ASIA



ASIA

Length from east to west 4340 miles
 Breadth from north to south 4480 miles
 Latitude between 2° and 80°
 Longitude between 27° and 165°

BOUNDARIES

North. Frozen ocean.
 East. Bosphorus, Eastern ocean, and Indian
 Bering's or Vignat's, which separates
 it from America.
 South. Indian or Southern ocean.
 West. Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara,
 of Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara,
 Hellas, Archipelago, Aegean
 Africa, and Red Sea.

Length of day in the north about 4 months
 in the south about 12 hours

is contained in the 24th climate of 4 hours
 1 month

Asia is the largest part of the eastern continent
 here the whole Great manifested himself
 and in the creation of our first parents, and in the
 work of our redemption by the birth and life
 of our blessed Saviour. It was in Asia that the
 new laws were promulgated from whence they
 on the arts, sciences, &c. spreading
 translations recorded in the Holy Scriptures
 brought to pass: in Asia was the first
 and powerful monarchies of the Assyrians, Persians,
 Romans, and Saracens. On the eastern part
 the Romans carried their arms and
 es. At length the Mahometans or Saracens
 invasions over this continent, and the
 plunder of the once flourishing parts of it
 thereof for ever.

A S I A.

Length from east to west 4740 miles.

Breadth from north to south 4380 miles.

Latitude between 0° and 80° .

Longitude between 27° and 180° .

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Frozen ocean.
East. Pacific or Eastern ocean, and straits of
Berings or Viagats, which separate
it from America.
South. Indian or Southern ocean.
West. Europe, sea of Asof, Black sea, straits
of Bosphorus, sea of Marmora,
Hellespont, Archipelago, Levant,
Africa, and Red sea.

Longest day { in the north about 4 months.
in the south about 12 hours.

Asia, contained in the 24th climate of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and
4th of months.

ASIA is the largest part of the eastern continent, It was here the allwise Creator manifested himself to mankind in the creation of our first parents, and in the grand work of our redemption by the birth and sufferings of our blessed Saviour: it was in Asia the ancient and new laws were promulgated, from whence the true religion, the arts, sciences, &c sprang up, and where the transactions recorded in the Holy Scriptures were brought to pass: in fine Asia was the seat of the great and powerful monarchies of the Assyrians, Medes, Babylonians, and Persians. On the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms as far as the Ganges. At length the Mahometans or Saracens spread their devastations over this continent, and thus the ancient splendor of this once flourishing part of the world was destroyed for ever.

THE

THE GRAND DIVISIONS OF ASIA.

I. Turkey Asiatic Empire.	Smyrna.	-	La Turquie Asiatique.	-	Smyrne.
II. Arabia.	Mecca.	-	L'Arabie.	-	La Mecque.
III. Persia.	Ispahan.	-	La Perse.	-	Ispahan.
IV. Independent Tartary.	Samerchand.	-	La Tartarie Indépendante.	-	Samarcande.
V. Mogulean Tartary.	Eskerdon.	-	Le Tibet.	-	Eskerdon.
VI. Siberia, or Russian Tartary.	Tobolsk.	-	La Tartarie Rusienne.	-	Tobol.
VII. Chinese Tartary.	Chynian.	-	La Chine.	-	Pekin.
VIII. China.	Pekin.	-	La Tartarie Chinoise.	-	Chinyang.
IX. Eastern Peninsula,	Siam and Pegu.	-	La Presqu'isle-Orientale.	-	Siam or Juthia, et Pegu.
X. Western Peninsula, and Indostan.	Delhi.	-	La Presqu'isse-Occidentale, et L'Indostan.	-	Dely.

SEAS, GULFS, and STRAITS in ASIA.

Frozen ocean, at the north; Eastern or Pacific ocean, at the east; Indian or Southern ocean, at the south.

A, Sea of Kamchatka; B, Sea of Korea; C, Yellow Sea; B S, Black Sea; Sea of Asoph, Sea of Marmora, Ar, Archipelago, L E, Levant, between Europe and Asia; M, Red Sea, (Sinus Arabicus,) between Arabia and Africa.

GULFS AND BAYS.] D, Gulf of Tonkin, E, gulf of Siam, H, Bay of Pegu, Bay of Bengal, I, Gulf of Cambaye (Sinus Calemba), K, Gulf of Scinde, Gulf of Ormus, L Gulf of Persia (Paradisus Adami, or Sinus Persicus.)

STRAITS.] Straits of Berings 1, between NE of Asia and NW of America. Straits of Malacca and Sannaporas 2, between Sumatra and Malacca. Straits of Sunda 3, between the islands of Java and Sumatra. Palk straits 4, between Ceylon isle and Indostan. Straits of Ormus 5, between Persia and Arabia. Straits of Babelmandel 6, at the entrance to the Red Sea.

LAKES] N, Caspian, commonly called sea, (Mare Hyrcanum), Arab, Baikal, Jangso or Palte, the last is famous for an island, on which resides Turcepamo or Lumissa, a woman deity. (*For the rest, see Asiatic Turkey.*)

PRINCIPAL CAPES.] a Rasalgate, in Arabia; b Jaquet; c Diu, St. John, d Rama, on the Malabar coast; e Comorin, at the south; Galle point, south of Ceylon isle; f Guadaveri point, on the Coromandel coast; b Negrais point; g Kings point, at the north of Sumatra; t Winnerou point, at the west of Java isle; i Romana, south of Malacca; l Cape Henry, north of Borneo isle; k Ya, south of Korea; r Cape Patience, south of Sagalin isle; m Shushu, south of Kamtschatka.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS] Wolga, Oby, Tobol, Jenissea, Lena, Moma, Anadir, in Siberia; Amur or Sahalien, in Chinese Tartary; Kian or Blue River, Hoang or Yellow River, in China; Menowkam, Menan, Pegu, Ava, Azem, in the eastern peninsula; Ganges,

Ganza, Krishna, Caveri, in Indostan ; Yark, Gehon, Sir, in Independent Tartary ; Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, Jordan, Meander, Adonis or Abraham, in Asiatic Turkey ; Kur and Aras, in Persia.

GOVERNMENTS IN ASIA.] Despotie. The chief sovereigns are Emperors, Sultans or Moguls. The inferior or tributary sovereigns, are Kings or Khans, Nabobs, Rajas, &c.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism, idolatry, paganism, among the natives. The European settlements profess the same as that of their respective countries in Europe.

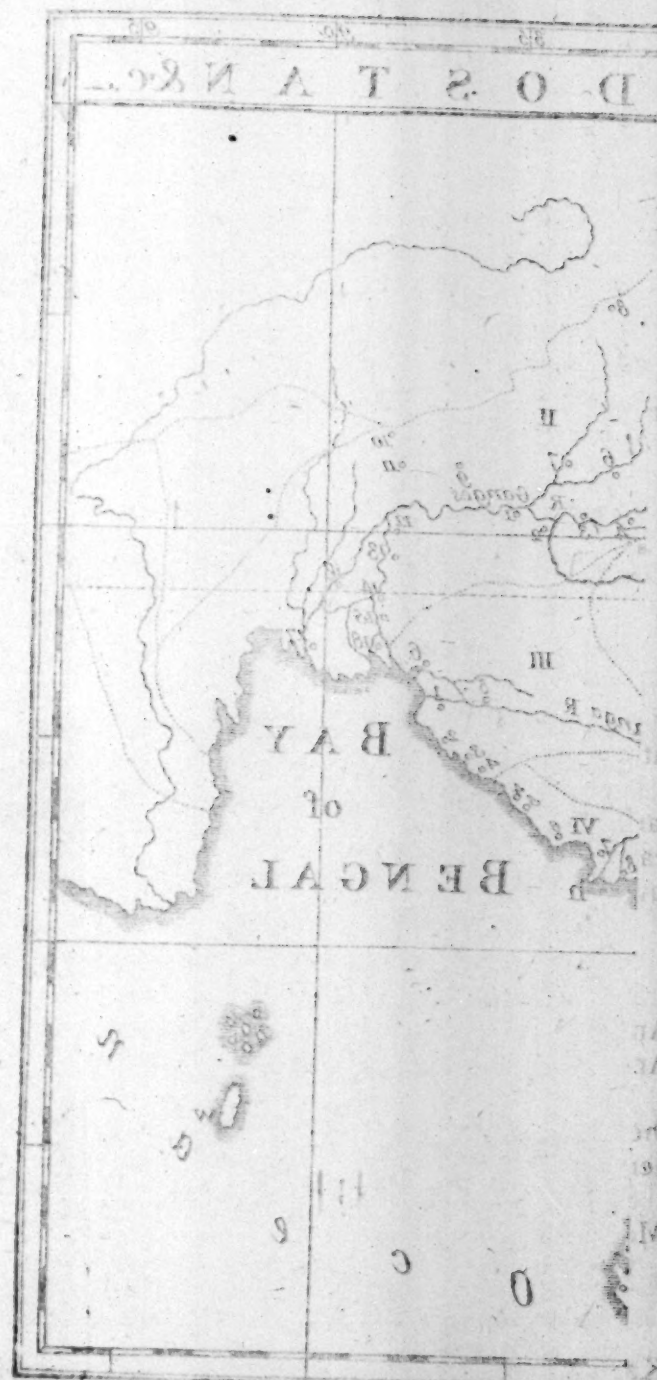
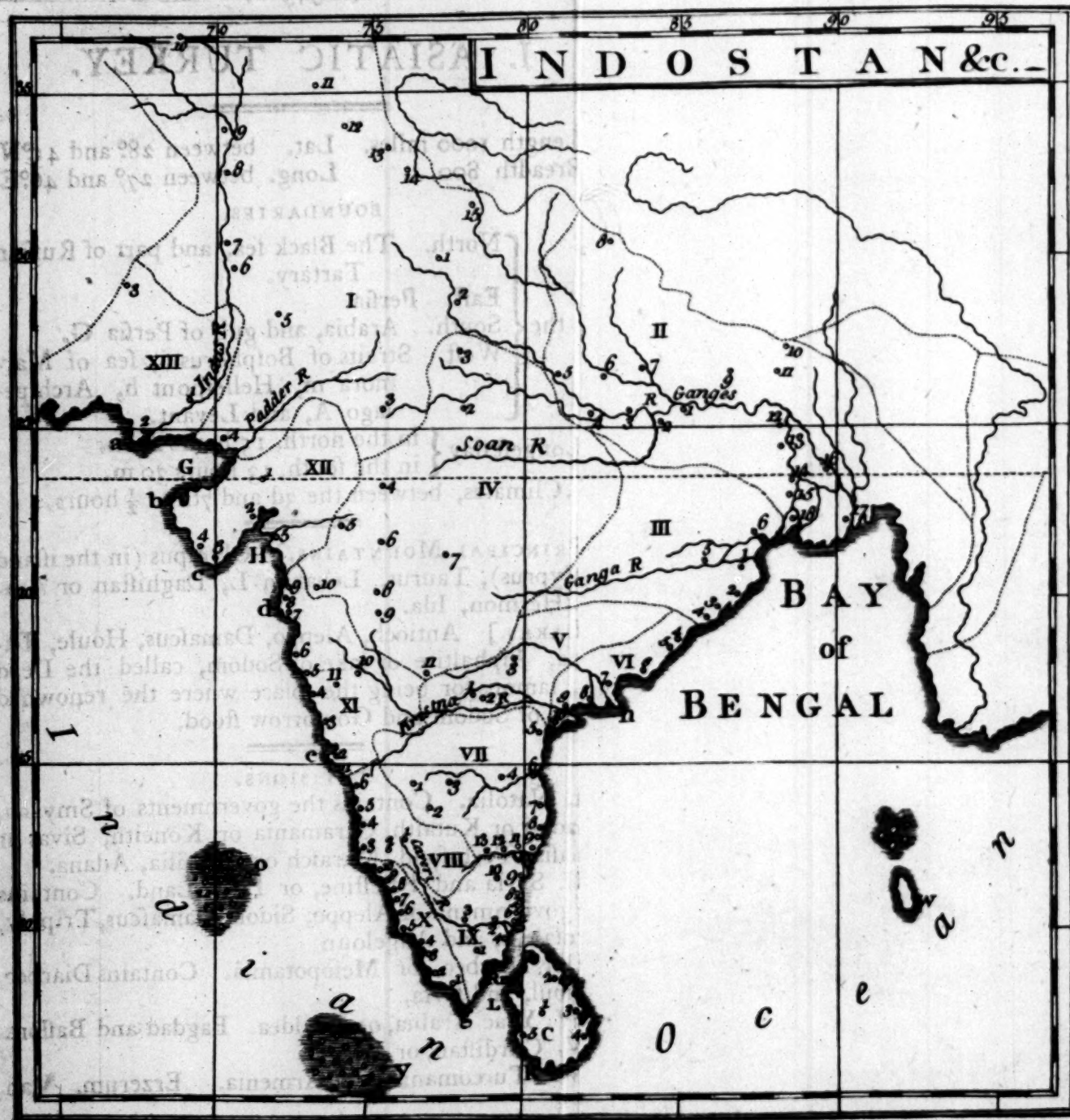
The principal languages spoken in Asia are the modern Greek, Turkish, Russian, Tartarian, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, and the Arabic, besides the European in most towns of trade.

18

ASIATIC TURKEY

(To face Page 343)





I. ASIATIC TURKEY.

Length 1000 miles. Lat. between 28° and 45° N.
Breadth 800 Long. between 27° and 46° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. The Black sea, and part of Russian
Tartary.
East. Persia.
South. Arabia, and gulf of Persia G.
West. Straits of Bosphorus, sea of Mar-
mora m, Hellespont h, Archipe-
lago A, and Levant.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours 20 m.
in the south, 13 hours 30 m.

Climates, between the 3d and 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.] Olympus (in the island of Cyprus), Taurus, Lebanon L, Daghistan or Ararat, Hermon, Ida.

LAKES.] Antioch, Aleppo, Damascus, Houle, Tabaria, Asphaltite or lake of Sodom, called the Dead sea, famous for being the place where the renowned towns of Sodom and Gomorror stood.

DIVISIONS.

I. Natolia. Contains the governments of Smyrna, Anadoli or Kutaith, Caramania or Koneith, Sivas or Amasia, Trebisonde, Marasch or Aladulia, Adana.

II. Syria and Palestine, or Holy Land. Contains the governments of Aleppo, Sidon, Damascus, Tripoly, Jerusalem, and Adgeloun.

III. Diarbec, or Mesopotamia. Contains Diarbec, Mosoul, and Orfa.

IV. Yrac Arabia, or Chaldea. Bagdad and Bassora.

V. Cardistan, or Assyria.

VI. Turcomania, or Armenia. Erzerum, Van, Kars.

VI Georgia. Imerette, Mingrelie, Guria.

I. NATO

I. NATOLIA.

1. **Smyrna or Ismir**, (ancient *Ionis*.) A port of good trade. The town contains 15 mosques, 7 synagogues, 3 Latin, 2 Greek churches, and 1 Armenian. Carries on a considerable trade in camelots, cottons, carpets, Turkey or red leather. The English, Dutch, and French merchants live here in great splendour.

2. **Ajafalouk**, (*Ephesus*). Noted for the temple of *Diana*, one of the 7 wonders of the world, which was burnt down the night *Alexander the Great* was born. To the inhabitants of this town (the *Ephesians*,) *St. Paul* wrote an epistle from *Rome*. *St. John* died here.

3. **Sardis**. 4. **Philadelphia**.

Troy-ruins, or *Illium*, in *Phrygia* or *Mæonia*. The inhabitants, the *Dardani* or *Trojans*, were famous for holding out a siege of 10 years.

5. **Bursa or Beroûssah**, (*Prusa* in *Phrygia*.) Formerly the seat of the *Ottoman* empire: it is famous for tapestry. 6. **Isnits**. 7. **Isnikmid**.

8. **Kutaith or Chioutaye**. On the *Pursack*. Has a strong castle on a hill, and was formerly the residence of the *Grand Seignior*.

9. **Melitus**, *Melaxo* or *Melazza*. In *Caria*.

10. **Halicarnassus**. 11. **Gaza or Gazera**. Now in ruins. Was the chief place of the *Philistines*. *Chron. chap. x.*

12. **Salalia or Satalyali**. In *Pamphilia*.

13. **Ladikieth**, (ancient *Laodicea*). In *Phrygia*, from whence *St. Paul* wrote his first epistle to *Timothy*.

14. **Konieh or Cogni**, (ancient *Iconium* in *Capadocia*) Chief town of *Lycaonia*.

15. **Eski-Hissar**. On the *Pursack*.

16. **Ankarah or Angora**, (ancient *Ancyra*.) The chief place of the *Galatians*, a colony of the *Galls*, to whom *St. Paul* wrote an epistle from *Rome*.

17. **Akserai or Kaizerieth**, (ancient *Cesarea*.)

18. **Eriki**. 19. **Aynabuli**.

20. **Amasie**. The chief town in the government of *Sivas*. Noted for the birth of *Strabon*, an ancient geographer. 21. **Tocat**. 22. **Sivas**.

23. **Trebisond or Terabesoun**, (ancient *Trapezus*.) Capital

Capital of Pont. Famous for the residence of king Mithredates, the Amazons or warlike women.

24. Malatiah, (ancient Metilene.)

25. Marasch. The principal town of Aladulia.

26. Adana. 27. Tarsus or Terasso, (ancient Tarsish). Founded by the second son of Javan, and is famous for the birth of St. Paul. See *Isaiab 23. and Jonab 1, 3.*

II. SYRIA and PALESTINE.

1. Aleppo, (ancient Berhæa.) On the Koeic. A city of good trade in cottons, silks, camelots of goats hair, gall-nuts, excellent soap, drugs, various Persian articles, and exquisite fruits. Here are many grand mosques and public baths.

2. Alexandretta or Scanderoon.

3. Antachia or Antakia, (ancient Antioch.) Formerly a patriarchate, of which St. Peter was the first patriarch in the year 38. Trajan, the fourteenth Roman emperor, caused the bishop of Antioch to be torn in pieces by wild beasts in an amphitheatre at Rome.

4. Babec, (ancient Heliopoli or Cæsarea Philippi.) Near Mount Lebanon.

5. Tripoli or Tarobolus. Was noted in the time of the crusades. The country round yields abundance of figs, sugar, and olives.

6. Kanobin. Near Mount Lebanon.

7. Damascus. In a plain. Formerly the capital of Syria. It is the most ancient city in the world: was famous in the time of Abraham.

8. Sidon, Seyde, or Said. In Phenicia. Founded by Canaan's eldest son. The inhabitants were the Sidonians. *Gen. 10, 15.*

9. Sur, or Tyre. The Tyrians were descended from the Sidonians. (*Isaiab 23.*)

10. Capernaum. In Galilee in Judea.

11. Nazareth. 12. Achre, or Ptolemais. At the siege of this town Edward I. of England, was wounded with a poisoned dagger, and his queen sucked out the venom and thereby effected a cure.

13. Sabastia, (ancient Samaria.) Now in ruins. Was the chief town in Israel in the time of king David.

14. Jassa,

13. Jaffa, or Joppe. In ruins.

14. Jerusalem, (ancient Hierosolyma.) Lat. 31° 55" long. 35° 25". 1920 m. SE from London. Situate on Mount Sion, having Mount Olivet on the east, with the valley of Jehoshaphat between them: to the west was Mount Gihon. It was the most celebrated city in the world for its beauty and riches. The temple was large enough to contain 300,000 people. For the description of which, public buildings, &c. see I. *Kings* 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 38, I. *Chron.* 28, 11, and 29, II. *Chron.* 3, 4, 5. For its destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, II. *Kings*, 24 and 25, and *Mark* 13, 1. 15. Ascalon.

16. Gaza, or Gazera. Sampson being prisoner here, carried the city gates away. *Judges* 16.

17. Hebron or Kirjath Arba. Among hills. In the tribe of Judah. Famous for being the burial place of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the residence of King David. *Josh.* 14, 15, and 15, 13, and 21, 13, I. *Kings* 2, 11.

18. Bethlehem or Ephrath. On a mountain. A small village. Famous for the birth of Christ, of king David, and of Benjamin, and for the death of Rachel. *Gen.* 35, 19, *Mic.* 5, 2, *Math.* 2, 1, *Luke* 2, 4.

19. Ammon. In Adgeloun. Was the chief city of the Ammonites.

20. Moab, or El Raba. On the Dead sea. Was the chief city of the Moabites.

21. Jericho, Rihiba, or Eriha. Founded by the Jebusites.

22. Sichem or Sichemæ, Naplosa, or Neapolis, or New Samaria, (ancient Salem). Was the principal city in the tribe of Ephraim. In the valley between mount Ebal and Gerizim. Famous for being the burial place of Joseph and for Jacob's well. *Gen.* 12, 6, and 33, 18. *Josh.* 24, 32. *John* 4, 6. and *Acts* 7, 16.

P Tadmor, Tamar, or Palmyra, At the east of mount Lebanon. Founded by king Solomon. This was one of the most superb cities in the ancient world while in possession of the kings of Babylon.

E Elath. At the north of the Red sea. Near this place David slew Goliath the famous champion of the Philistines. *Sam.* 17, and II. *Chron.* 8, 17.

III. DIAR-

III. DIARBEC or MESOPOTAMIA.

1. Diarbek, or Diarbeker. A populous town, strongly fortified, with 72 great towers, &c. has a good trade in cottons and Turkey leather.

2. Mouloul, or Mosul, or Arzerum, or Assyria, (ancient Nineve.) Was the seat of the most powerful monarchy in the world: it subsisted near 1400 years under 40 kings, the first of whom was Nimrod. See *Gen. 2 chap. 14*, and *II. Kings 15, 19, 29.* and *17, 3.* and *18, 23.* and *Dan. 11.*

3. Anna or Anah. On the Euphrates.

4. Orfa or Roha. Famous for Turkey leather.

IV. YRAC ARABIA.

1. Basna or Bassora. Near the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates. On the Persian gulf. Founded in 635. A place of great trade. Much frequented by the English, French, and Dutch.

2. Hella. On the Euphrates. Near here stood the famous city of Babylon, now in ruins. which no person can approach on account of the great number of serpents, scorpions, &c. which breed here. This fulfils the prophecy of Isaiah, chap. 13.

3. Bagdad or Bacchiad. On the Tigris.

V. CURDISTAN.

1. Betlis. Subject to its prince.

2. Erbil, or Erleta. In a plain. Famous for the last battle between Alexander and Darius about 330 years before Christ, by which the former gained the Persian empire. 3. Amedia.

VI. TURCOMANIA, or ARMENIA.

1. Erzerum. Near the source of the Euphrates. A large town, surrounded by a mud wall.

2. Erivan. 3. Van. A strong fortress.

4. Tecovan. 5. Arzies.

VII. GEORGIA.

1. Cotatis. 2. Imirette. 3. Igavur, or Savatopoly.

S CYPRUS

S CYPRUS ISLE. 150 m. long and 70 broad. Under the government of Aleppo. Contains the towns, of—1. Nicosia. 2. Tamagasta. 3. Salines. 4. Limasa. 5. Paphos.

Cyprus is noted for the worship of Venus. The produce and trade consists in cotton, silk, oil, raisins, and exquisite wines, which are gathered round mount Olympus. This island was subdued by Richard I. of England: he loaded the Cyprian monarch with golden chains, and conferred the royal title on Guy de Lusignan king of Jerusalem.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air of Asiatic Turkey is serene and salubrious, the soil fertile, and produces good wine, oil, honey, coffee, myrrh, frankincense, olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, figs, dates, a variety of aromatic herbs and drugs, and abundance of silk: here are also many excellent springs. The camels are of the greatest request and the most useful of the animals. Of the birds, the ostrich is remarkable for its tallness, its swiftness, and stupidity. This country produces all the metals that are to be found in Europe.

COMMERCE.] Consists in cottons, carpets, leather, soap, skins, cotton, fruits, drugs, coffee, &c. The English take thither woollen cloths, tin iron, hardware, clocks, watches, verdigris, spices, cochineal, and logwood. The balance of trade is in favour of the English nation.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism. (*See Turkey.*)

ARABIA. A peninsula.

(*see map of Asia.*)

Length 1300 miles. Lat. between 12° and 30° N.

Breadth 1200 Long. between 35° and 60° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Asiatic Turkey.
East. Gulfs of Persia and Ormus.
South. Indian ocean.
West. Red sea, and Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Africa.

Longest day { in the north, 14 hours.
in the south, 12h. 30''

Climates, between the 1st and 5th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

ARABIA is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Petrea at the north and west, Arabia Deserta in the middle, Arabia Felix at the south and east.

TOWNS.

1. Mecca. Lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ Long. 41° Distance from London 2640 miles SE. Famous for the birth of Mahomet. Here is a noble mosque, which some think was built by Adam: it has a hundred gates, and over each is a window. Its cupola is covered with gold.

2. Medina. The burial place of Mahomet. Has a stately mosque, supported by 400 pillars, and has 300 silver lamps, continually burning.

3. Ailah. 4. Suez. 5. Kankemah. 6. Mad

7. Ahfa. 8. Oman. 9. Muscat. 10. Kesslem.

11. Aden. A port of good trade. 12. Mocho, or Moka. A port. Has a great trade in coffee. 13. Ghezan,

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] In Arabia Deserta the air is hot and burning, owing to the immense tracks of burning sand; which, when agitated by the wind, roll in high mountains like the waves of the sea, and sometimes bury whole armies and caravans*. The more fertile parts, especially in Arabia Felix, the ancient Seba, or Sheba†, produce balm of Gilead, frankincense, aloes, myrrh, cassia, manna, cardemum, pepper, spikenard, cinnamon, pomegranates, figs, dates, coffee, honey, wax, fruits, and a variety of drugs and gums. The Arabian horses have ever been held in great esteem, and the introducing them into Great Britain has been attended with great success.

In Arabia Petrea are the mountains of Sinai, (in the valley of which the Israelites encamped,) and Horeb, where Moses tended the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he saw the burning bush. The former has two summits. On a large stone near Sinai is a mark of a beast's foot, which is said to be the print of Mahomet's camel. The Arabians shew the rock which Moses struck, from whence water flowed.

POPULATION.] The Arabians were descended from
G g Israel

* Caravans are merchants, &c. who travel in bodies, sometimes to the number of 60,000 people, the better to protect their property from the robbers.

† I. Kings x. and Matt. xii.

Ismael the son of Abraham. They are of a tawney complexion, of a middling size, active, excellent horsemen and archers. They are sober, grave, but indolent, and lazy; so prone to robbery that few travellers can pass through the country without being plundered. The Arabians who founded the empires and kingdoms in Asia were called Saracens; and those who settled in Africa and Europe were called Moors or Maurs.

RELIGION.] Mahometans and Idolaters. For the history of Mahomet, *see Guthrie*.

LANGUAGE.] The vulgar tongue chiefly spoken in Arabia is a dialect of the Hebrew. The pater noster would be thus: Abuna elbadhi fi-ssamwat; jetkaddas esmac; tati malacutac: taouri maschiatic, cama fi-ssama; kedhalec ala lardh aating chobzena kefatna iaum beiaum; wagfor lena donubena. Wachataina, cama nogfor nachna lemen aca doina; walatadalhechalna sihajarib laken mejjina me nnescherir. Amen.

III. P E R S I A.

Length 1500 miles. Lat. between 25° and 44° N.
Breadth 1100 Long. between 44° and 70° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Independent Tartary & Caspian sea.
East. Indostan.
South. Indian ocean and Persian gulf.
West. Asiatic Turkey.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours 20 m.
 { in the south, 14 hours 20 m.

Climates, . 5th, 6th, and 7th of ½ hours.

The Persian empire succeeded the Assyrian or Babylonian, and was founded by Cyrus about 556 years before Christ.* It ended in the person of Darius. He was conquered 329 years before Christ, by Alexander; whose extensive dominions were at his death divided among

* Daniel x and xi.

among his general officers ; whose posterity was mostly subdued by the Romans, and these were vanquished by Tamerlane ; from which time the Persian government was very unsettled till the accession of Kouli Khan, who being assassinated in 1747, was succeeded by Kerim Khan, who was crowned at Tauris, 1763.

GOVERNMENT.] Absolute monarchy.

ROYAL STYLE.] Shah, the disposer of kingdoms.

SEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.] Indian ocean, gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and straits of Ormus, at the south ; Caspian sea at the north.

RIVERS.] Indus, on the east ; Euphrates and Tigris, on the west ; Oxus, Kur (ancient Cyrus), Aras (ancient Araxes).

MOUNTAINS.] Daghistan (viz.) Caucasus and Ararat, Taurus and Naugracut, which last separate Persia from Indostan.

DIVISIONS.] At the north east, Chorasan, Herat, and Esterabad (part of ancient Hyrcania), Sableustan (including ancient Bactriana and Candahor), Sigistan (ancient Drangiana). On the north west and west, Chusistan (ancient Susiana), Irac Agem, (ancient Parthia), Aderbeitzen (ancient Media), Gangea and Dagistan (ancient Iberia and Colchis), Ghilan (part of ancient Hyrcania), Shirvan and Mazanderan. On the south, Keriman (ancient Gedrosia), Farsistan (ancient Persia).

TOWNS] 1. Isfahan or Asfahamum. In ancient Parthia. A large town. Lat. $32^{\circ} 25'$ long. $52^{\circ} 55'$ E. 2460m. SE from London. Has many fine mosques, and caravan-seras or hotels. The streets are in general narrow and not paved. The houses have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants amuse themselves in the summer evenings, and frequently sleep in hot weather. The royal palace is a large brick building, richly furnished. Here is a remarkable pillar, sixty feet high, consisting of the skulls of beasts. The manufactures and trade consist in raw and wrought silks, gold, silver, and cotton stuffs. Isfahan is about 12 m. in circumference, and contains 160 mosques, 1800 caravan-seras, or hotels, and 260 public baths. Longest day 14 hours, shortest day 10 hours.

a. Amadan. Ancient Ecbatane. At the north and west. Was the chief town of the Medes.

1. Casbin or Kazvin. Noted for almonds, raisins, and melons, which are reckoned the finest in the world.

2. Suse, or Suster. 3. Shiras, or Schiras. To the north of this town are the ruins of ancient Persopolis, famous for the residence of Darius. 4. Barser.

5. Gombroon, or Bender Abaffi. A good port on the Persian Gulf, the English and Dutch have factories here.

6. Kie. 7. Tiz. 8. Bost. 9. Zarangor Zare.

10. Herat, or Heri. 11. Corcan. 12. Firabad.

13. Recht. Where a treaty of peace was concluded in 1732, between the Persians and Russians. 14. Tauris, or Trebis. Ancient Ebhatana. The second town in Persia.

15. Derbent, or Demir. 16. Teflis, or Artaxata.

SEA PORTS.] Gombroon, on the gulf of Ormus, at the entrance of the Persian gulf.

Ormuz island, situate at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, was settled in 1500 by the Portuguese, whose merchants acquired immense fortunes. In 1622 the Persians, assisted by the English, rendered themselves masters of it, and demolished the fortifications. The trade consists in pearls, spices, jewels, &c.

The island of Bahanan, in the gulf of Bassora, which is the top of the Persian gulf, is noted for its pearl fishery.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north, bordering on the Caspian sea, and the Daghistan mounts is cold; in the middle pure and exhilarating; and in the south it is hot and unhealthy. The soil in general is rich, and produces corn, wine, oil, and delicious fruits, especially oranges, dates, melons, pitachio nuts, senna, rhubarb, abundance of silk, and various drugs. Persia also yields a great deal of *assa-foetida*, which is the gum of a plant called pilrot, and is both white and black. The Persians make rich sauces of the former, and eat it as a rarity. Camels are the most useful animals in this country, but their horses are highly valued.

About 3 m. from the Caspian sea is a piece of land, near 12 m. square, which, when a candle is applied to it, will burn. On this land is an ancient temple, out of which this fire issues, by means of canes which are stuck in the ground. The priests, &c. dig holes and boil their victuals without any other fuel. Instead of candles they stick reeds into the ground, which emit a clear white flame without being consumed.

COMMERCE.] Raw and wrought silks, mohair, carpets, and leather, gold and silver lace. The trade is chiefly carried on by the English, Dutch, and French nations at Gombroon, and by the Russians on the Caspian sea.

REVENUE.] About 11,000,000 l.

STRENGTH.] About 160,000.

POPULATION.] The Persians are in general handsome, but prone to dissimulation and swearing, naturally proud, passionate, and revengeful. They are respectful to their superiors and civil to strangers, and the most learned among the eastern nations. The Persians are very fond of tobacco, opium, and coffee. They write like the Hebrews, from right to left. No printing is allowed in Persia, therefore a great number of people are employed on their manuscripts.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism: they hold with Aly the sixth successor of Mahomet. In the north they are gross idolaters, worshipping the sun, fire, &c. Their baptism is performed by holding the infant over a fire, or towards the sun.

LANGUAGE.] The Persian language is composed of many Arabic words. It is in as high request in Asia as the French is in Europe. The pater noster would be thus: Ei padere ma kih der osmoni; pak basehed mām tu; bayayed padschahi tu; sehwaḍ chwāaste tu benzjunāaukih der osmon niz derzemīn; beh māra jmrouz nan keśāf rouz mara; wadar gudfar mara konāhan ma zjunan kihma niz mig farimorman mara; wador ozmajisch minedazzmara; likin chalās kun mara ez esehehir. Amen.

IV. INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Siberia.
East. Chinese Tartary and Tibet.
South. Persia.
West. Caspian sea.

TOWNS.

1. Samarcand. 2800 m. E. from London. On a small river which flows into the Gihon. This town is famous

for having been the residence of Tamerlane, the founder of the Mogul empire.

2. Bokara. 3. Termed. Formerly the capital of a small kingdom of Tartars.

4. Harcas. 5. Hashgar. 6. Hotum, or Koten.

7. Lop. The ancient residence of the khan Jagagaz. LAKES.] Aral, to the east of the Caspian sea.

The Tartars are divided into various tribes: the Manchews Monguls, and Kalkasin, Ortoos, in Chinese Tartary; Eleuthes, or Calmucs, in Independent Tartary, on the borders of China; Circassian, Georgian, and Usbec Tartars near the Caspian sea. The generality of these Tartars live a wandering life and accompany their flocks from place to place with their tents. They are strong bodied, with broad faces, flat noses, and sparkling black eyes. The Circassian and Georgian women are reckoned great beauties; on which account many of them are sold by their parents, when young, to recruit the seraglios of the great men in Turkey and Persia. Some of the tribes live on dogs flesh, but the food they most esteem is horse flesh, which they keep till it is tainted, and then eat as a dainty. When any one is infirm through age, or affected with a distemper reckoned incurable, he is shut up in a small hut near a river with some provisions, and his friends seldom or never return to visit him. A wife, when turned of forty, is employed as a menial to attend the young wife who succeeds to her place.

V. TIBET, or MOGULEAN TARTARY.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Russian Tartary.
East. China.
South. Indostan.
West. Independent Tartary.

TOWNS.

1. Esqueru, or Tibet. Among mountains. 2. Souc.
3. Chapa engue. The most considerable town in Tibet.

5. Tonker

5. Tonker, or Lassa. On the Sampu. Near this town is Mount Putala, on which is the grand temple or pagoda, the residence of the Grand Lama, or Dalay Lama, the deity of the eastern nations. This man is believed to be immortal and omnipotent; he is seated cross legged on a golden throne, attended by several thousands of priests; he never speaks or moves in public, unless he sometimes waves his hand in token of favour to a particular worshipper. When he dies another as much like him as can be found is put in his place.

4. Sonlong. 5. Budda. 6. Oilona.

This country is chiefly tributary to China, which tribute is paid in gold, diamonds, perfumes, amber, coral, and a certain number of pitchers filled with the water of the Ganges. Tibet is the most elevated country in Asia, whence most of the great rivers have their source.

VI. SIBERIA, or RUSSIAN TARTARY,

(Part of ancient SCITHIA)

Length 4500 miles. Lat. between 48° and 78° N.
Breadth 1600 Long. between 47° E and 173° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Frozen ocean.
East. Pacific ocean.
South. Independent and Chinese Tartary.
West. Russia.

Longest day { In the north 3 months.
In the south 15 hours 50 m.

Climates between the 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 3d of months.

MOUNTAINS.] Stolp.

RIVERS.] (See page 341.)

The western part of Siberia became subject to Russia in 1595, since which time the Russians have extended their conquest to the eastern extremity of the continent, and have divided it into three governments, viz. Tobolsk, Astrachan, and Orenburg. For Casan, which is commonly considered in Siberia (see page 195.)

1. Tobolsk. Ancient Sibir. Archb. On a mountain near the Tobol and Irtiz.

2. Tumen, or Tuimen. Ancient Onzigid.

3. Wer-

3. Werkiatkaia.
4. Orenburg. A modern built town.
5. Astrachan. On the island of Dolgoi, at the mouth of the Wolga. Archb. The most flourishing city in Siberia. Carries on a great trade with the Persians, &c. in red leather, woollens, rhubarb, musk, skins, furs, and cavear. Inhabitants 70,000.
6. Beresowa. 7. Surgut. 8. Narym. 9. Tomsk.
10. Irkuts, 11. Yeniseisk.
12. Mangasea, or Turucansk.
13. Yakutzk, or Yakask - 14. Anairskoi Ostrog.
15. Nishney, or Kamschatkoi. On the peninsula of Kamtschatka K. c.
16. Avatka, or St. Peter and Paul. From whence the Russians sailed in 1741, to reconnoitre the NW. coast of America.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north is very cold, and the soil extremely barren; but in the south it is mild, with a fruitful soil. The produce in the north consists in furs and skins of beasts. In the south, especially about Astrachan, are fine fruits, wine, &c. in abundance. The asbestos is found in great plenty in many parts. Here are some mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead; jasper, lapis-lazuli, and loadstones. Near Astrachan is a large bird called baba, very like the pelican. It has a large bag under its beak, and lives upon fish.

VII. CHINESE TARTARY.

Length 1200 miles. Lat. between 41° and 55° N.
Breadth 1000 Long. between 137° & 147° E.

TOWNS.

1. Chinyan, or Mugden. Where is a superb mausoleum to the memory of Xunchi, the conqueror of China.
2. Kara. 3. Urat. 4. Parakotun.
5. Ttiicicar. With a garrison of 30,000 men.
6. Yaku, or Yakfa.

The produce of this country in the south is corn, rice, fruits, pastures, and abundance of rhubarb. In the

the north, timber and wild beasts, the skins of which form a principal branch of their trade. The famous herb Genseng grows here in great abundance; it is found in the woods and on the mountains. The stalk, which is about two feet high, is hairy, and of a deep red. The root of it is highly valued for its medicinal virtues; and is often sold for its weight in gold. At the time of gathering it, a strong detachment of troops is sent to prevent the people from taking it.

VIII. CHINA.

By the Chinese CHUNQUE-TYEN-HYA, *i. e.* a kingdom in the middle, containing every thing under heaven.

Length 1450 miles. Lat. between 20° and 42° N.
Breadth 1260 Long. between 95° and 123° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Tartary, and the great wall *.
East. Eastern, or Pacific ocean.
South. Ditto, and eastern peninsula.
West. Tibet, or Mogulean Tartary.

Longest day { in the north 15 hours 20 m.
in the south 13 hours.

China consequently is contained between the 2d and 7th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

THE empire of China is the most ancient in the world, and, according to the Chinese histories, it flourished about 1200 years before the Christian æra; Fohi, who reigned near 600 years before Christ, is considered the founder of the present empire, and therefore he is worshipped as a deity. The now reigning monarch is the 237th emperor, and of the 22d family who has successively sat on the throne. He is descended from a prince of Tartary who conquered China about 1644.

* The Chinese wall was built 200 years before Christ, as a barrier against the Tartars: it is 1800 m. long, 20 feet high, and broad enough to admit six horses abreast. It has upwards of 1000 towers.

1644, from which time both countries have been united.

GOVERNMENT.] Despotic; but well administered under six grand courts held at Pekin, and divers provincial diets. The chief magistrates of the provinces are called mandarins: they are about 13,000 in number, and are changed every three years. No sentence can be put in execution, till it has been laid before the emperor, who confirms or absolves it as he pleases.

ROYAL STYLE.] Holy son of heaven, sole governor of the earth, great father of his people.

SEAS AND GULFS.] Sea of Korea, B. Yellow sea, C. Gulf of Tonquin, D.

ISLANDS SUBJECT TO CHINA.

Macoa, e, in the bay of Canton, inhabited chiefly by Portuguese.

Formoso, d, about 3 m. from the coast. Haynan, f.

Lichu, Licho isles, 36 in number, lying between Formosa and Corea. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 130 m. long and 40 broad.

Sancan, north of Haynan.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] The Yang-tse-kian, Hoangho, or Yellow river, so called from the colour of its water, and many others of less note.

LAKES.] Tongting-how, 240 m. in circumference, Tai-how, Hong-tse, Kao-yeou, and Poyang-hou.

DIVISIONS.] China is divided into 15 provinces, viz. Petcheli, Chanfi, Changtong, or Canton, Honan, Tchekiang, Huguang, Kiangnan, Kiangsi, Fokien, Quangtong, Quangsi, Yunnan, Kocitcheu, Setchuen, Chenfi, and contains upwards of 7000 large cities, 440 castles on the sea coast and frontiers, and 1100 triumphal arches.

CHIEF TOWNS.

1. Pekin, ancient Cambalu. Lat. $39^{\circ} 54' N.$ Long. $116^{\circ} 30' E.$ 4320 m. SE from London. The capital of the empire. A large city, divided into old and new, the former inhabited by the Tartars, the latter by the Chinese. The streets are dirty, but well provided with shops, stalls, &c. Here are seven grand temples, among which are the temples of heaven and earth. In the former the emperor

emperor makes annual sacrifices, at the time of the winter solstices. In this temple is a bell, which weighs 120,000 lb. The royal palace is a vast building, more than four miles in circuit. The inhabitants about 2,000,000.

2. Tay-yuen.

3. Tsinan. Famous for its manufactures of silk and glass.

4. Cayfong. In 1642 this city was overflowed by order of the emperor, to punish a prince who had revolted, when 30,000 inhabitants perished.

5. Hay. 6. Vuchang.

7. Nanking. Formerly the residence of the emperors, reckoned the largest city in the world, being 40 m. in circumference. The gates and temples are magnificent. At one of the latter is the famous porcelain tower, which is nine stories high, and has 884 steps to the top. Nanking is noted for its silk and china-ware manufactures, and for its stuffs commonly called Nankeen, from its being made here. Inhabitants about 2,000,000.

8. Hangtchen. Containing about 1,000,000 inhabitants.

9. Fucheu, or Futchou. This province is called the paradise of China, and is noted for silk.

10. Nanchang. 11. Quangtung, or Canton. On its own gulf. The most commercial city in China, being the most frequented by the European ships.

12. Queting. 13. Quey-yang, or Koeichang.

14. Yun-nan. Noted for silks and carpets.

15. Chintu, or Tchingtú. 16. Singan.

The peninsula of COREA C r. Length 600 m. breadth 300. A kingdom tributary to China. Contains 8 provinces, and about 160 cities and towns, the chief of which are

17. Kingkitao, or Pingjan, or Sior. The residence of the king. 18. Ya. 19. Yang.

The Coreans keep their dead three years before interment. The trade consists in paper, pencils, ginseng, varnish, gold, silver, skin, and salt. Here are horses of only nine hands high, and fowls with tails a yard long.

CHIEF PORTS OF TRADE.] Canton, Nankin.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] China is in general a level,

level, flat country, interspersed with large rivers and navigable canals, one of which, called the royal canal, extends from Pekin to Canton, is 1800 miles in length, and on which are employed upwards of 10,000 vessels. The air in the north is sharp, in the middle mild, and in the south hot. The soil is every where fertile, producing two or three harvests in the year: it abounds with corn, rice, wine, cotton, varnish, and fruits of all kinds. Here are mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, white copper, &c. The lakes and rivers are well stocked with fish. Their manufactures are porcelain, called China ware, silks, sattins, carpets, and cotton. Besides most aromatics that are found in other countries, the tallow tree, aloes, and tea plant, are peculiar to China.

The tea plant is about five feet high: the leaves are narrow, from one to two inches long, of a deep green, and indented on the edges: it blossoms from October to January. The several sorts of tea known in Europe are all produced from the same plant, but gathered at different times. The first tea harvest is in the month of March, when the leaves are in bud, and just beginning to open; this is called the gunpowder or imperial tea. The second gathering is made in April, when the leaves are a little larger. The third is in May: this is the common sort and most abundant. The leaves of the first are carefully dried in the shade for fear of losing their delicate flavour; the others are held over the steam of hot water to soften them, and to take away their bitterness: they are afterwards spread on an iron or copper-plate, with a fire underneath; and while they are warm they are rolled in the palm of the hand and packed up in the state they arrive in Europe.

The tallow tree is about the size of our cherry tree: has a smooth bark: the leaves are of a shining red colour in the form of a heart; the fruit, which is of the consistency and colour of sheep tallow, is inclosed in a small shell like a filbert: this tallow when mixed with a little oil is manufactured into candles, which cast an agreeable smell.

The aloes is a tree resembling an olive: under the bark is inclosed three sorts of wood: the first is black and

and heavy, called eagle-wood, and is very valuable; the second is called calembuc, which is as light as touch-wood; the third or most inward, called calamba, is so valuable, that it is often sold for its weight in gold: it has an agreeable delicate smell, is reckoned an excellent cordial, and an effectual remedy for the palsy. The leaves are used instead of tiles or slate to cover houses, they are sometimes manufactured into plates and dishes, the fibres are spun into a sort of hemp, with which the Chinese make sail cloths, &c. The prickly knots upon the leaves serve for nails, &c. By pulling the buds from the tree, there runs a syrup like sweet wine, which being kept a few weeks, becomes good vinegar: the branches are eaten, and are equal to candied lemon.

Varnish, commonly called Japan, is the sap of a tree called Tsi-chu. An incision being made in the bark towards the bottom, the liquor is received into a vessel.

COMMERCE.] The China trade is open to all nations for ready money, and consists in cotton, silks, porcelain, and particularly in tea, of which above 30,000,000 pounds are annually exported in British vessels. The English take thither furs from the west coast of America, and opium, &c. from their Asiatic settlements. The last article however is not openly admitted.

STRENGTH.] 700,000 regulars and 800,000 militia, but they have no naval force.

POPULATION.] About 200,000,000.

The Chinese are in general of lower stature than the Europeans: they have broad faces, short noses, and small black eyes: their complexions are swarthy, especially towards the south. The fatter a man is the handsomer he is reckoned. The women have extremely small feet, which is owing to their parents putting iron shoes on them when they are young, which are never taken off till they have done growing: they are thereby rendered cripples and incapable of walking: this causes their legs and ankles to appear thick and hang over their feet. The Chinese are very ceremonious, and great hypocrites. In the arts and sciences they are infinitely inferior to the Europeans, al-

H h

though

though it is said they understood the art of printing, and knew the use of gunpowder before it was known in Europe. They write not as we do from left to right, but in columns from top to bottom. The Chinese language consists of 8000 characters, each of which denotes a whole word, and by varying the accents they are made to express different ideas: this renders it very difficult for a foreigner to attain to a thorough knowledge of it. The children are very dutiful and obedient to their parents. The Chinese mourning is yellow, and is worn during three years.

RELIGION.] The religion in China is divided into three sects. The first, called the learned, are the followers of the philosopher Confucius who lived about five hundred years before Christ: they believe that the strict observance of morality will be attended with happiness, and that the world existed from eternity. The second, the Xaca, who believe in a plurality of worlds, and in the Pythagorean principles of transmigration. The third are gross idolators, worshipping Fohi, who was the founder of the empire. They think that the greatest happiness consists in voluptuousness and luxury. Others worship an image in the form of a dragon. The priests are called Bonzes: they all pay great respect to the Grand Lamai, who has a nuncio at Peking.

IX. EASTERN PENINSULA,

(including MALACCA.)

Length 2000 miles. Lat. between 1° and 28° N.
Breadth 1000 Long. between 92° and 109° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Tibet and China.
East. Pacific ocean.
South. D $^{\circ}$ and straits of Malacca.
West. The province and bay of Bengal.

Longest day { in the north, 13 hours 50 m.
in the south, 12 hours.

Climates, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This

This country is divided into 13 kingdoms, viz. Siam, Pegu, Martaban, and Malacca, at the south; Ava, Aracan, Acham or Assam, at the north-west; Cambodia, Chiampa, Cochin, at the south-east; Tonquin and Laos, at the north-east.

TOWNS.

1. Siam or Juthia. Capital of its own kingdom. Situated on an isle in the river Menua, which is noted for crocodiles. The palaces and pagodas are very superb. The king of Siam is the most despotic in the east, and is worshipped almost as a deity. When he appears in public, he is accompanied by several hundred attendants mounted on elephants, amongst which is one styled the royal elephant: this animal is said to be served to eat in a golden vessel. Inhabitants about 600,000.

2. Louvo. 3. Ogmo. 4. Merghi. 5. Pahang.

6. Malacca. At the south of the peninsula of that name. One of the most commercial ports in Asia. Belongs to the Dutch, who require anchorage for all vessels which come to this port, the English excepted. The Malayan language is the purest in India, and is generally used throughout this country.

7. Pegu. Capital of its own kingdom, which is separated from Siam by a range of mountains. The houses are built with cane. Has a great trade in rubies. It is said that the king of Pegu can bring into the field a million of men and 800 elephants, each carrying a castle with 4 men in it on his back.

8. Martaban. 9. Mero. 10. Prom.

11. Ava. Capital of its own kingdom. A large town.

12. Aracan. Capital of its own kingdom. A large town, with upwards of 600 pagodas and a superb palace, which is covered with gold, and has seven golden idols as big as life, set with diamonds and other precious stones. On the confines of this kingdom and Pegu is a nation of wild people, who go naked and subsist on the flesh of animals and wild fruits: they are destitute of all kind of government, and at the approach of any civilized men they fly into the woods, but are careful to protect their offspring.

13. Chandara. The chief town of the kingdom of Assam. The Assames pay no taxes, because the king is sole

sole proprietor of all the gold and silver mines. These people are said to be more fond of dogs flesh than any other animal food. 14. Cambodia.

15. Padram. Capital of Chiampa.

16. Thoanoa. A large but miserable town. The royal palace is built entirely with ebony wood.

17. Coachao, or Kecho. Capital of Tonquin. Has three royal palaces.

Most of those kingdoms bordering on China are tributary to that empire.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE.] These kingdoms are extremely rich in all the treasures of nature : but this is counterbalanced by the dreadful havocks occasioned by frequent floods and earthquakes. The air is more healthy here than in the western peninsula. The soil is fertile in corn, rice, delicious fruits, particularly the red fig, which springs from the root of the tree and not from the branches, precious stones, gold and silver, benjoin, bezoard, musk, gum-lac, which is the sap of a tree. The animals consist in tigers, bears, elephants, buffaloes, zebulins, and the civet-cat, which produces a rich perfume. On some small islands near the coast are found the strepan, which is a kind of musk-room, and those celebrated nests which resemble a swallow's nest. It weighs about half an ounce, and is cemented with the scum of the sea which adheres to the rocks. These nests are reckoned great dainties, and when dissolved in warm water, are used for seasoning ragouts and dishes of various kinds. Here are also a species of large tree which bears neither leaves nor fruit, only produces flowers.

Gumlac is a red transparent rosin with which sealing wax is made : it is a collection of small red flies gathered on sticks covered with gum.

Bezoard is a small stone found in the stomach of certain animals in India : it is much used in medicine and is reckoned a great counter poison.

Musk is congealed putrified blood which is found in a small bag of the size of an egg which grows under the belly of some animals in Asia and America. It is a very powerful perfume.

HIN-

INDOSTAN,

(Commonly called the empire of the GREAT MOGUL.)

Length 2000 miles. Lat. between 7° and 40° N.
Breadth 1500 Long. between 66° and 92° E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Tibet.
East. Eastern peninsula and bay of Bengal.
South. Indian ocean.
West. D^o and Persia.

Longest day { in the north, 14 hours 30 m.
in the south, 12 hours 25 m.

Climates, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This empire was founded about the year 1389 by Tamerlane the famous Tartar Mogul. In 1739 Nadir Shah the Persian, invaded Indostan with a powerful force, destroyed upwards of 200,000 people, and carried off treasure to the amount of 23,000,000l. sterling. Since that time the power of the Great Mogul has been on the decline, and many of the governors of provinces, &c. have rendered themselves sovereign princes.

GOVERNMENT] Despotic.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] Indian ocean, gulf of Scinda G, gulf of Cambaya H, gulf of Manar L, straits of Ramanakoel R m, bay of Bengal.

CAPES.] Mohanza, a. Jaquet, b. Diu, c. St. John, d. Rama, e. on the western coast; Comorin, g. at the south; Guadavery point, h. on the eastern coast; Galle point, k. at the south of the isle of Ceylon.

MOUNTAINS.] Caucasus or Hindoo-Ko, Naugracut, and Balegauts, which last run almost the whole length of Indostan, and separates Mysore from Malabar.

RIVERS.] Indus or Scinda, Ganges, Ganza, Krishna.

Indostan and the peninsula contain 30 provinces or soubaships, kingdoms, &c. most of which bear the

name of their principal cities. The annexed map is divided in 13 grand divisions, viz.

<i>divisions.</i>	<i>chief towns.</i>
I. Indostan Proper,	Delhi.
II. Bengal,	Patna.
III. Orixá,	Orixá.
IV. Mahrattas,	Ratipour.
V. Golconda,	Golconda.
VI. Circars,	Coriangapatam.
VII. Carnatic,	Bisnagar.
VIII. Messaur,	Seringapatam.
IX. Madura,	Madura.
X. Malabar,	Trancore.
XI. Decan,	Sunda.
XII. Guzarat,	Amed-Abad.
XIII. Scinda,	Tatta.

I. INDOSTAN PROPER.

CHIEF TOWNS.

1. Delhi. On the Gemma. A fine, large, and very strong city, divided into Old and New. The latter is called Gehan-Abad. The imperial palace is very magnificent, and its stables sometimes contain 500 elephants and 1200 horses: these horses are fed in the morning with bread, butter and sugar, and in the evening with rice milk.

2. Agra. On the Gemma. Is larger but not so fine as Delhi. Here is a most magnificent imperial palace. Between Agra and Delhi, which are upwards of 300 m. asunder, the road is ornamented with two rows of trees.

3. Asmer. 4. Soret, or Cacha, or Jaganal. 5. Jesselmir. 6. Buckor. 7. Multon. 8. Atok. 9. Havacan. 10. Cabul: a strong town: famous for horses and sheep.

11. Cassimere. Near a large lake. The capital of its own kingdom, which is about 80 m. long, and 40 broad, containing 100,000 villages, and is so fruitful that it is called the paradise of Indostan. Near this town is a spring which for about a fortnight in the month of May, flows and ebbs regularly 3 times a day, viz. at sun rising, at noon, and at sun setting, continuing

tinuing each time about 50 minutes : the rest of the year it remains quiet like other springs.

12. Lahor. The chief town in Bengal:

13. Banou. The chief town in Bankitch.

14. Nagracut. 15. Sirmagar or Siba.

This country is about 760 m. long and 380 broad.

II. BENGAL.

1. Patna or Moorshedabad. On the Ganges. The residence of the Nabob, but it is under the jurisdiction of the English. Inhabitants about 500,000.

2. Rotas. 3. Benares. 4. Halebas. 5. Kanogy.

6. Lucknow. 7. Oude. 8. Ghor. 9. Necbal.

10. Catmandur. 11. Rajapour or Gorrochepour. (in the Rohillas.)

12. Mucfadabat. 13. Casembajar.

14. Hughley or Ugly. On the Ganges. A large town:

15. Chandernagor. On the Ganges. The chief settlement of the French in Bengal.

16. Dakka. The largest town in Bengal. Has a good trade, which is carried on chiefly by the English and Dutch, who have factories here. 17. Chattigang.

18. Calcutta or Fort William. On the Hughley, which is the western branch of the Ganges. The capital of the English dominions in Asia, and residence of the governor general, who has the superintendency of the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, &c. This town is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. This country extends about 300 m. on each side of the Ganges.

III. ORIXA or ORIAS.

1. Orixia. 2. Jagonat, where is a famous pagoda.

3. Ganjam. 4. Sondeuron. 5. Catek.

6. Balasore. Belongs to the English.

IV. MAHRATTAS. 1000 m. long and 700 broad. Contains the territories of Malva, Canditch, Berar, Balagate, Baglan, Telenga.

1. Ratipour. 2. Narva. 3. Gualeor. 4. Chitor.

5. Medipour. 6. Brampur or Burhampoor: has a great trade in chintzes, calicoes, and embroidered stuffs.

7 Shapour. 8 Dultabad.

9 Auren-

9 Aurengabad. In the kingdom of Vifiapour. Said to be the strongest place in Indostan.

10 Mouler. 11 Beder.

V. GOLCONDA. A kingdom.

Famous for diamond mines.

1 Golconda. Capital of its own kingdom. A large city, divided into 3 parts, viz. Badanagar or Ederabad, Golconda, and Enengabad.

2 Bagnagar or Eiderabad. 3. Ananconda.

VI. The FIVE CIRCARS.

4 Coriangapatam. 5 Chicacole.

6. Visigapatam. Belongs to the English.

7 Ceringa 8 Narfipur. 9 Massulipatam : a populous town : has a great trade in painted linen, which is reckoned the best in India. 10 Nizapatam.

VII. CARNATIC or BISNAGAR.

1 Bisnagar or Chandegrey. On a mountain. A populous fine town, strongly fortified.

2 Shirp. 3 Colalam. 4 Udugheri. 5 Condevir. 6 Gangapatam. 7 Nelour. 8 Pelicate : belongs to the Dutch.

9 Madras or Fort St. George. On the Coromandel coast. The second English presidency in Asia. It is divided into two parts, the white and black towns. It is strongly fortified, and has a great trade. Inhabitants about 100,000.

10 St. Thomas or Meliapur. Belongs to the Portuguese. 11. Conjeveram. 12 Arcot : the residence of the nabob, whose territories are 500 m. long and 150 broad. 13 Velvur.

VIII. MESSAUR.

1 Seringapatam or Chirangapatnam. On the Caveri. Capital of Tippo Saib's dominions. A strong town, near which Earl Cornwallis defeated Tippo's army in 1791.

2 Messaur. 3 Mangalore : belongs to the Dutch and Portuguese. 4 Bacalore : belongs to the Portuguese. 5 Barcelore. 6 Onor.

Tippo's territories are about 550 m. long and 350 broad.

IX. MADURA and TANJOUR:

1 Madura. Capital of its own kingdom. A strong city, with a very superb palace. Near here is a pearl fishery.

2 Tanjour. On the Caveri. Capital of its own kingdom. 3 Tritchinapoli.

4 Nagapatam. Formerly belonged to the Dutch. It was ceded to the English 1783.

5 Tranquebar. Belongs to the Danes. A strong town. Has several fine pagodas and a good trade in muslins and cottons.

6 Portanova. Belongs to the Dutch.

7 St. David. Belongs to the English.

8 Pondicherry, On the Coromandel coast. The seat of the French government in Asia.

9 Sadraspatan. To the Dutch.

10 Gingi. A large and strong town, with two superb palaces.

X. MALABAR.

1 Trancore. 2 Agengo. 3 Porcas.

4. Cochin. A strong port. Capital of its own kingdom. The trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

5 Cranganore. Capital of its own kingdom. Belongs to the Dutch. 6 Tanor.

7 Calicut. A good port. Capital of its own kingdom. It is famous for being the first place the Europeans visited in Asia. The trade is in the hands of the English. 8 Tillecherry: belongs to the English.

9 Canianor. A large and strong port, belonging to the Dutch, who carry on a great trade in pepper and ebony wood. 10 Decla.

XI. DECAN and VISIAPOUR.

400 m. long and 300 broad.

1 Sunda. 2 Goa: the chief settlement of the Portuguese in Asia. It is the see of an archbishop, and one of the best ports in India. The buildings are grand, and the shops glitter with gold, diamonds, &c.

3 Tamana. 4 Rajapour: belongs to the French.

5 Gheriah. 6 Dabul: belongs to the English.

7 Chaule: belongs to the Portuguese.

b Bombay. On a small island of that name, 20 m. in circumference, containing about 60,000 inhabitants. This is the third English presidency in Asia. The port is spacious, and can contain 1000 ships. Near Bombay is a small island called Elephanta: on which, near a mountain, is the figure of an enormous elephant, and a stupendous temple, hewn out of the solid rock. The temple is between 80 and 90 feet long and 40 broad: the roof is supported by rows of pillars.

8 Bacaum: a large and strong town. Belongs to the Portuguese. **9 Daman:** a strong town, divided into two parts. Belongs to the Portuguese.

10 Vissapur. On the Mandoa. Capital of its own kingdom. A large and rich city, with a superb royal palace. **11 Satarah.**

XII. GUZARAT.

1 Amed-Abad. A large and trading town. Here is a fine hospital for the reception of sick birds and beasts, which the Gentoos pay great attention to. The English have a factory here.

2 Cambaya. A large town, on its own gulf.

3 Diu: belongs to the Portuguese. **4 Palam.**

5 Surat. On the Tapti. Near the gulf of Cambaya. Formerly the most commercial town in Asia, and is still noted for diamonds, pearls, silk, cottons, drugs, spice, &c. The English have a flourishing factory here.

XIII. SCINDA.

1 Tatta. On the Indus. Capital of Scinda. Noted for the making of Palaquins, a sort of sedan chairs, used in Asia.

2 Duil-Sinai: belongs to the Portuguese.

3 Kandabit.

AIR, SOIL AND PRODUCE.] The air in the north is temperate, in the south hot, but near the coast it is refreshed by the sea breezes, which blow regularly from noon to midnight. The seasons, on either side of the Balegaut mountains, are ruled by the periodical winds called monsoons. These blow from the SW from June to October, which is the winter season on the Malabar

Malabar or western coast: they blow from the NE from October to February, which is the winter season on the Coromandel or eastern coast. These winds are accompanied with almost incessant rains; during which time, on the contrary side of the mountains, the weather is serene and fine.

The soil is in general rich, and produces abundance of rue, millet, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, cocoa-nuts, lemons, indigo, saltpetre, pepper, silk, and mines of gold, silver and diamonds. The animals are elephants, oxen, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, dromedaries, camels, lions, leopards, panthers, and monkeys. In Malabar is a species of green adder, whose poison is mortal. In the province of Guzerat is a Banyan tree or Indian fig, called Cubbeer Burr, which is upwards of 2000 feet in circumference: this is owing to the branches bending to the earth, and there taking root, become a tree shooting out new branches, which in like manner reproduce fresh trunks, of which there are upwards of 350 each of the size of a large oak. Of the smaller stems there are about 3000, which spread so far as to admit 7000 people under them. The branches are crowded with birds, monkeys, &c. which feed on the figs, which are of a fine scarlet colour. Pepper is the fruit of a tree which grows like a vine: its blossoms are white, and the fruit somewhat like our gooseberries, each of which contains from 20 to 30 grains of pepper: the time of gathering it is in October; the fruit is dried in the sun for a few days, and then the husk is stript off.

COMMERCE.] The exports consist of cane, pepper, saltpetre, silk, indigo, cotton, diamonds, calicoes, chintzes, and other stuffs which are the manufactures of the country. Three fourths of the trade is in the hands of the English East India Company.

POPULATION.] About 60,000,000.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos or Indoos. These are divided into four principal tribes, viz. the bramins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these tribes are forbidden to intermarry or to eat or drink with each other. It was formerly the custom for the women to burn themselves at the funerals of their husbands.

husbands. The Gentoos are gentle in their manners, and are fond of a retired life. They are taught that matrimony is an indispensable duty, therefore marriages are contracted at an early period; the males sometimes not being above 13 years of age, and the females only 10 or 11. The complexions of the inhabitants in the north are of an olive colour, those in the south black. The people of rank delight in hunting, and often train the leopard to the sports of the field. They are fond of mountebanks, puppet shews, &c. The bagnios or public baths are well contrived, and the operation of the bath is very peculiar: the attendant rubs and stretches the limbs of the person with such force as if he was dislocating every bone in his body; but this is conducive to health in those countries.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism and paganism. The former is professed by the Great Mogul, the nobility, and by all those who are called Moors. The priests are called Bramins, and their chief book is the Vidam. The common people are all pagans, who abstain from eating any thing that has enjoyed life, as they believe in the transmigration of souls. They look upon a cow almost as a divinity, and think a person happy who has died with the tail of one in his hand. The Gentoos believe that the waters of the Ganges, Indus, and Krishna, have the sacred virtue of purifying those who bathe in them from all pollutions and sins.

The British dominions in Asia consist of the whole province of Bengal, nearly the whole of Bahar, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, the Zemindary of Benares in Oude, the five northern Circars in Golconda, a Jaghire in the Carnatic, with the islands of Bombay and Salfette; the whole containing 190,000 square miles and about 11,000,000 of inhabitants, and yielding a revenue of near 6,000,000l. The British army amounts to about 10,000 Europeans and 52,000 natives called sepoys.

OF THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.

CEYLON ISLE C. Length 250 m. breadth 200. This is considered as the richest island in the world.

The

The natives call this island the terrestrial paradise. The produce consists in pepper, fine cotton, ivory, silk, ebony, tobacco, musk, saltpetre, chrystal, lead, iron, copper, gold, silver, and all kinds of precious stones except diamonds; but its great riches is cinnamon, which is the best in all Asia. The cinnamon tree is from 8 to 10 yards high: the leaves are like the laurel, and the blossoms, which hang in bunches at the end of the branches, are whitish and cast an agreeable smell: the fruit resembles small acorns, and is gathered in September: being boiled, an oily substance is extracted, with which candles are made for the use of the higher class of the inhabitants. The tree has two or three barks, which form the true cinnamon. The chief town is—1. Candi. On a mountain in the center of the island. The residence of the king.

2. Trincomaley. The chief port in the island. Belongs to the Dutch. 3. Battecola. 4. Trincoli.

5. Columbo. A good port. Noted for its trade in cinnamon.

OTHER ASIATIC ISLANDS. (*see map of Asia.*)

a. Sagalin, Sahalien, or Ula Hata island, in the Kamtschatka sea; b. Aleutian isles, at the east of Kamtschatka; c. Kurili isles, south of ditto.

J, JAPAN ISLANDS. Belong to the emperor of Japan.

Towns.] 1 Jeddo or Yedo. 2 Meaco. 3 Amarg. 4 Ossara. 5 Funai. 6 Kilvon or Koueteu. And, 7 Kintchin.

LESSER ISLES] d. Formosa. Towns 1 Tayoan. 2 Tawi. e. Makeau. f. Haynan. g. Mariannes or Ladrone isles, the principal of which is Guam.

PH. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. In number about 1000. Belong to Spain.

M Luconia. Towns, 1 Manilla, and 2 Segovia, at the north. Lobo, at the south.

LESSER ISLES.] 2 Samar, 3 Leyta, 4 Mindanao, 5 St. Juan, 6 Negros, 7 Panuay, 8 Mindoro, 9 Parago, 10 Sebus, 11 Marinuca, 12 Jolo isles.

The Philippines are very fertile, and produce almost every thing peculiar to Asia.

k NEW PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. The principal of which is Palaos h.

l Morotay. m Waigen. P New Guinea, or land of the Papoas. r Aron isle.

MOLUCCA, or SPICE ISLANDS, 5 in number, belong to the Dutch.

i Termate. On which is Fort Victoria,

n Machian. On which is Fort Orange.

q Gilolo, or Halamakera. p Ceram.

The Spice or Clove isles produce neither corn nor rice, so that the inhabitants live chiefly on bread made of sago; which, with cloves, mace, and nutmegs, is the general produce.

Sago is the produce of a tree about thirty feet high. The bark is an inch thick, of a fibrous nature; in this is contained a marrow, which is the sago. The maturity of it is known by the leaves being covered with a delicate white powder. The tree is then hewn down and cleft in pieces, in order to come at the marrow. This extraordinary vegetable is reckoned a great strengthener for weak constitutions.

Cloves are the fruit of a tree, like a laurel, with wide spreading branches, at the end of which come the blossoms. The clove or clou is at first of a pale green, which changes to yellow, then to red, and lastly to a deep brown, which denotes its maturity. The time of gathering it is from October to February. The fruit is dried in the sun, or in the smoak of bamboo. This tree is seven years before it bears fruit.

The nutmeg, or muscade nut, is a fruit of the size and colour of an apricot, and inclosed within a thick husk like that of a walnut. The blossoms resemble those of the cherry tree. The fruit is nine months in coming to maturity.

C Celebes,

C Celebes, or Macassar, with the towns of Macassar, Jampoden and Goa, at the south, Mandor in the middle, Titoli and Manado at the north. This island is noted for pepper, opium, and for venomous creatures. These are so numerous that the inhabitants are obliged to live in houses built on posts, which are accessible only by ladders, which are taken down in the night time for security.

v Timor. u Flores. z Combava, with Lambo and Bally at the W.

NUTMEG, or BANDA ISLANDS, 6 in number,

viz.

t Lantor. On which is Fort Nassau.

s Amboyna. Formerly possessed by the Dutch and English conjointly, till 1622, when the Dutch murdered all the English.

Gonassy. On which is Fort Revenge.

Pooloway. Rosingify. Poleron.

SUNDAY ISLANDS, or the Isles of the Sound.

The chief of which are,

Borneo R. 800 m. long, and 700 broad. Towns—
Borneo 1. Sambas 2. Benjar Masseen 3. The produce consists in diamonds, gold, pepper, cane, cotton, rice, and camphire, which is a white, transparent, inflammable substance, of a sharp bitter taste. That of the islands of Borneo and Sumatra is a gum which runs from a tree; but that of China is extracted from the root, by boiling it in water. It is thought the most efficacious medicine in these countries, and is generally sold at a guinea per ounce.

The inhabitants live in houses erected on piles in the rivers. The ouran outang is a native of Borneo.

Sumatra S. 1000 m. long, and 100 broad. Towns, Bencoolen 1. Fort Marlborough 2. Belong to the English. Acher 3. to the Dutch. The produce is pepper, and abundance of gold. This island is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the scriptures. On the west coast lie the small islands of Nassau, Good Fortune, Minton, Nias, and Hog.

Java. B. The seat of the Dutch government in Asia
 1 Batavia, a strong and fine city, the residence of the
 governor. The garrison consists of about 3000 men.

x Banca and Billiton.

w Nicobar and Andaman isles. **y** Maldives, noted for
 cocoa nuts. **o** Lackadives. **+** Almirante isles. **Sc.** Socot-
 ora.

NEW GUINEA. Little known.

NEW HOLLAND. And the rest of the newly dis-
 covered islands. (*See Map of the World*).

Ancient ASIA.

Scythia Asiatica, (Great Tartary); Sogdiana, (Ufbec
 Tartars); Colchis, Mingrelia; Iberia, (Carduit and
 Imirette); Albania, (Schirvan and Irvan); Asia Minor,
 (Anatolia); Armenia, (Turcomania).

Syria, (Phœnicia and Palestine); Mesopotamia,
 (Diarbeck); Assyria, (Diarbeck and Curdistan); Media,
 (Aderbeitzen); Hyrcania, (Chorasán and Kilan);
 Bactriana, (Sablestan); Arachosia, (east of Sitfistan);
 Babylonia, (Yeruck); Susiana, (Chusistan); Parthia,
 (Arach-agem); Aria, (Makera, Kirman, &c.) Dran-
 giana, (Sigistan); Persis, (Farfistan); Gedrosia, north
 part of India, (Kirman); Serica, Sinæ, (Bogdois Tar-
 tars, west part of China).

Arabia Petræa, (Scenitæ); Deserta, (Saraceni); Fæ-
 lix and Nabathæi, (Sabæi); Península within the Gan-
 ges, Peucela, &c. Península beyond the Ganges, Gan-
 garide, Aurea, Chersonesus.

AFRICA.

A F R I C A



A F R I C A

Length 4300 m. Lat. between 32° N. and 34° S.
 Breadth 3500 Long. between 17° 30' W. & 24° 00' E.

BOUNDARIES.
 North. Mediterranean Sea and Straits of Gibraltar.
 East. Indian Ocean, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf, which joins Africa to Asia.
 South. Southern Ocean.
 West. Atlantic Ocean, which separates Africa from America.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours.
 in the south, 14 hours 20 m.

AFRICA once contained several kingdoms and states eminent for the liberal arts; for the most extensive commerce, wealth, and power: Of these Ethiopia, Egypt and Carthage were the most celebrated. The latter was a formidable rival of Rome; but was finally subdued by the Romans, under Scipio, (named Africanus). Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa (the present states of Barbary) was over-run by the Vandals. In the sixth century the Saracens and Turks made a conquest of all the coast, from the Nile to the Atlantic Ocean. Hence was completed the ruin of this once flourishing and enlightened country [Seas.] Mediterranean, on the north; Atlantic Ocean and Ethiopian Sea, on the west; Indian Ocean and Red Sea, on the east.

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS. Gulf of Sidra, Gulf of Capes, in the Mediterranean Sea. Gulf of Guinea, Salbadan Bay, where five Dutch India ships were captured by the English in 1781. Table Bay, in the Atlantic Ocean. Naffel Bay, and Natal Bay, in Agoa, Solala, in the Indian Ocean.

STRAITS. Bab-el-mandel, which unites the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean; Straits of Gibraltar, which separate Africa from Spain, at the north.

AFRICA.

Length 4300 m. Lat. between 37° N. and $34^{\circ} 7'$ S.
 Breadth 3500 Long. between $17^{\circ} 20'$ W. & $51^{\circ} 20'$ E.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Mediterranean sea and straits of Gibraltar.
 East. Indian ocean, Red sea, and isthmus of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia.
 South. Southern ocean.
 West. Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours.
 in the south, 14 hours 20 m.

AFRICA once contained several kingdoms and states eminent for the liberal arts, for the most extensive commerce, wealth, and power: Of these Ethiopia, Egypte and Carthage were the most celebrated. The last was a formidable rival of Rome; but was finally subdued by the Romans, under Scipio, surnamed Africanus. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa (the present states of Barbary) was over-run by the Vandals. In the 7th century the Saracens and Turks made a conquest of all the coast, from the Nile to the Atlantic ocean. Hence was completed the ruin of this once flourishing and enlightened country.

SEAS.] Mediterranean, on the north; Atlantic ocean and Ethiopian sea, on the west; Indian ocean and Red sea, on the east.

PRINCIPAL GULFS AND BAYS.] Gulf of Sidra 1, gulf of Cabes 2, in the Mediterranean sea. Gulf of Guinea 3, Saldanah bay 4, where five Dutch India ships were captured by the English in 1781, Table bay 5, in the Atlantic ocean. Nassel bay, and Natal bay 6, Del Agoa 7, Sofala 8, in the Indian ocean.

STRAITS.] Babelmandel *, which unites the Red sea with the Indian ocean; straits of Gibraltar, + which separate Africa from Spain, at the north.

Capes.] Brule *a*, at the mouth of the Nile, Rafat *b*, Bonda *c*, in the Mediterranean sea. Spartel *d*, Caution *e*, Bajador *f*, Blanco *g*, Mirik *x*, Cape Verd *g*. St. An *h*, Palmas *i*, Three Points *k*, Formosa *m*, De Lopo *n*, Negro *p*, Sierra *q*, Voltas *r*, in the Atlantic ocean. Cape of Good Hope, Corientes *s*, Formosa *t*, Baxas *v*. Guardafui *w*, in the Indian ocean. Sebastian *y*, at the north of Madagascar isle; Maria *z*, and Ragain at the south.

AFRICAN ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Madagascar *A*. 1000 m. long, and 280 broad, discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. Produces cattle, corn, sugar, honey, gums, silver, iron, copper, tin, and precious stones. Chief town St. Augustin.

a, Maritius, (Ile de France). 150 m. in circumference, the principal settlement of the French in the east. The Portuguese call this isle Cigne, and the Dutch Nassau. It has a fine harbour, and healthy climate, and produces ebony wood, tobacco, rice, fruits of all kinds, cattle, &c.

b, Bourbon, or Mascarin, 90 m. in circumference, colonized by the French in 1672. Here is a perpetual spring, the trees are always green and loaded with fruit. Produces tobacco, coffee, aloes, ebony wood, white pepper, gums, ambergris, coral, benzoin, cattle, &c.

c, St. John of Lisbon. *d*, Banks of Nazareth.

e, Allovera. *f*, Almirante isles. *g*, Socotora. *h*, Monfia, near the coast of Zanguebar.

IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

u, St. Helena. 28 m. in circumference. High and rocky, accessible only on one side, which is strongly fortified. It belongs to the English East India Company, whose ships generally touch here in their way to and from Asia. The air is healthy. The produce consists in bananas, plantains, grapes, figs, yams, potatoes, &c. and plenty of tame and wild fowls.

x, Ascension isle. Noted for turtles. *l*, St. Matthew.

o, St. Thomas. Belonging to the Portuguese.

m, Cape Verd isles. About twenty in number, the chief of which is St. Jago. Belong to Portugal. These islands are famous for a sea fight between an English and French Squadron in 1781.

n Canaries,

n, Canaries. Anciently called the Fortunate islands. Belong to Spain. They consist of Elah, Canaria, Palma, Hiero, Gomera, Fuerteventura, Langorote, and Teneriffe. The last is famous for its peak, formerly the first meridian in all the maps. These islands are famous for a small beautiful species of bird called Canary. They are much admired in Europe. The trade consists in wine, which is chiefly exported in British vessels. The chief towns are, Palma and St. Christophers.

Madeira isles S. Belong to the Portuguese. Produces abundance of fine fruits, honey, wax, sugar, and wine, of which 20,000 hogheads are annually exported in British vessels. Towns, Santa Cruz and Funchal.

Az, Azores, or Western islands. Lying almost in the mid-way between Europe and America. Belong to Portugal. They are nine in number, viz. St. Michael, or Miguel, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, Corvo, Santa Maria.

AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.] The Atlas, which extend from Egypt to the Atlantic ocean, the Mountains of the Moon, between Abyssinia and Monomotapa, Sierra Leone mount, or the Lions, and the peak of Teneriffe in the Canaries.

RIVERS.] Nile, in Egypt, which overflows the country at regular seasons, and empties itself by seven mouths into the Mediterranean; Niger, an inland river, overflows like the Nile, and of which the Senegal and Gambia are branches; Red river, Formosa, Zaire, Coanza, and Cuneni, empty themselves into the Atlantic; Zambec, or Cuama, and Zebec.

AFRICA is divided into 15 grand divisions.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| I. Barbary States. | IX. Ethiopia. |
| II. Beldulgerid. | X. Zanguebar. |
| III. Zaara. | XI. Ajan. |
| IV. Nigritia. | XII. Abex. |
| V. Upper Guinea. | XIII. Abyssinia. |
| VI. Lower Guinea. | XIV. Nubia. |
| VII. Caffraria. | XV. Egypte. |
| VIII. Monomotapa. | |

I. BARBARY. At the north, bordering on the Mediterranean, contains the following principal towns, each of which is the capital of its own state or kingdom.

1. Me-

1 Mequinez, 2 Mogodor. A modern built city. Has a good trade. 3 Sus.

4 Morocco. The kingdom of which is 500 m. long, and 480 broad. The emperor's forces amount to 100,000 men. Revenue about 500,000l. sterling. One of the emperors used to cut off the head of the slave who held the stirrup while he mounted his horse, and, as it was imagined that those who died in this manner went immediately to paradise, it often happened that several would croud about him in order to receive so signal a favour.

5 Sagelmeffa. 6 Fez. The chief city of Morocco. Has 500 noble mosques, and 350,000 inhabitants. 7 Teza.

8 Tangiers. This town was given to Charles the Second of England, in part of the marriage portion with Catherine of Portugal; but in 1685 the fortifications were demolished and the place abandoned.

9 Oran. 10 Tenis.

11 Algiers. (Mauritani Cæsariensis of the Romans.) A large and strong town, containing about 120,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a wall 30 feet high and 12 feet thick. The king is stiled Dey, who is often at war with Spain. The Algerines are noted pirates.

12 Tunis. 220 m. long, and 170 broad. A large town, noted for clothing. This is the most civilized town in Barbary. The sovereign of this state is called Bey.

13 Tripoli. 700 m. long, and 250 broad. A large town containing about 500,000 inhabitants. The sovereign is stiled Moussaïde.

14 Lebida.

15 Tolometa. Capital of the kingdom of Barca, which is 400 m. long, and 300 broad.

16 Dera. 17 Auguela.

These states, &c. acknowledge the Grand Seignior to be their superior.

The climate of Barbary is in general temperate and healthy. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, flax, gums, wax, and fruits in great abundance; but the country is much infested with locusts. Here are a great number of wild boars, lions, leopards, bears, monstrous serpents, vipers, scorpions, venomous spiders, porcupines, camelions,

camelions, apes, goats, &c. and all sorts of reptiles. The beasts of burden are camels, dromedaries, and the kumrah, an animal between an ass and a cow. Here are ostriches, eagles, and a beautiful sparrow, called capsa. The trade of these states consists in leather, carpets, ivory, wax, ostrich feathers, fine mats, gum, &c. The forests produce abundance of acorns, which are held in high estimation in Spain; they eat like chestnuts. The people are divided into two tribes, the Brebes and the Meors: the former inhabit the mountains, have a language of their own, and never intermix with the others. Religion, Mahometanism.

II. BILDULGERID. Tributary to Morocco and Tunis, almost destitute of water and corn. The inhabitants feed upon the flesh and milk of camels, and live in huts. Here are abundance of camels, ostriches, &c. mines of copper, iron, &c.

RELIGION.] Mahometanism and Paganism.

TOWNS.] 1 Tafilet. 2 Uren.

III. ZAARA, or Desert. A hot, dry, and sandy region, very thinly peopled.

RELIGION.] Paganism.

TOWNS.] 1 Tagezel. 2 Tocrus.

IV. NIGRITIA, or Negroland. A very hot and barren country. Produces skins, ivory, gum, ambergris, and gold dust. Here is a remarkable tree called calabash, or baobab, the trunk of which is about 60 feet high, and grows till it becomes 70 feet in circumference. The mangrove tree grows on the banks of rivers, where the tide flows: To the roots of the tree oysters fasten as they do to the rocks in other countries.

TOWNS.] 1 Tombut. 2 Bornea.

3. Jingiro. Capital of the kingdom of Dahomy. When the king of this country dies, a great sacrifice of several thousand beasts, and some hundreds of human beings is made. His women destroy all the furniture in the palace, and ornaments belonging to him or to themselves, and then they murder one another.

At

At the west of Dehomy lie the Mahees, a nation divided into many petty independent states. At the north east is the kingdom of the Eyos, the inhabitants of which, when they take offence at the conduct of their king, a deputation waits upon him, to represent to him that the cares of government are too weighty for him, and persuade him to repose himself from his care. He thanks them for their attention, and retires to his apartments, where he directs his women to strangle him. His son succeeds him and holds the government on the same terms.

GUINEA is divided into Upper Guinea V, and Lower Guinea VI.

V. UPPER GUINEA contains:

- a Benin. A large kingdom.
- b Slave Coast. So called from its trade in slaves, of which 39,000 are annually exported in British vessels to the West India islands.
- c Gold Coast. From the trade in gold dust which is found in the rivers.
- d Tooth Coast. From its trade in elephants teeth.
- e Grain Coast. From its trade in Guinea Corn.

SL Sierra Leone. A colony settled by the English under a company incorporated by an act of parliament, 1790. Some hundreds of negroes have been sent thither from England, to cultivate tobacco, sugar, &c.

In the river Sierra Leone is the island of Gambia, on which the French have a fort and factory. Not far from hence is Bassou, belonging to the Portuguese. To the south west lies De Loss islands, the chief of which, called Factory, belongs to the English. On the east of this lies the island of Bananas. 2 Jalofs.

TOWNS.

- 1. Benin. 2. Maniba. 3. Gabon or Ponga.
- 4. Calabar. 5. Fort-Christiansburg.
- 6. Cape-Coast-castle. The chief fort of the English.
- 7. Fort-Royal. 8. Famba. 9. Druin. 10. Great Settlement.
- 11. James's-Fort. 12. Goree-Island.
- 13. Fort St. Louis. 15. Selico.

The produce of Guinea and of the adjacent kingdoms is indigo, tobacco, cotton, pepper, palm-oil, and a peculiar

culiar small berry (used by the natives as a substitute for sugar,) cane, rice, castor-nuts, malaguetta pepper, or grain of paradise, and most tropical fruits and trees, amongst which is the palm-tree; this produces both wine and oil: here are mines of loadstone and white iron. This country abounds in lions, leopards, elephants, buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, civet cats, and several species of monkeys; particularly the chimpanzees (which very much resemble old negroes), camelions, lizards, and a variety of snakes, one sort of which, called Tennee, is from 15 to 20 feet long and 3 feet round: this creature will not only seize and devour goats, sheep, hogs, &c. but also leopards, tigers, and buffaloes, and it is said having besmeared them with an unctuous saliva it will swallow them whole. In the rivers are aligators or crocodiles, sea cows, &c.

VI. LOWER GUINEA. Contains 4 kingdoms,

viz.	length.	breadth.	capitals.
Congo,	500	400	1 St. Salvador.
Loango,	400	300	2 Loango.
Angola,	350	250	3 Loando.
Benguela,	430	180	4 Benguela.

The trade of these kingdoms is chiefly possessed by the Portuguese, whose principal fort is St. Paul.

The air of Guinea is excessively hot, the soil near the sea coast is fertile, and produces three crops of millet in a year, and abundance of palm, wine, and oil. The chief trade consists in elephants teeth, slaves, iron, lead, tin, and copper. The river Zaire is noted for crocodiles, sea horses, &c. The deserts and forests abound in elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents.

The inhabitants of this country are in general gross idolaters, worshipping the sun, moon, stars, snakes, and other animals which appear wonderful to them. The Jages or Giages, living within the coast of Congo, are cannibals, and commonly devour their first born children, and often kill and eat their parents. Whoever dies a natural or accidental death, is eaten by his relations. Macaco is a kingdom on the borders of Loango directly

directly under the equator, inhabited by the Anricans, who are likewise cannibals: their king resides at Monfol, where mens flesh is sold in the open market, and it is said that 100 human beings are daily killed for the king's table; they are either condemned criminals, prisoners, or slaves; this is not practised on account of the scarcity of other meat, but because human flesh is looked upon as a delicious dish.

VII. CAFFRARIA and the country of the Hottentots h.

1. Cape Town. At the southern extremity, near False Bay. About 6000 m. S. from London. This is the principal settlement of the Dutch, where most of the European ships put in for refreshment in their passage to India. 2. Safala.

h. The country of the Hottentots produces great plenty of corn, fruits, and plants. The forests consist of palms, (the pith of which is used by the natives for bread), silver, camphire, ebony trees, &c. A tree called mimosa, produces a gum which is considered a great delicacy: on the branches of this tree is a curious nest, built by a peculiar species of birds which live together to the number of 800 or 1000 like bees in a hive. Among the many poisonous plants, one called euphorbia, is a very strong vegetable poison, with the juice of which, and a kind of caterpillar peculiar to another plant, the inhabitants poison their arrows.

The wild beasts are elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers, wolves, jackalls, wild dogs, cats, swine, zebras, buffaloes, hyppopotami or sea cows, antelopes, elks, goats, porcupines, otters, baboons, monkeys, and all the variety of poisonous reptiles. The birds are ostriches, eagles. The wild beasts in Africa are more numerous and fierce than in any other part of the world.

The Caffres are a stout made and courageous people, of a jet black, with whiteteeth and large eyes. The men wear the tails of animals tied round their thighs. Their diversions are dancing, hunting, and fighting.

The Hottentots are divided into several tribes, and are the most brutish and uncivilized of human beings, distinguished

distinguished from the wild beasts only by their shape. Their bodies are generally besmeared with grease mixed with foot or dung; and when they go a courting they blacken their faces with foot. Their dress is sheep's skins just as taken from the carcase. The women wear necklaces of shells, and besmear their bodies and faces with mutton suet in order to make them shine. They live chiefly upon fruits, herbs, roots, berries, snakes, insects, old leather shoes, carrion, &c.

VIII. MONOMOTAPA.

A wild uncultivated country. Produces gold, ostriches, elephants, rice, and sugar canes which grow without cultivation. The inhabitants are pagans.

Chief town—1. Monomotapa.

IX. LOWER ETHIOPIA.

A very extensive country, little known. In it is the kingdom of Monemugi. Chieftown 1. Chicova.

X. ZANGUEBAR.

Produce and commerce consist in ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, rice, sugar, wax, and drugs.

1. Mosambic. 2. Quiloa. 3. Mombaza.

4. Melinda. A large town, chiefly possessed by the Portuguese, who have a strong garrison here. It contains 17 churches, 9 convents, and near 200,000 inhabitants.

XI. AJAN. About 900 m. long and 300 broad.

This country is fertile, and produces abundance of wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. Here are sheep remarkable for their large tails, which generally weigh above 20 pounds.

1. Magadoxa. 2. Brava: possessed by the Portuguese. 3. Mete.

XII. ABEX. 500 m. long and 130 broad.

This country is full of forests of ebony wood, &c. otherwise it is dry, hot, and barren.

XIII. ABYSSINIA. 900 m. long, and 800 broad. This country is governed by a king called Nugus, who generally dwells in tents with his whole court. The king can raise an army of 600,000 men.

1 Gondar. The chief town. At Axum, it is said, are preserved the manuscripts of Enoch, Solomon, and Esdras, written with their own hands.

XIV. NUBIA. 940 m. long, and 600 broad.

The produce is gold, sugar, civet, sandal-wood, ivory, lions, tygers, elephants, and black horses. This country produces an incurable poison, one grain of which is sufficient to kill ten men in half an hour. It is sold for near 30l. per ounce.

1. Sennar. 2. Dangola.

XV. EGYPT. A republic, governed by a Turkish pacha. 700 m. long and 250 broad. Formerly the most enlightened nation in the world. It is now sunk into all the ignorance of barbarism.

1 Cairo. Near the Nile. Contains about 50,000 inhabitants.

2 Alexandria. A town of good trade. Inhabitants about 6000.

3 Suez. On the isthmus of that name.

The air in Egypt is hot and dry, except at the periodical rains; but very heavy dews fall in the night. The overflowing of the Nile is solemnized by fireworks and other marks of public joy. The soil, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As soon as the waters retire, the husbandman has only to harrow his corn and other seeds into the mud: in six weeks afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain. Lower Egypt is all a sea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural and artificial hills; and on this very spot, in the dry season, are seen beautiful gardens, corn fields, and meadows, well stocked with flocks and herds; grapes and palm trees, from which wine is drawn; oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, plantains, nophals, or cochineal

cochineal trees, bananas, tamarinds, sycamores, which produce figs, sugar canes, melons, and all sorts of corn and vegetables. The papyrus, a sort of rush, of which paper was anciently made, is found here. The common people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no inconvenience from that kind of food.

Though the Egyptians have plenty of horses and camels, the Mahometans will not suffer the Christians to ride on any animals but asses, which are here of a remarkable breed. A traveller hires the owner as well as the ass, who trots after the beast, and pricks him forward with a kind of goad.

Here are black cattle in abundance, tygers, hyænas, antelopes, apes with heads like dogs, camelions, hippopotami, crocodiles, serpents, scorpions, and ichneumons, a kind of rat which destroy the crocodiles; also eagles, hawks, pelicans, ostriches, swans, flamingos, herons, ricehens, cranes, geese, &c. besides a variety of water-fowls, and the ibis, a sort of duck, which destroys serpents and venomous insects. The hippopotamus, or river horse, an amphibious animal, common in Upper Egypt, is larger than an ox; in its hinder parts is very like one, and his head resembles that of a horse; his feet are thick and large, with claws and a tail like that of an elephant. He comes out of the river and feeds on the grass in the meadows. Crocodiles, or aligators, are numerous in this country. They are of the shape of a lizard, with four short feet and claws, and clothed with impenetrable scales, like armour on the back. Some of them are about twenty feet in length. They lay in wait for prey in the sedges and under cover on the sides of the rivers, and pretty much resembling the trunk of an old tree, frequently surprise the unwary traveller. This is an oviparous animal, and lays a vast number of eggs, which, if they were not frequently destroyed by other animals, the country would swarm with them. The ostrich, the largest fowl known, is so heavy that it cannot fly; but runs, by the help of its wings, as fast as a horse. These are sometimes hunted like other game, and are so strong that the inhabitants ride upon their backs.

Egypt has more curiosities and antiquities than perhaps any other part of the world. Its pyramids, situated

on the plains of Saccara, Djiza, and Bayamout, are prodigious piles of building, of great extent. The basis of the largest covers 11 acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is above 500 feet. The original use of these pyramids is uncertain, but they are supposed to have been burial places for the kings. The labyrinth in Upper Egypt, a curiosity more wonderful than the pyramids, is partly under ground and cut out of a solid rock: it formerly contained 12 palaces and 1000 houses, the intricacies of which occasioned its name. There are also, near the pyramids, pits from which are dug mummies, or embalmed bodies of the ancient Egyptians, and of the sacred birds, some of which are still perfect, though they have been buried above 3000 years. The subterraneous vaults containing these bodies, are of a prodigious extent. About two miles from Scanderoon, are the catacombs or burial places of the Greeks. The Sphynx is a rock near the great pyramid, originally above 60 feet high, now not quite 30, the remainder being buried in the sand up to the shoulders, formed by art into the shape of the head and body of a woman, whose features resemble a negro. At Cairo is a curious well, 300 feet deep, and near 50 in circumference, called Joseph's well; and in many parts are granaries said to have been erected by that patriarch.

The Egyptians export corn, rice, sesamum, millet, opium, flax, cotton, leather, callicoes, honey, wax, sal ammoniac, nitre, kali, produced from burning the souda plant, saffron, sugar, senna, cassia, &c. They hatch chickens in an oven, covered and heated with horse dung to the degree of the warmth of a hen. The commerce of Egypt is still in a flourishing state, and centres chiefly at Cairo, where the merchandize imported and exported during the year 1780 amounted to upwards of six millions sterling.

It is generally supposed, that from this country comes that vagrant race, called Gypsies, who are dispersed in every kingdom of Europe and Asia, and that they are descendants of the ancient inhabitants. Those who remain in Egypt, named Copts, are mulatos and still a distinct people.

AMERICA

AMERICA,

(Called the NEW WORLD,) is divided into North and South.

Length 9000 miles. Lat. between 56° S and 80° N.
Breadth 3690 Long. between 35° and 136° W.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Unknown land and water.
East. The Atlantic ocean, which separates it from Europe.
South. Great South sea, and South America:
West. The Pacific ocean, which separates it from Asia.

Longest day { in the north, near 6 months.
in the south, 12 hours 30 m.

This extensive continent was first discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese in the service of Spain: he made his first landing on one of the Bahamah islands, and shortly after established a colony in the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo. In 1497 Sebastian Cabot, a merchant at Bristol, discovered the north-east coast of Canada and Nova-Scotia, and several other provinces to the south, which in process of time became the object of colonisation.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.] The Atlantic ocean, which separates America from Europe; Hudsons bay, Baffins bay, James's bay *a*, White bay *b*, Trinity bay *c*, Fundy bay *d*, Penobscot and Sagadahock bays *e*, St. Lawrence's gulf, Delawar bay *f*, Chesapeake bay *h*, at the entrance of which is Albemarle sound *i*, in the Atlantic ocean; Apalaches bay *l*, St. Bernards bay *k*, bay of Campeachy *m*, bay of Honduras *n*, in the gulf of Mexico; gulf of California, gulf de las Salinas, Fonseca or Amapalla bay, Nootka sound, Bristol bay, in the Pacific ocean.

STRAITS.] Straits of Baffin, straits of James's isle, straits of Cumberland, at the south of Cumberland isle,

Hudsons straits south of Good Fortune, Bahama, Hellgate between Long island and Staten isle.

PRINCIPAL CAPES.] Elisabeth cape, east of Good Fortune isle; Chudley 2, north of Labrador; cape Charles, at the south; Farewell, south of Greenland; cape Rich 3, north of Newfoundland; cape Race 4, at the south; cape Breton 5, cape Rasiers 6, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; cape Sable, at the south of Nova Scotia; cape Cod, in New England; cape Hatteras N, cape Look-out 9, cape Fear 10, in Carolina; Cape Florida 11, south of North America; North cape 12, in the gulf of Mexico; Concededo p, Catoche q, Honduras r, Comaron s, Gratiota Dios v, Antonia 18, De Cruz 19, Mayzi 20, in the gulf of Mexico; point Mala a, cape Blanco b, point Angelas c, Corientes d, cape St. Lucar e, Blanco f, in California; cape Conception g, in the Pacific ocean.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] St. Lawrence, Outawais, Seguina, Sorel or Richelieu, in Canada; St. Johns, Minagua, Passamquoddy, St. Croix, Miramuihi, Rigoche, Nipisiguit, in Nova Scotia; Penobscot or Pentagouet, Sagadahook, Connecticut, Ponobscot, Patuxent, Piscataway, Tohohaw (famous for a cataract), Amariscogin, Saco, Casco, in New England; Hudsons, Mohawk, Rariton, in New York; Delaware, Rariton, Passaic, (the last has a cataract 70 feet high), in New Jersey; Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Swatara, (the last is noted for a petrifying cavern) in Delaware and Pennsylvania; Patuxent, Patowmac, Potomac, Cheptonk, Severn, Susquehannah, Wicomoca, Sassafras, in Maryland; Rappahannock, Patowmac, York, James's, in Virginia; Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamlico, Fear or Clarendon, Pedee, Catawba, Cangaree, in north Carolina; Savanna, Allatamaha or George, Oeniulgee, in Georgia; Apalachicola, Flint, St. Johns, Mobile, Allatamaha, in Florida; Mississippi, in Louisiana, called the parent of rivers: it runs a course of more than 6000 miles, and is navigable near 3000: it receives more than 100 considerable streams, among which are the rivers St. Croix, Ouiscouing, St. Peter's, Huakiki, Ohio, Missouri, Yassons, Moingona,

NORTH AMERICA



Moingona, and the White, Black, Red, and Pearl rivers, towards the mouth. Trinidad, North river, Coalzacualco, Aldarado, Tabasco, Hagua, Zara, (which empties into the gulf of Mexico,) Guadalaxara or Great River, Jopi, Tecuantipepec, Rosario, in Mexico.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lake Superior P,	360m.	long.	160	broad.
Michigan R,	200		50	
Huron T,	240		100	
Erie V,	200		40	
Ontario r,	120		60	

At the conflux of the two last is the noted cataract of Niagara, which is half a mile wide and 25 fathoms deep; the noise of it is heard to the distance of 15 miles.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Cumberland Isle.	Belonging to the English.
Good Fortune A.	Ditto.
North Main B.	Ditto.
Barren Isle E.	Ditto.
Walsingham Isle F.	Ditto.
Newfoundland G.	Ditto.
Great Fishing Bank,	g b.

Miquelon and St. Pierre, small barren islands at the south of Newfoundland. Belonging to the French.

Cape Breton or Isle Royale H, St. John I, with Madilane isles at the north, Anticosti, K, Sable isles, L, Grand Manan, Passamaquody, all of which belong to the English.

Rhode island M, Long island, Staten island, Hatteras island N. Belong to the states. Bahamah isles BA. Belong to the English.

For the other West India islands, &c. (*see page 403.*)

NORTH AMERICA is divided into three grand divisions, viz British America, at the north; Spanish America, at the south; and the American states, in the middle.

BRITISH AMERICA. Contains LABRADOR or NEW BRITAIN I. CANADA II. and NOVA SCOTIA III.

I. LABRADOR. Contains the forts of Prince of Wales a, York fort b, Albany c, Severn d, Flamboro factory e, fort Nelson, &c.

The

The winter in this country continues 9 months, and is generally from 10 to 15 degrees colder than in England. Game is here so very plentiful that 90,000 partridges and 25,000 hares have been taken to port Nelson in one season. The trade consists in skins, furs, &c.

II. CANADA. Was first settled by the French in 1524, but it was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace 1763. It is divided into two governments, each of which has a senate nearly on the model of the British parliament.

Length 600 miles. Lat. between 15° and 52°

Breadth 200 Long. between 61° and 81°

Situate on the north of the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, on the west side of the river St. Lawrence.

TOWNS.

1. Quebec. On the river St. Lawrence. Capital and seat of government. 360 m. from the sea. Was taken 1759 by the English under the command of General Wolf, who was killed in the battle. It is divided into high and low towns, strongly fortified, and has a handsome citadel, where the governor resides. The town contains about 3,000 houses built with stone, and about 150,000 inhabitants. The Americans, under the generals Montgomery and Arnold, attempted Quebec in 1776, but were repulsed. The river here forms a good harbour, and is a mile broad, and widens gradually till it is 90 miles broad at the mouth.

2. Trois Rivières. About 80 miles up, at the conflux of 3 rivers.

3. Montreal. On an island in the river St. Lawrence. 170 m. from Quebec, and nearly as large. It is strongly fortified, and has a great trade.

PRINCIPAL FORTS.] Sorel, St. John's, Presentation, Frontenac, Catterac or fall of Niagara &c.

III. NOVA-SCOTIA, or NEW SCOTLAND. Colonized by the French 1604.

Length

Length 400 miles. Lat. between 43° and 49°

Breadth 300 Long. between 61° and 68°

Situate at the south of the river St. Lawrence. It is divided into two parts, viz. Nova Scotia Proper and New Brunswick.

TOWNS.

1. Hallifax. With a good harbour and dock yards, strongly fortified.

2. Annapolis Royal. Has a very spacious harbour.

3. Par, or St. John's. At the mouth of the river of that name. Contains about 2000 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants. Lunenburg. Founded 1763.

Shelburn. Founded 1783 by the American refugees. It stands on port Roseway, about 8 m. from the sea, and contains about 13,000 inhabitants.

Birch-town, Dorchester, St. Andrew, Liverpool, &c.

AIR, SOIL, AND PRODUCE IN BRITISH AMERICA.

The air is clear and healthy; intensely cold in winter and very hot in summer. The produce is corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, and tobacco.

Canada and Labrador contain extensive forests of large trees, such as pines, maples, cedars, spruce, firs, white oak, birch, beech, the vinegar tree, the cotton tree, and the celebrated plant ginseng. These forests abound with a great variety of animals, viz. buffaloes, elks, moose deer (which are near 17 hands high, have horns near 5 feet long, and sometimes weigh half a ton), caribous (an animal like the moose but smaller), ferrets, flying squirrels, goats, musk rats, the harcajou (an animal of the cat kind with an amazing long tail), wolves (which afford a fine fur and will climb the highest trees), black and silver coloured foxes, pole cats (some of which are all white except the tip of the tail), wood rats (which have a bag under their belly, which they open and shut at pleasure, and when pursued they put their young in it,) silver coloured porcupines, lynxes, opossums, ermines, martens, otters, &c. The most noted birds are eagles, falcons, goshawks, fercels, white, grey, red, and black partridges (with long tails, which they can spread out in the same manner as the peacocks,

peacocks, a curious bird whose presence announces the return of spring, and all birds common in Europe. Among the reptiles, the rattle snake is the most remarkable; some of them are 5 feet long, and as thick as a man's leg; the age of this reptile is known by the number of rattles or rings on its tail, encreasing one every year: the bite of this animal is mortal, unless a remedy is immediately applied, which is a herb called rattle snake herb, which providence has placed in those places where this animal is bred; the root when pounded is applied like a plaister to the wound, and is a certain antidote. The lakes and rivers abound with fish and amphibious animals, as sea wolves (some of which weigh a ton), sea cows (the most valuable of which are those whose teeth are like ivory) seals, white porpoises, and beavers, which are more numerous here than in any other country, (*see page 183*): the lencor-net (a fish of an oval figure, some of which are as large as a hoghead), the goberque, sea plaise, salmons, sea turtles, conger eels, sturgeon, pike, the chaourafou (a large fish of a silver grey colour, is covered with scales, which are dagger proof: under his mouth grows a long ragged bony substance which he raises above the water to decoy birds, these, mistaking it for a withered reed, perch upon it, and are suddenly swallowed by the fish).

THE

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

Latitude between 30° and 49° N.
 Longitude between 70° and 100° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Nova Scotia, river of St. Lawrence,
 and lakes.
 East. Atlantic ocean.
 South. Spanish America.
 West. The Mississippi river.

Longest day { in the north, 15 hours 40 m.
 in the south, 13 hours 40 m.

Climates, between the 3d and 8th of $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

These provinces were formerly under the British government till 1775; when, objecting to the taxes imposed on them by the British senate, they took up arms against their parent country; and by the assistance of France, Spain, and Holland, obtained their independance, which was acknowledged by Great Britain 1783.

GOVERNMENT.] Democratical. Under a congress of the states who have an unlimited legislative power.

These states are divided into 13 provinces, viz.

<i>provinces</i>	<i>chief towns.</i>
New Hampshire,	Portsmouth.
Massachusetts Bay,	Boston.
Rhode Island and Providence,	Newport.
Connecticut,	New London.
New York,	New York.
New Jersey,	Burlington.
Pensylvania,	Philadelphia.
Delaware,	Newcastle.
Maryland,	Annapolis.
Virginia,	Williamsburg.
North Carolina,	Wilmington.
South Carolina,	Charlestown.
Georgia,	Savannah.

NEW

NEW ENGLAND. 550 m. long and 200 broad.
Including Massachusetts bay, Hampshire, Rhode island,
and Connecticut.

TOWNS.

Contains Hampshire, Suffolk, Worcester, Essex, Middlesex, Bristol, Plymouth, Duke's County, Martha's Vineyard, Barnstable, besides the island of Nantucket.

1. Boston. On a peninsula. The chief town in New England. 2760 m. W from London. A strong and good harbour. 2. Charlestown.

3. Portsmouth. 4. New London.

Salem, Falmouth, York, Brunswick, Plymouth, Providence, Newport, Newhaven, Rye, Dartmouth, Beverley.

In the river Connecticut is a strait of only 400 yards in length and 5 in breadth, formed by two shelving mountains of solid rock: through this chasm pass all the water; in the time of the floods the velocity of this current is so great and irresistible, that lead, iron, and cork are equally forced along on the surface with astonishing swiftness.

NEW YORK. Was colonized by Henry Hudson in the service of the Dutch 1609, and was called New Belgæ. The English took it in 1664, and it was given to the Duke of York: hence it took the name of New York. 308 m. long and 150 broad.

Including Long Island, Contains the counties of New York, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Albany, Westchester, Kings and Queens counties, Suffolk, and Richmond.

5. New York. On an island at the mouth of Hudson's river. A well built and strong town: it has an excellent harbour, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. 6. Albany. Orange, Saratoga.

ON LONG ISLAND.

Flushing, Huntington, Southampton.

NEW JERSEY. Was colonized by the Swedes 1639.

Contains

Contains the counties of Burlington, Gloucester, Morris, Sussex, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Essex, Monmouth, Somerset, Bergen.

CHIEF TOWNS.

7. Burlington. On the Delaware.
Gloucester: on the Delaware. Brunswick, Ambay, Elisabeth-town, Morris-town.

PENNSYLVANIA. 300 m. long and 200 broad. This province was given in 1681 to W. Penn, a Quaker, for a debt due from government.

COUNTIES.] Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Northampton, York, Dorchester, Bedford, and Sussex.

CHIEF TOWNS.

8. Philadelphia. Between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. About 100 m. from the sea. The most regular built town in the states. In the center is a square of 10 acres round, in which are the public buildings. The high street, which is 100 feet wide, runs the whole breadth of the town; 19 other streets run parallel to it and are crossed at right angles by 8 more. The quays are wide, and well furnished: vessels of 500 tons can unload at the doors.

Chester, Lancaster, Reading, and Carlisle.

DELAWARE. Lies on the banks of the river Delaware; and contains the counties of Newcastle and Kent on the west, and Cumberland and Mayo on the east side.

9. Newcastle.
Dover, Greenwich, and Salem.

MARYLAND. On the Chesapeak bay. 140 m. long and 135 broad.

Contains the counties of Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, Calvert, Prince George, Charles, St. Mary, on the west; Kent, Queen Anns, Cecil, Talbot, Dorset, Somerset, Worcester, on the east.

9. Annapolis. On the Severn. A very pleasant town in Arundel county. Is the capital of the province.

L 1

St. Mary,

St. Mary, Baltimore, Bolingbroke, Chester (with a college founded 1782.)

VIRGINIA. Colonized by the English 1606.
Length 1000 miles Lat. between 36° and 40°
Breadth 240 Long. between 75° and 92° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North-east. Maryland.
East. Chesapeak and Atlantic ocean.
South. North Carolina.
West. Mississippi.

This province contains the counties of Princess Ann, Norfolk, Nansamund, Southampton, Surry, isle of White, Prince George, Northampton, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Amelia, Cumberland, at the south of James river; Elizabeth, Charles, Henrico, James, New Kent, Hanover, Goochland, Albemarle, Augusta, Louisa, Orange, Spotsylvania, Carolina, Essex, Middlesex, King William, King and Queens County, Gloucester, on the north of James river. Northumberland, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Richmond, Stafford, lie beyond the Allegany, and some districts have been lately named, viz. Washington, Franklin, Fayette, Green, &c.

TOWNS.

10. Williamsburg. Between James and York rivers. A small town, with a college founded by James Blair, a Scotchman, in the reign of William and Mary. James-town, near to this place, was the first English settlement in North America.

Other towns are—Richmond, Port royal, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hampton, and York-town, famous for the capture of the English army under General Earl Cornwallis by the combined forces of France and America 1782.

The air of Virginia is hot, and in many places unhealthy: but the soil is rich. The produce consists in silk, flax, hemp, corn, and tobacco in great abundance. Here are forests of lofty trees. The snake root and ginseng are found here in great plenty. The native animals are tygers, bears, wolves, foxes, &c, and a curious animal called opossum, of the size of a cat,

a cat, which, besides the belly common to it with other animals, has another peculiar to itself, which hangs beneath the former. This belly has a large aperture towards the hind legs, which discovers a great number of teats, upon which, when the female of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang like fruit upon the stalk until they become of their appointed size, when they drop off and are received into the false belly, from which they go out at pleasure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them.

NORTH CAROLINA. Established in the reign of Charles II. 1683.

Length 700 miles. Lat. between 33° and 37°

Breadth 380 Long. between 76° and 91°

COUNTIES.] Albemarle, Bath, and part of Clarendon.

TOWNS.] 11. Edenton. Wilmington.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Settled by the English 1663.

COUNTIES.] Berkley, Craven, Colleton, and Granville.

TOWNS.

12. Charlestown. One of the best built towns in North America, with a good harbour. Contains about 2,000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants. The church is large, and the most complete in the united states.

George-town, Orangeburg.

GEORGIA. Established in the reign of George II.

TOWNS.

13. Savannah. On its own river. About 10 m. from the sea. Augusta.

The air of the Carolinas and Georgia is mild and agreeable in winter, but very hot in summer. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of silk, honey, rice, corn, hemp, flax, cotton, olives, oranges, indigo, saffras, pitch, tar, &c. There is a kind of tree from which runs an oil of extraordinary virtue for curing wounds, and another which yields a balm little inferior to that of Arabia.

SPANISH NORTH AMERICA.

Contains 4 grand divisions, viz. Old Mexico, New Mexico, Louisiana, and Florida.

OLD MEXICO or NEW SPAIN.

Length 2,000 miles. Lat. between 8° and 30°
Breadth 600 Long. between 80° and 110°

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Gulf of Mexico and New Mexico.
South and East. Terra Firma.
South and south-west. Great South sea.

This extensive country was discovered 1518, and in 1522 Hernandez Cortez, with only 900 regular troops undertook the conquest, and laid siege to the city of Mexico, in which it is said 120,000 Indians were slain. The Mexicans were so struck with terror at the artillery, which was new to them, that they thought Cortez was the god of thunder. In the space of 3 years he subdued the whole empire, but to his disgrace committed many inhuman cruelties, among which he is reported to have caused the emperor and his prime minister to be laid on a red hot gridiron.

Mexico contains 3 governments called audiences, viz. Mexico Proper, Guatimala, and Galacia or Guadalupe.

TOWNS.

1. Mexico. On a lake. Archbishop's see. 6950 m. SW from London. The city is well built; the streets strait, long, wide, and well paved; the shops glitter on all sides with gold, silver, and jewels: here are many superb public buildings. The churches are extravagantly rich, the walks round about are delightful. The trade consists in gold, silver, &c. Inhabitants about 200,000. The lake of Mexico has this peculiarity, that the water in one half is salt and generally agitated, and no fish can live in it, and the other is fresh water and well stocked with fish. On this are artificial gardens, constructed

constructed by the natives with platted willows, &c. capable of supporting the mud and dirt which they draw from the bottom.

2. Vera Cruz. A strong port, to which the annual fleet from Cadiz, called the *flota*, comes: it consists of about 14 merchantmen and a convoy: they take from hence plate, precious stones, cochineal, sugar, &c.

3. Guaxaca. Bp. Famous for horses, wool, and a perfume powder which is highly valued.

4. Acapulco. One of the best ports in the South sea, strongly fortified. The Spanish galleon from the Philippines arrives here about the month of December, and the annual ship from Lima in Peru about the same time comes laden with silver, quicksilver, &c. to the amount of upwards of 2,000,000 pieces of eight. 5. Tobasco.

6. Campeche. In the province of Yucatan. Famous for logwood and mahogany. The English have the privilege of cutting this wood. 7. Merida. Bp.

8. Caban. 9. Guatemala. Bp. and univ. A large and strong city: has a great trade in cacao.

10. Comayagua or Valladolid. 11. Leon.

12. Carthago. Bp. 13. St. Jago.

b Porto Bello and P Panama, (*see South America.*)

LOUISIANA 2, WEST FLORIDA, W, and EAST FLORIDA, E, on the north of the gulf.

1. St. Augustin. On the eastern coast. 2. St. Marks.

3. Pensacola. On the gulf of Mexico.

The two Floridas were first colonized by the Spaniards, but ceded to the English 1763, and in 1783 they were restored to Spain.

The produce is rice, corn, indigo, ambergris, oranges, the cabbage tree, cotton, sugar, wine, and silk.

NEW MEXICO, 3.

1. Santa Fé. Bp. 2 St. Jerome. 3 St. George.

4 St. Paul. Ft St. John's Fort.

CALIFORNIA and NEW NAVARRE, 4.

1. Loreto. The most considerable place in California. 2. Port Pax. 3. St. Felipe. 4. St. Pedro.

5. Cinaloa. 6. Culiacan. 7. Mazatlan.

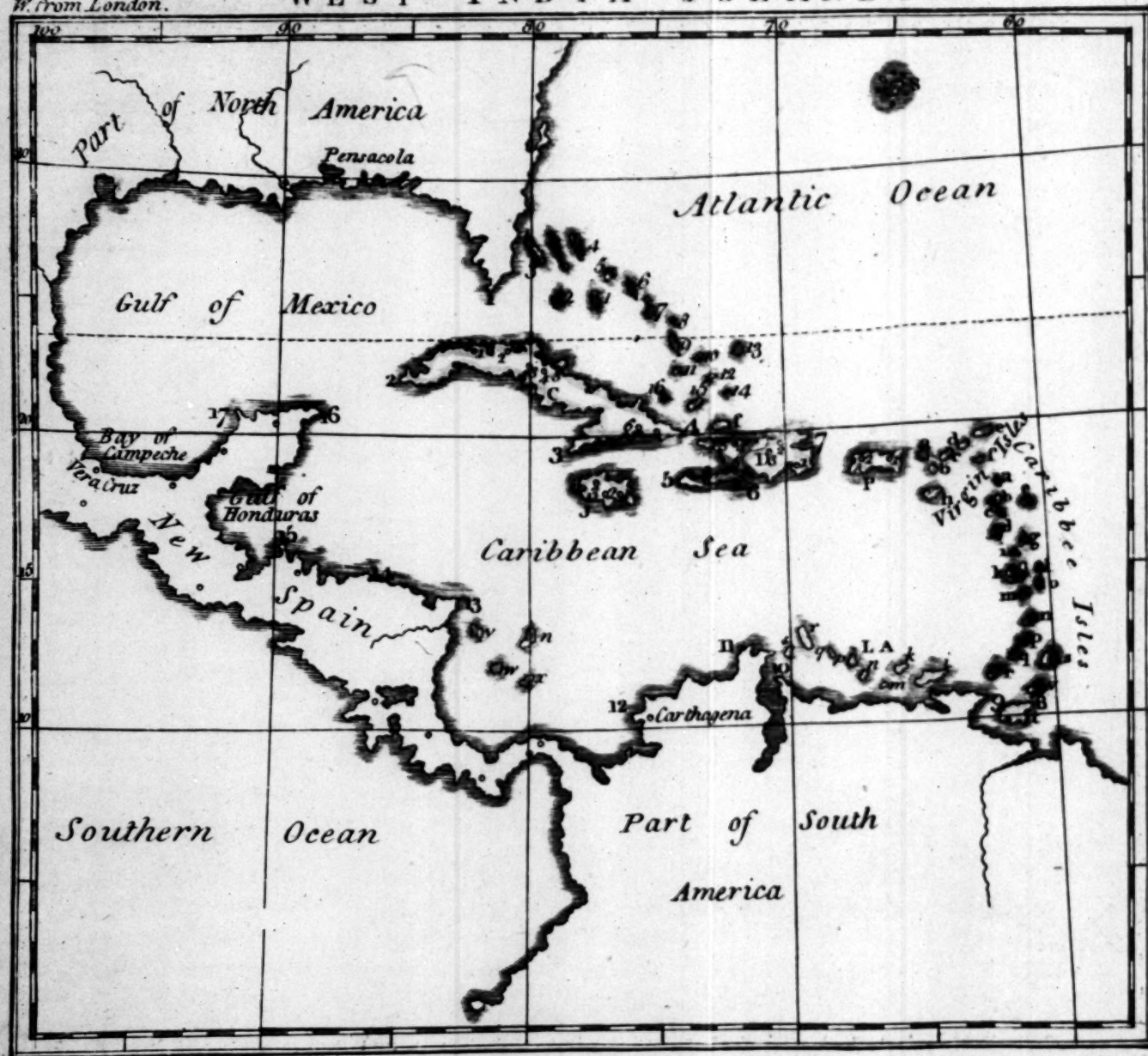
The seasons here, as in all countries within the tropics, are divided into wet and dry; the former continue from May to September, the latter, which is their proper summer, is from September to May. The air is excessively hot, but few countries enjoy more of the benefits of nature than Mexico. The general produce is pine apples, pomegranates, figs, citrons, lemons, oranges, cocoa-nuts, sugar, cochineal, cacao, indigo, Jalap, and above all, its rich mines of silver, which are said to yield 24 millions sterling annually. Cochineal is a species of gall-insects; it feeds on a tree called opuntia, the fruit of which is of a crimson colour: hence it acquires that quality for which cochineal is so valuable in medicine and manufactures. This insect was a long time taken for a seed; as soon as gathered they are plunged into boiling hot water to kill them.

Cacao is the fruit of a tree, the leaves of which resemble those of the orange, and its blossoms are like the daffodile: the fruit is of an oblong shape like a cucumber, about 7 inches long and 10 round, and contains from 20 to 30 kernels like almonds, of which, and a little spice, sugar, &c. chocolate is made. This tree yields fruit twice in the year.

Indigo is the produce of a shrub which grows about 2 feet high: the blossoms, which grow in bunches of 12 or 15 each, contain a pod which yield a small seed resembling gunpowder: it is of great use in painting, dying, &c. The province of Yucatan is famous for tobacco, which was discovered here by the Spaniards; mahogany, and logwood, which is a tree about 6 feet in circumference, of a white shining bark: the sap is white, but the inner wood is red, which, after it is cut, becomes black: the use of it is well known in dying black and violet and in making ink. Jalap is the root of a shrub somewhat like ivy: it is in the form of a turnip, weighs from 12 to 18 lb. and contains a milky juice; the root cut in thin slices, dried, and powdered: the virtues and effects of it in medicine are well known: it is called Jalap from Xalapa, a town near which it is found in great abundance. The animals are opossums, guanoes, armadilloes, tortoises, but the

W. from London.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS



the most remarkable are the pecarree (a little black quadruped, resembling a pig, with its navel on its back), and the sloth (which is somewhat like a monkey; it lives on leaves, fruits, &c. and never leaves a tree while any verdure remains: it is so many days in going from one tree to another, that it often becomes lean on the journey; it takes several minutes in moving a leg, and every motion is accompanied with a disagreeable howl. There are in this country several birds whose plumage is exceedingly beautiful, among which is the sensouli and the chupamirto; the former is remarkable for its melody, the latter for its exquisite beauty, for its smallness, and for its sleeping from October to April.

The Mexicans were formerly gross idolaters: they often sacrificed men in their temples. The Roman Catholic is now the established religion, under the archbishop of Mexico, who is primate of all the Spanish dominions in America. The inhabitants who are natives of Spanish America, are called Creoles.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Burmudas or Summer Islands. Lat. 34° N. long. 65° W. About 900 m. from America. They have been possessed by the English since 1609. The chief of them is St. George, with a capital of the same name, defended by 70 pieces of cannon.

Bahama or Lucayo Islands. Belong to England. About 500 in number, the principal of which are

1. Providence. The chief possession of the English, having the best coasts and harbours. Chief town—Nassau. 2. Andros.

3. Bahama. This island is noted for a spider which is about two inches long and has 6 eyes. 4. Lucayo.

5. Alebaster. 6. Eleuthera. 7. Cat or Guanahani. Famous for being the first place in America where Columbus landed in 1492. 8. Watlin. 9. Long isle.

10. Crooked isle. 11. Hogsties. 12. Acklins. 13. Mayaguana or Mogane. 14. Great Key. 15. Inagua. 16. Green isle.

GREAT

GREAT ANTILES.

C, Cuba. Length 700 m. breadth 70. Belongs to the Spaniards. Produces long pepper, cassia, mastic, aloes, some tobacco, and sugar. Towns—1. Havanah. Strongly fortified. Contains about 2,000 houses, with a great number of churches and convents. This port was taken by the English 1762. 2. Carlos. 3. Trinidad. 4. Spiritus Santo. 5. El-Cayo.

H, Hispaniola or St. Domingo. 450 m. long and 150 broad. The east belongs to the Spaniards, and the west to the French. The produce consists in coffee, indigo, sugar, cotton, maize, and cassava.

Towns—1. St. Domingo. The first town built by the Europeans in the New World, it was founded 1504: it has a spacious harbour: it is the chief town in the eastern part. 2. St. Jag. 3. St. Thome. 4. Le Cap. The chief town and port of the French part of the island.

5. La Ville du Molle. 6. Port-au-Prime. 7. Les Cayes. 8. St. Louis.

J Jamaica. 140 m. long and 60 broad. 4500 m. SW from London. The produce is sugar, pimento or Jamaica pepper, ginger, cocoa, wild cinnamon tree, whose bark is noted in medicine, mahogany, the best in the world, the cabbage-tree (remarkable for the hardness of its wood), the soap-tree (the berries of which answer all purposes of washing), the mangrove, olive bark, and logwood. The fruits are pomegranates, oranges, citrons, pine-apples, custard-apples, prickly-pears, papas, melons, pompions, tamarinds, cassia, &c. The birds are parroquets, pelicans, snipes, humming-birds, &c. Among the animals are the alligator and the land and sea turtle. Here are insects which are very noxious: one called the ciror or chegoe, which gets into any part of the body, but chiefly into the legs and feet, where they breed and shut themselves up in a bag and must be pulled out with a needle, &c. This island was taken from the Spaniards in 1656 by Admirals Penn and Venables.

TOWNS.

1. Kingstown. The capital. Consists of about 1000 houses, chiefly of one story. 2. Parish-town.

3. Tre-

3. Trelawny. 4. Savanna-le-mar.

This island exports annually to Great Britain near 70,000 tons of sugar and 4,200,000 gallons of rum.

P Porto Rico. 100 m. long and 40 broad. Very fertile. Towns—1. St. Jean de Porto Rico. Situate on a small island, which forms a spacious harbour.

2. St. Germain.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. Are a group of small islands, the chief of which are

a St. Thomas. b St. John. c Tortola.

d Cammanoes. e Anegada. f Virginia Gorda, or Spanish-town isle. h St. Croix.

These islands are scarcely inhabited.

LITTLE ANTILLES. Lying near the coast of South America.

i Margaritta. 40 m. long, 24 broad. Maize fruits.

k Blanco. m Tortuga. n Orquilla. p Rocca.

q Bueno Ayres. r Curazao or Curassou. 30 m. long and 10 broad. Barren, but has a great trade. This island belongs to the Dutch. s Oruba. x St. Catherine or Providence isle. x Albuquerque.

w St. Andres. y Catalona.

The West India islands, lying within the torrid zone, are subjected to excessive heat, which would be intolerable if the air were not refreshed by the trade winds and sea breezes: towards the evening the wind begins to blow from the land towards the sea. The rains here pour from the clouds with prodigious impetuosity, and all the low country is presently laid under water. These rains make the only distinction of the seasons: the trees are always green. Sometimes there are tremendous tempests or hurricanes here, the violence of which is irresistible; the strongest trees are torn up by the roots, and frequently the whole country is laid waste.

The Caribbee Islands are divided into Leeward Isles and Windward Isles.
The LEEWARD ISLES.

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Produce.</i>	<i>Chief ports.</i>	<i>Belongs to</i>	
a Anguila	30	10	Fruits.		England.	
b St. Eustatia,	6	5	Sugar and tobacco.	The Bay.	Holland.	
c Bartholomew,	very small				France.	
d St. Christopher*,	20	7	Sugar, cotton, and ginger.	Basseterre.	England.	
e Barbuda,	20	12	Pastures and cattle.		The family of Carington	
g Antigua,	20	20	{ Sugar and fruits. Here are the best dock yards in the English islands.	St. Johns.	D ^o	
i Montserrat and Nevis,	7	3				
k Guadaloupe,	45	38			Charlestown & Plymouth.	D ^o France.
l Defeade,	{ inconsiderable		Sugar and fruits.	Basseterre.	France.	
o Mari-Galante,			Sugar and fruits.		D ^o	
m Dominica,		28	13	Coffee and sugar.	Prince Ruperts bay.	England.
WINDWARD ISLANDS.						
n Martinico	60	30	Sugar, cotton, ginger, fruits, and coffee.	St. Peters.	France.	
p St. Lucia	23	12	Timber and sugar.	Carenage.	D ^o	
q St. Vincent	28	13	Sugar and indigo.	Kingstown.	England.	
r Granada	30	15	Sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo.	St. Georges.	D ^o	
s Barbadoes	21	14	Sugar, indigo, ginger, and cotton.	Bridgtown.	D ^o	
v Tobago	32	9	Cotton, sugar, and fruits.		France.	
t Trinidad	90	60	Sugar, tobacco, indigo, ginger, and fruits.	St. Joseph.	Spain.	

Called St. Kitts.

* Called St. Kitts.

SOUTH AMERICA

W. from London.



SOUTH AMERICA.

Latitude between 13° N and 55° S.

Longitude between 34° and 82° W.

BOUNDARIES.

On the { North. Atlantic ocean.
East. Southern ocean, which separates it from Africa.
South and west. Great Pacific ocean, and isthmus of Darien.

Longest day { in the north, 12 hours 30 m.
in the south about 17 hours.

This country was formerly governed by its own kings called Incas till 1533, when the north and west part came under the dominion of Spain. The conquest was begun with 250 foot and 60 horse, under Pizarro, Almagro, and Lucques, who effected the enterprize with a degree of barbarity and treachery which will ever be a disgrace to the Spanish nation.

SEAS.] Atlantic ocean and Caribee sea, on the north and east; great Pacific ocean, at the south and west.

BAYS.] Panama, on the south side of the isthmus of Darien or Panama.

STRAITS.] Magellan at the south, between Terra de Fugo and Patagonia.

CAVES.] Galera a, Aguva b, Vela c, Blanio d, Nassau e, Orange f, North Cape g, Baxas h, St. Roque i, St. Augustin k, St. Thomas m, St. Mary n, St. Anthony p, St. Andrew q, Matas r, Lookout s, Horn t, Victory u, Corzo v, Curaonia w, Aguja x, Lorenzo y, Francisco z.

ISLANDS.

Little Antilles at the north, (*see page 405.*)

a Fernandez. b Ascension. c Little Trinidad isles. d Falkland isles. e Fogoland. f Trinity isle. h Chiloe. i Fernandes isles, noted for the history of Robinson Crusoe. k Gallipagos isles, discovered by the English. n Pearl isles in the gulf of Panama.

PRIN-

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.] Oroonoko, Amazon, Madeira, Aragua, on the north; St. Francis, Parana, Paraguay, Rio de la Plata.

MOUNTAINS.] Cordeleiras des Andes, a chain of mountains extending about 4300 miles: the chief of them are Chimborazo and Carazon; the former is the highest in the world, being 20,633 feet above the level of the sea, the latter 13,800. The summits are continually covered with snow, and many attempts have been made to pass them, but it is found to be impracticable on account of the intense cold.

DIVISIONS.

I. Terra Firma.	VII. Tucuman.
II. New Granada.	VIII. Pampas.
III. Amazonia.	IX. Chilli.
IV. Peru.	X. Patagonia.
V. Charcas.	XI. Brasil.
VI. Rio de la Plata, or Paraguay.	Buenos Ayres.
French Guiana, -	Cayenne Parimaribo.
Dutch Guiana, -	Surinam.

I. TERRA FIRMA. Length 1400 m. breadth 700. Castille del Oro contains 9 governments, viz. Cartagena, Panama, Veragua, St. Marthe, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, New Andalusia, New Granada, and Papayan.

1. Cartagena. Bp. and univ. A good and strong port. Has a great trade, especially in pearls. The English, under Admiral Drake, took this city in 1585, and carried away immense treasures in gold and silver. It was besieged in vain by Admiral Vernon 1742.

2. Portobello. On the gulf of Mexico. All the gold and silver of Peru is deposited at Panama, from whence it is carried to Portobello, and from thence to Spain. When the galleons arrive at this port from Europe, a fair is held here for a whole month. The English have the privilege of sending a vessel to trade at this fair.

3. Panama. Bp. A port on its gulf in the South sea. In this gulf are the pearl islands, so called from the pearl fishery in the bay.

4. St. Martha.

4. St. Martha. Bp. The houses are built with reeds.
 5. Rio de la Hacha. 6. St. Jago de Leon or Caracas. Famous for cacao. 7. Comana or New Cordova.
 8. St. Thomas. 9. Tolu. Famous for its balsam.

The soil of Terra Firma is wonderfully rich and fruitful. Here are several very extraordinary trees: viz. the casbo, the cedar, the maria, and balsam trees, which are of prodigious bulk. The manchineel tree is very remarkable: it bears a fruit resembling an apple, but contains the most subtle poison, against which common oil is the best antidote. If a person sleep under this tree, his body swells and is very painful. The Habella de Carthagena is the fruit of a willow, and contains a kernel resembling an almond, which is extremely bitter; it is found to be a never failing remedy for the bite of the most venomous vipers and serpents with which this country abounds. Here are mines of gold and silver. The famous balsam of Tolu is drawn from a tree, and forms a considerable branch of commerce: it is an approved remedy for coughs, colds, &c. The best method of using it, is by fumigation.

Tapioca, a species of sago, is a vegetable of this country, and is produced from a tree in like manner.

Here is a wild race of inhabitants called moon-eyed Indians, because they can see better by moon light than in the day. The sloth is common here, and a variety of monkeys.

II. NEW GRANADA.

- TOWNS.] 1. Santa-Fé de Bogota. Archbp. and university. A considerable city, near mount Bogota.
 2. Pamplona.

III. AMAZONIA.

1. St. Pedro. Near here live the Zebaros, a peculiar race of Indians.

IV. PERU. Length 1800 m. breadth 500. Contains 3 provinces, viz. Lima, Quito, and Las Charcos.

1. Lima. About 5 m. from the sea. Archbp. and
 M m univ.

univ. 5520 m. SW from London. A populous and rich city, founded by Pizarro. The residence of the Vice Roi. The houses are only one story high, but regular and well built: the streets are wide and clean. Inhabitants about 60,000, 10,000 of whom are Europeans. In 1747 a dreadful earthquake destroyed a great part of this city: Callao on the coast was entirely destroyed, and out of 3000 inhabitants one man only escaped by the most extraordinary providence. This man, as he was standing on the fort which overlooked the harbour, perceived the sea to retire to a considerable distance, and then, swelling mountains high, return with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houses in the utmost confusion, filling the air with their shrieks: in a few minutes all were silent, being overwhelmed by one tremendous wave. This wave drove a boat by the place where the man stood; and he, throwing himself into it, was saved.

2. Cazma. 3. Pisco. 4. Guamanga. Bp.

5. Cusco. Bp. The residence of the ancient kings of Peru. The Spaniards found immense treasures in this city: the walls of the public buildings were covered with gold, and set with emeralds and other precious stones; the temple of the sun in particular had 7 fountains, the basons and pipes of which were of massive gold.

6. Yauaca. 7. Lamas. 8. Chacapoyas.

9. Quito. Bp. On a mountain. A large city, containing about 40,000 inhabitants.

PRODUCE OF PERU.] The northern part of Peru yields wine in great plenty, and fine wool, produced by the lamas, the most useful animals in South America as beasts of burden: the lama is about the size of a stag; its head resembles that of a horse and a sheep; its flesh is nourishing and agreeable.

The great riches of Peru consist in its gold, silver, and quicksilver mines, which yield more than all in the world besides. The quicksilver, in its natural state, is of a whitish colour: it is volatified by fire, and received in steam by a combination of glass vessels, in which it condenses into a pure heavy liquid by the means of a little water at the bottom. Quito is famous for the celebrated

celebrated bark called Peruvian or Jesuits bark: the tree which bears it, (called *Quingua*,) is about the size of a cherry-tree, and produces a fruit like an almond. The virtue of this bark was first discovered by a jesuit, who, being afflicted with the ague, went every morning to drink at a rivulet, on the bank of which grew several of these trees: he recovered speedily, and hence its name, and its fame as a medicine.

V. CHARCAS.

1. Potosi. Near the Plata. A well built, rich, and populous town. Famous for its gold mines, which are very rich. 2. La Paz. Bp. 3. Xuli.

VI. PARAGUA. Length 1500 m. breadth 1000.

1. Buenos Ayres. Bp. On the Plata. The residence of the governor. By the treaty of Asiento the English carry a certain number of slaves to this port, from whence they are conducted by land to the mines at Potosi. 2. St. Fé. 3. Parama. 4. Assomption. Bp. On the Paraguay. A large city.

This country is extremely fertile, and yields cotton in great quantities, tobacco, a variety of fruits and prodigious rich pastures, in which it is said such herds of cattle are bred, that a good horse may be bought for one dollar. Here is found the famous herb called Paraguay: it is the leaf of a tree of the size of an orange-tree: these leaves are gathered at three different times: the first gathering is called *caacuys*, the second *caamini*, the third *caaguazu*: it is reckoned an universal preservative, and is used by the inhabitants as tea. The trade in this herb amounts to more than 20,000l. sterling annually.

VII. TUCUMAN.

1. Rioja. 2. Solo. 3. Cordova. Bp.
4. St. Jago-de-Estero. The residence of the governor.

VIII. PAMPAS.

1. Conception de los Pampas. At the mouth of the Plata.

M m 2

IX. CHILLI.

IX. CHILLI.

1. St. Jago. Bp. About 30 m. from the sea. The residence of the Vice Roi. Canals pass through the streets. 2. Guasco. 3. Baldivia. About 5 m. from the sea. Noted for its gold mines. 4. St. Cyprian.

X. PATAGONIA.

No towns.

The inhabitants are a savage race of a gigantic size.

XI. BRASIL. Belongs to the Portuguese.

1. St. Salvador. Archbp. and capital of Bresil. On an eminence on the bay All-Saints. A large, rich, and fine city, the residence of the Vice Roi. The inhabitants have the character of *idle bigots*.

2. Furnambuco. 3. Paraiba. 4. Rio Grande.

5. Siara. A port defended by a strong castle.

6. Le Recif. The strongest place in Brasil.

7. Para. Bp. A large city. Has a great trade in coffee, sugar, especially in cacao, which is the current money of the inhabitants. 8. Spiritu Santo. A strong place. 9. St. Sebastian. Bp. Strongly fortified.

10. Monte-Video.

FRENCH GUIANA. F.

CHIEF TOWNS.] 1. Cayenne. Defended by two strong forts. 2. St. Louis.

DUTCH GUIANA. D.

CHIEF TOWNS.] 1. Surinam. 2. Paramariba.

This colony was first settled by the English but given to the Dutch in exchange for New York: they have also the two small settlements of Demerary and Isequibo on the coast. The produce consists in sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, skins, drugs for dying, a strong pepper called Cayenne, beautiful birds, and a variety of snakes, some of which are above 30 feet long and 3 round.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.

NEW HOLLAND, in the great Pacific ocean. Length 2000 miles. Lat. between 11° and 38°S. long. between

111° and 153°E. The east coast of this immense island is New South Wales. The native inhabitants are of a chocolate colour, middle-sized, and active; they go perfectly naked, lead a savage life, and feed principally on fish, wild birds, fruits, and the flesh of a singular quadruped called the kangaroo, an animal of the opossum kind, the female being furnished with a bag in which the young is contained: in running, this animal uses only the hinder legs, the fore legs being disproportionately short. The natives of New South Wales burn their dead, and many of the men want the right front tooth of the upper jaw, some have a long bone or stick run through the nose, others are scarified and marked on various parts of the body, and most of the women have lost two joints from the little finger of the left hand. The soil seems congenial to most of the European vegetables and trees that have been sown or planted there, and among many useful and curious trees are two very remarkable, one a tall tree of considerable size with leaves not unlike a willow, which yields a red medicinal gum like dragon's blood, very serviceable in dysenteries: the other is a low plant, with long grassy leaves, from the center of which a straight single stem, like a bull-rush, shoots up to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and is by the natives used to make spears. Besides two kinds of the kangaroo, the most remarkable animals are kangaroo-rats, various sorts of opossums (one of which flies), a variety of lizards (some having a small horn near the extremity of the tail), spotted squirrels, martens, and fox dogs. The birds consist of hooded gulls, great variety of beautiful parrots, paroquets, and cockatoos, kingfishers, warblers, herons, bee-eaters, horn-bills, goat-suckers, black swans, &c. and among the reptiles are blue frogs. The seas contain several species of sharks, whales, old wives, snappers, sting-rays, &c. Botany Bay, on the west side of this island, at the mouth of a river between capes Banks and Solander, situated in that part called New South Wales by Captain Cook, nearly in the same latitude as the Cape of Good Hope, is the place where the British government, in the year 1786, determined

terminated upon forming a settlement, and accordingly 750 convicts, men and women, were transported thither, with two years provisions and necessary implements requisite for cultivating the earth, hunting, and fishing, together with a detachment from the army and navy, sufficient both to keep them in order and protect them from the natives. The colony is called Cumberland county, and Port Jackson is the chief port.

NEW ZEALAND, two islands at the east of New Holland. Lat. 41° S long. 173° E. Discovered by the Dutch 1642. The inhabitants mark or tallow the skin with a small instrument: they eat the flesh of their enemies, either murdered or taken in battle.

NEW GUINEA, at the north of which is New Britain and New Ireland. The natives are black.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, about 20 in number, the chief of which is Amsterdam, 21 m. in length and 3 in breadth. Discovered by the Dutch 1643.

OTAHUTE. Discovered 1767. Produces fine fruits, sugar, canes, herbs, shrubs; and no venomous creatures can live here.

SOCIETY ISLANDS. Discovered 1769 by Captain Cook.

OHETEROA. Lat. 22° $30'$ long 150° E. The inhabitants are brown.

NEW HEERIDES. Lat. 17° S long. 168° E. Discovered 1606. The inhabitants wear a rope tied so tight about their waists as would be death to any person not used to it by degrees.

NEW CALEDONIA. Discovered by Captain Cook 1774. The inhabitants are of a chesnut colour.

EASTER ISLAND.

MARQUESAS. Lat. 9° long. 138° .

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Lat. 21° The last discovery of Captain Cook. Their number is 12, the chief of which is Owhyhee, where that celebrated navigator was killed in an affray with the natives on the 14th of February 1779.

In the Northern Archipelago, between Kamtschatka and the west coast of North America, are a number of small islands, inhabited by a robust, hardy race of men.

A GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE,

Shewing the LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of some of the principal places in the world.

<i>chief towns.</i>	<i>kingdoms.</i>	<i>latitude.</i>	<i>longitude.</i>
Adrianople in	Turkey	42° 0' N.	26° 30' E.
Amsterdam	Holland	52° 22' N.	4° 49' E.
Botany Bay	New Holland	35° 30' S.	150° 0' E.
Berlin	Germany	52° 32' N.	13° 31' E.
Bourdeaux	France	44° 50' N.	0° 29' W.
Boston	North America	42° 25' N.	70° 32' W.
Bombay	East Indies	18° 56' N.	72° 43' E.
Cadiz	Spain	36° 31' N.	6° 6' W.
Charlestown	North America	32° 45' N.	79° 12' W.
Constantinople	Turkey	41° 1' N.	28° 58' E.
Dantzic	Prussia	54° 22' N.	18° 38' E.
Dublin	Ireland	53° 21' N.	6° 1' W.
Edinburgh	Scotland	55° 57' N.	3° 7' W.
Funchal	Madeira isle	32° 37' N.	17° 1' W.
St. George Ft	East Indies	13° 4' N.	80° 33' E.
Halifax	North America	44° 40' N.	63° 15' W.
St. Helena isle	Southern ocean	15° 55' S.	5° 44' W.
Ispahan	Persia	32° 25' N.	52° 55' E.
Kingston	Jamaica isle	18° 15' N.	76° 38' W.
Madrid	Spain	40° 25' N.	3° 20' W.
New York	America	40° 40' N.	74° 0' W.
Owhyhee isle	Pacific ocean	21° 30' N.	154° 30' W.
Palermo	Sicily isle	38° 30' N.	13° 43' E.
Petersburg	Russia	59° 56' N.	30° 24' E.
Philadelphia	America	39° 56' N.	75° 9' W.
Quebec	America	46° 55' N.	69° 48' W.
Rome	Italy	41° 53' N.	12° 34' E.
Sandwich isle	Pacific ocean	17° 41' S.	168° 38' E.
Siam	Asia	14° 18' N.	100° 55' E.
Stockholm	Sweden	59° 20' N.	18° 8' E.
Smyrna	Asia	38° 28' N.	27° 24' E.
Tobolski	Siberia	58° 12' N.	68° 17' E.
Vienna	Germany	48° 12' N.	16° 22' E.



ERRATA.

Page 42, line 2, *read*, time is divided into centuries, years, &c.

240 12, *read*, Chandernagore, Pondicherry, &c.

At the following pages and towns, read, formerly bishoprics, viz. 228 Boulogne, 229 Arras, 230 Chalons, 231 Langres and Toul, 232 Chalons, Maçon, and Charolles, 234 Nevers, 235 St. Malo, 236 Rochelle, 239 Vienne, 240 Arles, Marseille, Toulon, Grasse, Apt, and Sisteron, 241 St. Papoul, Castres, 242 St. Pons, Carcassone, Montpellier and Alais, 243 Bertrand, Bayonne, Ais, Aire, Bazas.